

THE ANNUAL REPORT  
WAS PRESENTED AND  
ADOPTED AT THE  
ANNUAL GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE  
COMPANY ON

27 MAY 2020

CHAIRMAN

# TORM A/S

COMPANY NO. 22 46 02 18  
TUBORG HAVNEVEJ 18  
DK-2900 HELLERUP

## ANNUAL REPORT 2019





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# MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

The Executive Board and the Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of TORM A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Hellerup, 27 May 2020

## **Executive Board**

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Jacob Balslev Meldgaard

## **Board of Directors**

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company's operations for 2019.

Lars Christensen  
Chairman

Jacob Balslev Meldgaard

Susanne Lynggaard Jensen

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

Kim Balle

Lars Bjørn Rasmussen

Rasmus Johannes Skaun Hoffmann

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF TORM A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TORM A/S for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019, 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 December 2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019 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.

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



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

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.

## Statement on the management review

Management is responsible for the management review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management 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 the management review and, in doing so, consider whether the management review 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 review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management 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 the management review.

Copenhagen, 27 May 2020

## DELOITTE

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Business Registration No. 33 96 35 56

Kim Takata Mücke  
State-Authorised Public Accountant  
mne10944

Anette Primdahl Jakobsen  
State-Authorised Public Accountant  
Mne45854



# COMPANY INFORMATION

## **The Company**

TORM A/S  
Tuborg Havnevej 18  
DK-2900 Hellerup  
  
Website: [www.torm.com](http://www.torm.com)  
  
CVR No. 22 46 02 18  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte, Denmark

## **Board of Directors**

Lars Christensen (Chairman)  
Jacob Balslev Meldgaard  
Susanne Lynggaard Jensen  
Kim Balle  
Lars Bjørn Rasmussen  
Rasmus Johannes Skaun Hoffman

## **Executive Board**

Jacob Balslev Meldgaard

## **Auditors**

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
DK-2300 København S

## **Consolidated**

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of TORM plc.

## **Financial Statements**

The consolidated financial statements of TORM plc may be obtained at the following address:

TORM plc  
20 Birchinn Court  
London EC3V 9DU  
United Kingdom  
VAT 239 53 53 87

or

[www.torm.com](http://www.torm.com)



# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(USDm)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>KEY FIGURES</b>					
<b>Income Statement</b>					
Revenue	692	635	657	667	626
Time charter equivalent earnings (TCE)	425	352	397	450	428
Operating profit/loss (EBIT)	-44	-118	-57	-134	90
Financial items	-29	-25	49	-660	657
Net profit/loss for the year	271	241	114	-889	1,101
<b>Balance Sheet</b>					
Total fixed assets	1,257	930	1,172	1,082	2,159
Total assets	1,652	1,160	1,354	1,231	2,346
Equity	624	354	114	94	1,270
Investments in tangible fixed assets	275	43	39	52	187
<b>KEY FINANCIAL FIGURES</b>					
Margins:					
TCE	61.4%	55.4%	60.4%	67.5%	68.3%
Gross profit	7.7%	-4.8%	5.2%	-9.2%	20.0%
EBITDA	0.3%	-12.6%	-1.4%	-15.3%	14.7%
Operating profit/loss (EBIT)	-6.3%	-18.5%	-8.7%	-20.1%	14.4%
Return on Equity (RoE)	55.5%	102.8%	109.1%	-130.4%	408.8%
Equity ratio	37.8%	30.6%	8.4%	7.7%	54.1%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the "Recommendations & Financial Ratios" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.



# MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

## MAIN ACTIVITY

The TORM Group is a pure-play product tanker organization and one of the world's leading carriers of refined oil products such as gasoline, jet fuel, naphtha and diesel oil. With vessels varying in size from 35,000-110,000 dwt, TORM operates a large and modern fleet of product tankers.

