

Esbjerg Oiltool A/S
Håndværkervej 67
6710 Esbjerg V
Central Business Registration No
10458374

Annual report 2017

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 20.02.2018

Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Jørgen Einer-Jensen Brammer

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Entity details

Entity

Esbjerg Oiltool A/S
Håndværkervej 67
6710 Esbjerg V

Central Business Registration No: 10458374

Registered in: Esbjerg

Financial year: 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017

Phone: 75156400

Fax: 75156143

Website: www.estool.dk

Board of Directors

Kent Sand Kirk, Chairman of the board

Jørgen Einer-Jensen Brammer

Alfred Magnus Sørensen

Jens Rud Pedersen

Peter Jensen Toft

Executive Board

Alfred Magnus Sørensen, Chief Executive Officer

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Dokken 8

Postbox 200

6701 Esbjerg

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Esbjerg Oiltool A/S for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2017 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Esbjerg, 29.01.2018

Executive Board

Alfred Magnus Sørensen
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Kent Sand Kirk
Chairman of the board

Jørgen Einer-Jensen Brammer

Alfred Magnus Sørensen

Jens Rud Pedersen

Peter Jensen Toft

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Esbjerg Oiltool A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Esbjerg Oiltool A/S for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2017 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent auditor's report

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Esbjerg, 29.01.2018

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Jesper Smedegaard Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification number (MNE) mne18510

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's main activity has as in previous years been to be at subcontractor to the national and international petrochemical industry onshore and offshore.

Development in activities and finances

Net profit in the financial year amounted to a profit of 600 T.DKK against a profit on 579 T.DKK in 2016.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2017

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>
Gross profit		6.635.635	6.963.235
Staff costs	1	(5.490.287)	(5.841.888)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	<u>(300.876)</u>	<u>(292.607)</u>
Operating profit/loss		844.472	828.740
Other financial expenses	3	<u>(68.678)</u>	<u>(78.480)</u>
Profit/loss before tax		775.794	750.260
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>(175.574)</u>	<u>(170.970)</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>600.220</u>	<u>579.290</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		600.000	500.000
Retained earnings		<u>220</u>	<u>79.290</u>
		<u>600.220</u>	<u>579.290</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2017

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>
Land and buildings		5.760.368	5.928.920
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		243.722	376.046
Property, plant and equipment	5	6.004.090	6.304.966
Fixed assets		6.004.090	6.304.966
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		11.574.330	12.773.500
Inventories		11.574.330	12.773.500
Trade receivables		4.499.033	3.210.382
Prepayments		237.628	261.939
Receivables		4.736.661	3.472.321
Cash		12.289.892	11.851.481
Current assets		28.600.883	28.097.302
Assets		34.604.973	34.402.268

Balance sheet at 31.12.2017

	Notes	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Contributed capital	6	2.400.000	2.400.000
Retained earnings		26.359.985	26.359.765
Proposed dividend		600.000	500.000
Equity		29.359.985	29.259.765
Deferred tax	7	626.596	652.000
Provisions		626.596	652.000
Trade payables		1.784.380	1.084.775
Payables to group enterprises		1.746.113	2.136.562
Income tax payable	8	200.978	134.970
Other payables		886.921	1.134.196
Current liabilities other than provisions		4.618.392	4.490.503
Liabilities other than provisions		4.618.392	4.490.503
Equity and liabilities		34.604.973	34.402.268
Mortgages and securities	9		
Related parties with controlling interest	10		

Statement of changes in equity for 2017

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	2.400.000	26.359.765	500.000	29.259.765
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(500.000)	(500.000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	220	600.000	600.220
Equity end of year	2.400.000	26.359.985	600.000	29.359.985

Notes

	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	4.894.372	5.293.794
Pension costs	544.647	490.773
Other social security costs	51.268	57.321
	5.490.287	5.841.888
 Average number of employees	 10	 11
	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	300.876	298.947
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	(6.340)
	300.876	292.607
	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
3. Other financial expenses		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	51.692	57.419
Interest expenses	9.982	13.694
Other financial expenses	7.004	7.367
	68.678	78.480
	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
4. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Tax on current year taxable income	200.978	134.970
Change in deferred tax for the year	(25.404)	36.000
	175.574	170.970

Notes

	Land and buildings DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
5. Property, plant and equipment		
Cost beginning of year	8.844.218	3.776.470
Cost end of year	8.844.218	3.776.470
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year	(2.915.298)	(3.400.424)
Depreciation for the year	(168.552)	(132.324)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year	(3.083.850)	(3.532.748)
Carrying amount end of year	5.760.368	243.722

6. Contributed capital

There are not issued any share certificates. The shares are not divided into classes.

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
7. Deferred tax		
Property, plant and equipment	625.801	651.000
Other deductible temporary differences	795	1.000
	626.596	652.000

8. Income tax payable

The company is part of at Danish joint taxation with Estool 2000 Holding A/S as the management company. The company is therefore according to the rules in the company tax act liable for income tax etc. for the jointly taxed companies as of the financial year 2013. As of 31.12.2016 the joint taxed companies has a net balance in their favour of 16 T.DKK.

9. Mortgages and securities

Bank loans are secured by way of a deposited mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor on plant of DKK 1,900k nominal.

The carrying amount of mortgaged properties is DKK 3,327k.

Notes

10. Related parties with controlling interest

Estool 2000 Holding A/S owns 100% of the nominal value of the share capital and therefore have the controlling interest on the company.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Accounting policies

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise the consumption of raw materials and consumables for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and ordinary writedowns of the relevant inventories.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with the parent company. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

Accounting policies

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Accounting policies

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Income tax receivable or payable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax