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BIMCO INFORMATIQUE A/S
BAGSVÆRDVEJ 161, 2880 BAGSVÆRD
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2016

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 15 May 2017**

Peter Appel

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	BIMCO Informatique A/S Bagsværdvej 161 2880 Bagsværd CVR no.: 12 10 26 90 Established: 1 May 1988 Registered Office: Gladsaxe Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Angus Ross Frew, Chairman Peter Hald Appel Michael Lund Piil Søren Ole Larsen Lars Robert Brøgger Pedersen
Board of Executives	Anders Slagelse Fagerberg
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V
Bank	Danske Bank Hovedvejen 107 2600 Glostrup
Law Firm	Gorrissen Federspiel H.C. Andersens Boulevard 12 1553 Copenhagen K

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of BIMCO Informatique A/S for the year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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 the Company's financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Bagsværd, 8 May 2017

Board of Executives

Anders Slagelse Fagerberg

Board of Directors

Angus Ross Frew
Chairman

Peter Hald Appel

Michael Lund Piil

Søren Ole Larsen

Lars Robert Brøgger Pedersen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of BIMCO Informatique A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of BIMCO Informatique A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the 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 our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for 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 Responsibility 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for 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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review 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 Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 8 May 2017

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR-nr. 20 22 26 70

Henrik Brünings
State Authorised Public Accountant

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

BIMCO Informatique A/S, wholly owned subsidiary of the shipping association BIMCO, formed in 1988 to handle BIMCO's commercial activities in the area of database and software applications and provides IT support to BIMCO. BIMCO Informatique A/S' product portfolio includes the IDEA 2 document writings system along with the Shipping KPI system acquired in 2015 plus various shipping related publications and handbooks. The educational activities of BIMCO Informatique A/S include e-learning courses, as well as conducting courses and seminars internationally.

Development in activities and financial position

BIAS operates in six profit centres:

IT provider supports and services BIMCO's IT needs including the implementation and maintenance of BIMCO's business support systems and their integration under an Enterprise Resource Planning concept.

IDEA2's revenue is generated from subscription fees and counts, a total of EUR (000) 891, being EUR (000) 58 less than 2015. The reason for the decrease being bad market conditions and the postponement of the launch of IDEA3.

Development of the Shipping KPI system is still ongoing. A big launch and marketing of the system has been postponed to 2018 to incorporate some additional KPI's relating to operating costs of ships. The turnover has increased to EUR (000) 143 from EUR (000) 54 in 2015.

Sales of Publications was EUR (000) 37 in 2016, against EUR (000) 67 in 2015 the main reasons being the postponement of new editions of the 2 bestsellers Ship Master Security Manual and Check Before Fixing to 2017.

Education with the two branches - live courses and e-learning - increased the total revenue by 1.9 % compared to 2015. Special Courses, Seminars, Masterclasses and E-learning being better than last year and only the Summer School being less than the year before due to fewer participants. A number of "in-house" courses have been successfully conducted during the year and have compensated for the lower attendees at the open classes, Seminars, Master Classes due to difficult market conditions.

BIAS equity at the end of the year 2016 is EUR (000) 295.

The outlook for 2017 looks promising and management is confident in BIAS' ability to reach the budgeted profit.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		976.541	985.252
Administrative expenses.....		-1.116.348	-763.727
OPERATING LOSS		-139.807	221.525
Financial income.....		539	218
LOSS BEFORE TAX		-139.268	221.743
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	1	30.950	-52.288
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-108.318	169.455
 PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS			
Accumulated loss/profit.....		-108.318	169.455
TOTAL		-108.318	169.455

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Intangible fixed assets acquired.....		1.318.593	639.610
Intangible fixed assets	2	1.318.593	639.610
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		15.310	4.213
Tangible fixed assets	3	15.310	4.213
FIXED ASSETS		1.333.903	643.823
Trade receivables.....		1.997.623	958.590
Receivables from group enterprises.....		1.403.117	0
Deferred tax assets.....		26.075	0
Other receivables.....		2.357	129.303
Receivables corporation tax.....		49.000	98.000
Prepayments and accrued income.....		84.971	138.994
Receivables		3.563.143	1.324.887
Cash and cash equivalents		816.292	3.220.794
CURRENT ASSETS		4.379.435	4.545.681
ASSETS		5.713.338	5.189.504

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Share capital.....		500.000	500.000
Retained profit.....		1.701.240	1.809.558
EQUITY.....	4	2.201.240	2.309.558
Provision for deferred tax.....		0	4.875
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES.....		0	4.875
Trade payables.....		1.876.853	1.139.017
Payables to group enterprises.....		0	399.494
Other liabilities.....		1.610.828	1.192.226
Accruals and deferred income.....		24.417	144.334
Current liabilities.....		3.512.098	2.875.071
LIABILITIES.....		3.512.098	2.875.071
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		5.713.338	5.189.504
 Contingencies etc.	 5		
Staff costs	6		

NOTES

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK	Note
Tax on profit/loss for the year			
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-30.950	52.288	1
	-30.950	52.288	
 Intangible fixed assets			2
		Intangible fixed assets acquired	
Cost at 1 January 2016.....		673.254	
Additions.....		903.955	
Cost at 31 December 2016.....		1.577.209	
Amortisation at 1 January 2016.....		33.644	
Depreciation for the year.....		224.972	
Depreciation at 31 December 2016.....		258.616	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016.....		1.318.593	
 Tangible fixed assets			3
		Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2016.....		158.745	
Additions.....		21.409	
Cost at 31 December 2016.....		180.154	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2016.....		154.532	
Depreciation for the year.....		10.312	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2016.....		164.844	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016.....		15.310	
 Equity			4
	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2016.....	500.000	1.809.558	2.309.558
Proposed distribution of loss.....		-108.318	-108.318
Equity at 31 December 2016.....	500.000	1.701.240	2.201.240

NOTES

	Note
Contingencies etc.	5
The company has entered into an operating lease agreement with an annual lease payment of DKK ('000) 74. The lease contract has a residual term of 46 months and the total residual lease payment is DKK ('000) 284.	
Staff costs	6
Average number of employees 14 (2015: 14)	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of BIMCO Informatique A/S for 2016 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B with additional choice of rules relating to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles used last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries and write-off, incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year. Commercial enterprises recognise cost of sales, and the manufacturing enterprises recognise production costs equal to the revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and leasing and depreciation of production plant.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses recognise costs incurred during the year regarding management and administration of the group, inclusive of costs relating to the administrative staff, executives, office premises, office expenses etc and related amortisation.

Financial income and expenses in general

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from debt and transactions in foreign currencies as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax on profit for the year

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Development costs comprise costs, which directly or indirectly can be related to the company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tangible fixed assets

Other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-down.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plants, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognised directly in the equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.