## DEVELOPMENT IN THE YEAR

In 2019, TORM successfully navigated a volatile product tanker market that was impacted by the refining industry's preparations for the IMO 2020 sulfur regulation. TORM's results in 2019 were enhanced by our strong operational focus and our focus on maintaining efficient operations and a low cost base. TORM has again in 2019 delivered TCE earnings at the top end of what comparable industry players delivered. This has been achieved in a period, where 17 vessels have been taken out of service to have scrubbers installed.

Please refer to the 2019 Annual Report for TORM plc for further explanations.

## THE PAST YEAR AND FOLLOW-UP ON DEVELOPMENT EXPECTATIONS FROM LAST YEAR

The development since last year was above expectations.

## EXPECTATIONS FOR THE YEAR AHEAD

The global COVID-19 pandemic severely impacts the global oil market and the product tanker industry. This is leading to material uncertainties and lack of visibility related to the global demand for transportation of refined oil products.

A consequence of the current uncertainties related to the outlook, TORM has decided to suspend the 2020 guidance on expectations pending more clarity on the market development and financial implications.

Please refer to note 13 for further elaboration on the impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements.

## CORRECTION OF COMPARISON FIGURES

Comparison figures in 2018 for Equity and IC balances as well as Income from investments in subsidiaries have been adjusted, compared with the Annual report 2018, as dividends from subsidiaries were recognized before final adoption.

Please refer to description under Accounting policies.

## ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE PERFORMANCE

Within the shipping industry, marine pollution constitutes the largest environmental risk. It is therefore a key priority for TORM to avoid pollution of the seas and the atmosphere.

Throughout 2019, TORM continued to have a strong and dedicated focus on reducing fuel consumption, and the efforts made within this area have generated a positive result.

As in previous years, TORM's Operational Performance team shares the performance of each vessel with the respective vessel managers and vessels on a monthly basis.





# MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW - CONTINUED

## CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company's policies for corporate social responsibility, as well as climate policies, are described in the 2019 Annual Report for TORM plc and on TORM's homepage:  
<http://www.torm.com/csr-at-torm>.

## GENDER DIVERSITY

TORM has an obligation to its customers, shareholders, employees and other stakeholders to develop the Company's talent pool irrespective of attributes such as gender, religion, sexuality, nationality, ethnicity or disabilities. As stated in TORM's Business Principles under "Respecting People", the Company does not accept discrimination with respect to any of the above.

TORM works towards a diverse workplace, in which everyone is included and respected, and in which well-being at work is regarded as a shared responsibility. For further information on TORM's Business Principles, please visit: <http://www.torm.com/about-torm>.

The Company has a target for the diversity of the Company's shareholder-appointed members of the Board of Directors with respect to the under-represented gender. The target is for females to constitute at least 20% of the shareholder-appointed members of the Board of Directors. As of 31 December 2019, the target has been reached.

## SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Towards the end of January 2020, the product tanker market softened from strong levels, negatively impacted by the global outbreak of the COVID-19. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length or severity of this outbreak and hence its financial impact.

No other events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of TORM A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The financial statements for 2019 are presented in USD '000.

### Consolidated financial statements

With reference to Section 112(3) (2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements as these are included in the consolidated financial statements of TORM plc.

### Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

### Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in the accounting policies in 2019 compared to 2018.

### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognized in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized cost are recognized in the income statement. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognized in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognized in the income statement.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the

Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortized cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortization of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

US Dollar is used as the measurement and presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

The used USD/DKK exchange rate at 31 December 2019 is 667.6 (2018: 651.4).

Comparison figures in 2018 for Equity and Intercompany Payables as well as Income from investments in subsidiaries have been adjusted compared to the reported financial statements 2018, as suggested dividends from subsidiaries were recognized before final adoption. The effect of the corrections made amounted to USD -86.6m for opening balance of Equity 2018, USD - 4.1m for income from investments in subsidiaries in 2018, and USD -90.7m for closing balance of Equity 2018. The adjustments did not have any tax effects.

The figures in financial highlights have been updated accordingly.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, primarily forward currency exchange contracts, forward freight agreements and forward contracts regarding bunker purchases, are entered to hedge future committed or anticipated transactions. TORM applies hedge accounting under the specific rules on cash flow hedges when appropriate.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized in the balance sheet at fair value at the date when the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at their fair value as other receivables or other liabilities, respectively.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognized in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognized in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognized. The amount is recognized in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedges are recognized in the income statement. While effectively reducing cash flow risk in accordance with the Company's risk management policy, certain forward freight agreements and forward contracts regarding bunker purchases do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in fair value of these derivative financial instruments are therefore recognized in the income statement under "Financial income" or "Financial expenses" for interest rate swaps with cap features, under "Revenue" for forward freight agreements and under "Port expenses, bunkers and commissions" for forward bunker contracts.

### INCOME STATEMENT

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognized in the income statement when:

- The income-generating activities have been carried out on the basis of a binding agreement
- The income can be measured reliably
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company
- Costs relating to the transaction can be measured reliably

Revenue comprises freight, charter hire and demurrage revenues from the vessels and gains and losses on forward freight agreements designated as hedges. Revenue is recognized when it meets the general criteria mentioned above, and when the stage of completion can be measured

reliably. Accordingly, freight, charter hire and demurrage revenue are recognized at selling price upon delivery of the service as per the charter parties concluded.

#### Port expenses, bunkers and commissions

Port expenses, bunker fuel consumption and commissions are recognized as incurred. Gains and losses on forward bunker contracts designated as hedges and write-down and provisions for losses on freight receivables are included in this line.

#### Charter hire

Charter hire comprises expenses related to the chartering in of vessels under operating leases which have been incurred in order to achieve the net revenue for the period.

#### Operating expenses

Operating expenses, which comprise crew expenses, repair and maintenance expenses and tonnage duty, are expensed as incurred.

#### Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses, which comprise administrative staff costs, management costs, office expenses and other expenses relating to administration, are expensed as incurred.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises revenue from commissions and technical management fee.

#### Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses primarily comprise chartering commissions and management fees paid to commercial and technical managers for managing the fleet and to a lesser extent profits and losses deriving from the disposal of other plant and operating equipment.

#### Depreciation and impairment losses/reversal of impairment

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation of tangible fixed assets for the period as well as the write-down of the value of assets by the amount by which the carrying

amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In the event of indication of impairment, the carrying amount is assessed, and the value of the asset is written down to its recoverable amount equal to the higher of value in use based on net present value of future earnings from the assets and its net selling price.

Reversal of impairment losses is recognized if the recoverable amount exceeds the previously impaired carrying amount in the same line item as the previously impairment was recognized.

#### Income from investments in subsidiaries

Income from investments in subsidiaries comprises dividends received from subsidiaries as well as gain or losses on sale of interests in subsidiaries.

#### Financial income

Financial income comprises interest income, including interests from cash pool, realized and unrealized exchange rate gains relating to transactions in currencies other than the functional currency, realized gains from other equity investments and securities, unrealized gains from securities, dividends received and other financial income including value adjustments of certain financial instruments not accounted for as hedges of future transactions.

Interest is recognized in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting taking into account the effective interest rate. Dividends from other investments are recognized when the right to receive payment has been decided, which is typically when the dividend has been declared and can be received without conditions.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

### Financial expenses

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses, financing costs of finance leases, realized and unrealized exchange rate losses relating to transactions in currencies other than the functional currency, realized losses from other equity investments and securities, unrealized losses from securities and other financial expenses including value adjustments of certain financial instruments not accounted for as hedges of future transactions.

Interest is recognized in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting taking into account the effective interest rate.

### Tax

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly-owned Danish subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. TORM A/S provides for and pays the aggregate Danish tax on the taxable income of these companies but recovers the relevant portion of taxes paid from the subsidiaries based on each entity's portion of the aggregate taxable income.

Tax expenses comprise the expected tax including tonnage tax on the taxable income for the year, adjustments relating to previous years and the change in deferred tax for the year.

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Vessels and capitalized dry-docking

Vessels are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use, including interest expenses incurred during the period of construction based on the loans obtained for the vessels. All major components of vessels except for dry-docking costs are depreciated on a straight-line basis to the estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives, which TORM estimates to be 25 years. The Company considers that a 25-year depreciable life is consistent with what is used by other shipowners with comparable tonnage. Depreciation is based on cost less the estimated residual value. Residual value is estimated as the lightweight tonnage of each vessel multiplied by scrap value

per ton. The useful life and the residual value of the vessels are reviewed at least at each financial year-end based on market conditions, regulatory requirements and the Company's business plans.

The Company also evaluates the carrying amounts to determine if events have occurred that indicate impairment and would require a modification of the carrying amounts. Prepayment on vessels is measured at costs incurred.

Approximately every 30 and 60 months, depending on the nature of work and external requirements, the vessels are required to undergo planned dry-dockings for replacement of certain components, major repairs and major maintenance of other components, which cannot be carried out while the vessels are operating. These dry-docking costs are capitalized and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated period until the next dry-docking. The residual value of such components is estimated at nil. The useful life of the dry-docking costs is reviewed at least at each financial year-end based on market conditions, regulatory requirements and TORM's business plans.

A portion of the cost of acquiring a new vessel is allocated to the components expected to be replaced or refurbished at the next dry-docking. Depreciation hereof is carried over the period until the next dry-docking. For newbuildings, the initial dry-docking asset is estimated based on the expected costs related to the first-coming dry-docking, which again is based on experience and past history of similar vessels. For second-hand vessels, a dry-docking asset is also segregated and capitalized separately, taking into account the normal docking intervals of the vessels.

For subsequent dry-dockings, the costs comprise the actual costs incurred at the dry-docking yard. Dry-docking costs may include the cost of hiring crews to carry out replacements and repairs, the cost of parts and materials used, cost of travel, lodging and supervision of Company personnel as well as the cost of hiring third-party personnel to oversee a dry-docking. Dry-docking activities include, but are not limited to, the inspection, service on turbo-charger, replacement of shaft seals, service on boiler, replacement of hull anodes, applying of

anti-fouling and hull paint, steel repairs as well as refurbishment and replacement of other parts of the vessel.

### Other plant and operating equipment

Operating equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Computer equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over three years, and other operating equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over five years.

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, and leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease and the estimated useful life. Cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

### Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are recognized and measured at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value and classified as "fixed assets". Dividends are recognized under "Income from investments in subsidiaries", and any impairment losses are classified under "Impairment/reversal of impairment of investments in subsidiaries".

The carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries is increased to its estimated net realizable value which, however, cannot exceed cost, if there have been changes in the estimates used to determine the net realizable value since the last impairment loss was recognized.

Reversal of impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries is recognized in "Impairment/reversal of impairment of investments in subsidiaries".

### Investments in joint ventures

Investments in joint ventures comprise investments in companies which by agreement are managed jointly with one or more companies and therefore subject to joint control and in which the parties have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

method. Under the equity method, the investment in joint ventures is initially recognized at cost and thereafter adjusted to recognize TORM's share of the profit or loss in the joint venture. When TORM's share of losses in a joint venture exceeds the investment in the joint venture, TORM discontinues recognizing its share of further losses, unless TORM has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

Reversal of impairment losses on investments in joint ventures is recognized in "Income/(loss) from joint ventures".

### Impairment of assets

Non-current assets are reviewed at least annually to determine any indication of impairment due to a significant decline in either the assets' market value or in the cash flows generated by the assets. In case of such indication, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to derive from a cash generating unit, utilizing a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market estimates of the time value of money and the risks specific to the unit for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount of the cash generating unit, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized immediately in the income statement. If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of the recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets and time charter and bareboat contracts are grouped at the lowest levels at which impairment is monitored for internal management purposes. In 2019 and 2018, there was only one cash generating unit - the Tanker segment.

### Bunkers

Bunkers and lube oil are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the FIFO method and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the bunkers and lube oil and delivery cost less discounts.

### Receivables

Outstanding freight receivables and other receivables that are expected to be realized within 12 months from the balance sheet date are classified as loans and receivables and presented as current assets.

Receivables are measured at the lower of amortized cost and net realizable values, which corresponds to nominal value less provision for bad debts. Derivative financial instruments included in other receivables are measured at fair value.

### Share-based payments

The Company makes equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees, which are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The fair value of the share schemes is calculated using the Black Scholes method at the grant date.

### Dividend

Dividend is recognized as a liability at the time of declaration at the Annual General Meeting. Dividend proposed for the year is moved from "Retained profit/loss" and presented as a separate component of equity.

### Mortgage debt and bank loans

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt and bank loans are measured at fair value less transaction costs. Mortgage debt and bank loans are subsequently measured at amortized cost. This means that the difference between the net proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal amount of the loan is recognized in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

When terms of existing financial liabilities are renegotiated, or other changes regarding the effective interest rate occur, TORM performs a test to evaluate whether the new terms are substantially different from the original terms. If the new terms are substantially different from the original terms, TORM accounts for the change as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. TORM considers the new terms to be substantially different from the original terms if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

### Lease liabilities

At the time of borrowing, lease liabilities are measured at fair value less transaction costs. Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost. This means that the difference between the net proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal amount of the loan is recognized in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. In addition, the deferred tax also constitutes the reserve in relation to the transition balance in connection with the Danish tonnage tax scheme.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on the laws that have been enacted by the reporting day. The deferred tax is charged through the income statement except when it relates to other comprehensive income items.

### Other liabilities

Liabilities are generally measured at amortized cost. Derivative financial instruments included in other liabilities are measured at fair value.



## INCOME STATEMENT

### 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER

USD '000	Note	2019	2018
Revenue		692,225	634,540
Port expenses, bunkers and commissions		-267,484	-283,024
<b>Time charter equivalent earnings (TCE)</b>		<b>424,741</b>	<b>351,516</b>
Charter hire		-202,668	-205,947
Operating expenses	1	-168,899	-176,022
<b>Gross profit/(loss) (Net earnings from shipping activities)</b>		<b>53,174</b>	<b>-30,453</b>
Administrative expenses	1	-33,535	-31,846
Other operating income		116	236
Other operating expenses		-17,970	-17,673
<b>EBITDA (loss)</b>		<b>1,785</b>	<b>-79,736</b>
Depreciation		-43,058	-37,786
Profit/(loss) on sale of fixed assets		-2,391	-
<b>Operating profit/(loss) (EBIT)</b>		<b>-43,664</b>	<b>-117,522</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries	2	161,858	394,971
Income/(loss) from joint ventures	6	-439	15
Impairment/reversal of impairment of investments in subsidiaries	6	182,693	-10,832
Financial income	3	2,928	1,194
Financial expenses	4	-31,601	-25,921
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>271,775</b>	<b>241,905</b>
Tax expense		-319	-832
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>271,456</b>	<b>241,073</b>

USD '000	2019	2018
<b>Allocation of profit/(loss) for the year</b>		
The Board of Directors recommends that the net profit/(loss) for the year be allocated as follows:		
Retained earnings	271,456	241,073
	<b>271,456</b>	<b>241,073</b>



## BALANCE SHEET

### AS OF 31 DECEMBER

USD '000	Note	2019	2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>			
Vessels and capitalized dry-docking		285,302	70,150
Prepayments on vessels		14,517	-
Other plant and operating equipment		2,985	2,208
<b>Total tangible fixed assets</b>	5	<b>302,804</b>	<b>72,358</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments in subsidiaries	6	952,800	857,768
Investments in joint ventures	6	1,171	74
Other investments		-	3
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>953,971</b>	<b>857,845</b>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<b>1,256,775</b>	<b>930,203</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Bunkers		35,239	39,620
Freight receivables		84,228	82,918
Intercompany receivables		268,587	47,757
Other receivables		4,107	6,430
Prepayments		2,752	2,037
Cash and cash equivalents		-	50,574
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>394,913</b>	<b>229,336</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,651,688</b>	<b>1,159,539</b>

USD '000	Note	2019	2018
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Common shares		141,946	141,946
Hedging reserves		-848	2,933
Translation reserves		5,896	5,896
Retained earnings		476,540	203,171
<b>Total equity</b>	7	<b>623,534</b>	<b>353,946</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Provisions</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	8	45,176	45,176
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>45,176</b>	<b>45,176</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Mortgage debt and bank loans	9	278,171	380,264
Lease liabilities		139,597	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>417,768</b>	<b>380,264</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Mortgage debt and bank loans	9	55,174	66,823
Finance lease liabilities		11,902	-
Intercompany payables		408,240	252,240
Trade payables		44,911	34,862
Current tax liabilities		504	22
Other liabilities		32,891	26,162
Credit facilities		11,588	-
Deferred income		-	44
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>565,210</b>	<b>380,153</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,028,154</b>	<b>805,593</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1,651,688</b>	<b>1,159,539</b>

Guarantee and contingent liabilities	10
Related parties and ownership	11
Financial instruments	12
Going concern	13



## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER

USD '000	Common shares	Hedging reserves	Translation reserves	Retained earnings	Total
<b>Equity as of 1 January 2018</b>	<b>141,946</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>-39,928</b>	<b>114,620</b>
<b>Changes in equity for 2018</b>					
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	241,073	<b>241,073</b>
Financial derivatives	-	-3,773	-	-	<b>-3,773</b>
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	2,026	<b>2,026</b>
<b>Total changes in equity 2018</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-3,773</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>243,099</b>	<b>239,326</b>
<b>Equity as of 31 December 2018</b>	<b>141,946</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>203,171</b>	<b>353,946</b>
<b>Changes in equity for 2019</b>					
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	271,456	<b>271,456</b>
Financial derivatives	-	-3,781	-	-	<b>-3,781</b>
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	1,913	<b>1,913</b>
<b>Total changes in equity 2019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-3,781</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>273,369</b>	<b>269,588</b>
<b>Equity as of 31 December 2019</b>	<b>141,946</b>	<b>-848</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>476,540</b>	<b>623,534</b>





#### NOTE 1 - STAFF COSTS

USD ('000)	2019	2018
Staff costs included in operating expenses	8,091	9,291
Staff costs included in administrative expenses	24,977	25,436
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,068</b>	<b>34,727</b>

#### Staff costs comprise the following

Wages and salaries	26,344	27,978
Pension costs	2,855	2,753
Other social security costs	3,869	3,996
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,068</b>	<b>34,727</b>

Of which salaries to the Executive Management and remuneration to the Board of Directors:

Executive Management, salaries	962	983
Executive Management, bonus	1,126	425
Board of Directors	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>1,408</b>

<b>Average number of full-time employees (FTE)</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>267</b>
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#### NOTE 2 - INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

USD ('000)	2019	2018
Dividends from subsidiaries	161,858	394,971
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,858</b>	<b>394,971</b>

#### NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL INCOME

USD ('000)	2019	2018
Dividends received	-	440
Interest from group enterprises	480	232
Exchange rate adjustments	1,358	97
Other financial income	1,090	425
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>1,194</b>

#### NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL EXPENSES

USD ('000)	2019	2018
Interest to group enterprises	1,407	2,395
Exchange rate adjustments	168	241
Other financial expenses	30,026	23,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,601</b>	<b>25,921</b>

#### NOTE 5 - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

USD ('000)	Vessels and capitalized dry-docking	Newbuildings	Other plant and operating equipment
<b>COST</b>			
Balance as of 1 January 2019	140,240	-	21,424
Additions	259,416	14,517	1,398
Disposals	-46,457	-	-
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2019</b>	<b>353,199</b>	<b>14,517</b>	<b>22,822</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES</b>			
Balance as of 1 January 2019	70,090	-	19,216
Depreciation for the year	42,437	-	621
Disposals	-44,630	-	-
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2019</b>	<b>67,897</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,837</b>
<b>Carrying amount as of 31 December 2019</b>	<b>285,302</b>	<b>14,517</b>	<b>2,985</b>



## NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL ASSETS

USD ('000)	Investments in subsidiaries	Investments in joint ventures
<b>COST</b>		
Balance as of 1 January 2019	1,784,109	56
Additions	461	275
Disposals	-92,270	-
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2019</b>	<b>1,692,300</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>VALUE ADJUSTMENT</b>		
Balance as of 1 January 2019	-926,341	18
Value adjustment for the year	182,693	822
Disposals	4,148	-
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2019</b>	<b>-739,500</b>	<b>840</b>
<b>Carrying amount as of 31 December 2019</b>	<b>952,800</b>	<b>1,171</b>

## INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

Entity	Country	Profit/ (loss) for the year (USDm)	Equity (USDm)
Long Range 2 A/S	Denmark	0	0
LR2 Management K/S	Denmark	0	0
ME Production Marine Exhaust Technology Ltd.	Hong Kong	3	4

## NOTE 6 - continued

### INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Entity <sup>1)</sup>	Country	Profit/ (loss) for the year (USDm)	Equity (USDm)
VesselCo A ApS	Denmark	0	0
VesselCo C ApS	Denmark	0	0
VesselCo E ApS	Denmark	0	0
VesselCo F ApS	Denmark	0	0
DK Vessel Holdco GP ApS	Denmark	0	0
DK Vessel Holdco K/S	Denmark	100	315
TORM Crewing Services Ltd	Bermuda	0	-3
TORM Shipping (Phils.), Inc	Philippines	0	1
TORM Shipping India Private Ltd.	India	0	4
TORM Singapore PTE. LTD.	Singapore	1	2
TORM USA LLC	United States	0	0
VesselCo 8 Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	16	249
OCM Singapore Njords Holdings Alice, Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	2	2
OCM Singapore Njords Holdings Almena, Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	1	21
OCM Singapore Njords Holdings Hardrada, Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	2	19
OCM Singapore Njords Holdings St. Michaelis, Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	1	16
OCM Singapore Njords Holdings St. Gabriel, Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	1	16
OCM Singapore Njords Holdings Agnete, Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	1	25
OCM Singapore Njords Holdings Alexandra, Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	2	2

<sup>1)</sup> Ownership and voting rights for all subsidiaries are 100%, except TORM Shipping (Phils), Inc where the ownership is 25%.



## NOTE 7 - EQUITY

	Number of shares	Nominal value (DKK '000)
<b>Common shares consist of:</b>		
A-shares	63,836,249	957,397
B-shares	1	-
C-shares	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,836,251</b>	<b>957,397</b>

### Common shares have developed as follows

(DKK '000)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Common shares at 1 January	957,397	957,397	957,397	957,397	7,280
Capital decrease	-	-	-	-	-147
Contribution in kind	-	-	-	593,544	-
Contribution in kind	-	-	-	356,720	-
<b>Common shares at 31 December</b>	<b>957,397</b>	<b>957,397</b>	<b>957,397</b>	<b>957,397</b>	<b>957,397</b>

## NOTE 8 - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

All deferred tax liabilities relate to vessels included in the transition account under the Danish tonnage tax scheme.

## NOTE 9 - NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

USD ('000)	2019	2018
<b>Mortgage debt and bank loans<sup>1)</sup></b>		
After 5 years	-	-
Between 1 and 5 years	280,344	380,680
Within 1 year	55,037	67,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,381</b>	<b>447,711</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The presented amounts to be repaid do not include related costs arising from the issuing of the loans of USD 2,381k (2018: USD 625k), which are amortized over the term of the loans.

USD ('000)	2019	2018
<b>Finance lease liabilities<sup>2)</sup></b>		
After 5 years	76,018	-
Between 1 and 5 years	64,966	-
Within 1 year	12,191	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,175</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>2)</sup> The presented amounts to be repaid do not include related costs arising from the issuing of the loans of USD 1.676k (2018: USD 0k), which are amortized over the term of the loans.



## NOTE 10 – GUARANTEE AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

USD ('000)	2018
<b>Collateral security and guarantees</b>	
Carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries collateralized	969,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>969,185</b>
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	
Other operating leases	5,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,789</b>

The guarantee commitments of the Company consist of all shares in subsidiaries and underlying vessels, which are used as collateral for all mortgage debt within the TORM plc Group.

Furthermore, the Company guarantees less than USD 0.1m relating to guarantee commitments to Danish Shipping.

The Company is involved in some legal proceedings and disputes. It is Management's opinion that the outcome of these proceedings and disputes will not have any material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

### Joint taxation

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report, as the Company is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

## NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP

### Parent entities

The Company is controlled by the following entities:

Name	Type	Place of incorporation
TORM plc	Immediate parent entity	United Kingdom
Oaktree Capital Group. LLC	Ultimate parent entity	United States

### Transactions with related parties

All transactions with related parties were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company TORM plc, United Kingdom.



## NOTE 12 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

USD ('000)	2019	2018
<b>FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVES</b>		
<b>Derivative financial instruments regarding freight and bunkers:</b>		
Forward freight agreements	-300	-393
Bunker swaps	32	771
<b>Derivative financial instruments regarding interest and currency exchange rate:</b>		
Forward exchange contracts	-128	1,848
Interest rate swaps	-409	4,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>-805</b>	<b>6,706</b>

Of which included in:

<b>Current assets</b>		
Other receivables	551	7,101
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Other liabilities	-1,356	-395
<b>Total</b>	<b>-805</b>	<b>6,706</b>

In 2019, 100% (2018: 100%) of TORM's forward freight agreements (FFAs) and fuel swaps were cleared through clearing houses, effectively reducing counterparty credit risk by daily clearing of balances. Over-the-counter fuel swaps have restrictively been entered into with major oil companies, banks or highly reputed partners with a satisfactory credit rating. TORM also trades FX and interest derivatives. All such derivatives were done with investment grade counterparties.

### Methods and assumptions in determining fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of derivatives in other receivables and other payables is measured using accepted valuation methods with input variables such as yield curves, forward curves, spreads, etc. The valuation methods discount the future fixed and estimated cash flows and valuation of any option elements.

## NOTE 13 – GOING CONCERN

As part of the business model in TORM, TORM A/S has bareboat agreements with group companies, which are nullified on a continuing basis through dividends, capital increases, etc. Consequently, the current intercompany liability is expected to be settled during 2020.

During the first months of 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak did not have any material negative effect on the Company's revenues and financial result. However, we notice that the market values of the vessels within the Company and its subsidiaries has decreased in the same period. As it is not possible to reliably estimate the length or severity of the COVID-19 outbreak, the economical effects over the shorter term are subject to some degree of uncertainty. If the length or severity of the outbreak exceeds the market expectations, there will be a risk of an impairment of the Company's investments in subsidiaries and vessels.

Based on the financial position of the Company and the future outlook for operations and earnings, Management deems that the Company is going concern.

No other subsequent events have materially affected the annual report.