SBS International ApS

Karetmagervej 1, 9490 Pandrup

Company reg. no. 27 15 00 04

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 August 2020.

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Tham Yew Hong
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

The executive board has today presented the annual report of SBS International ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Pandrup, 6 July 2020

Executive board

Ngu Bee Ling

Tham Yew Hong

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of SBS International ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of SBS International ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

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

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

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

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management’s preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management’s review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Aalborg, 6 July 2020

Redmark
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Marian Fruergaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne24699

Company information

The company	SBS International ApS Karetmagervej 1 9490 Pandrup	
	Phone	+4570271000
	Fax	+4570271001
	Web site	www.sbs-international.com
	Company reg. no.	27 15 00 04
	Established:	16 April 2003
	Domicile:	Pandrup
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Executive board	Ngu Bee Ling Tham Yew Hong	
Auditors	Redmark Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Hasseris Bymidte 6 9000 Aalborg	
Parent company	Danish Marine Service ApS	
Subsidiaries	Scandinavian Boiler Service A/S, Pandrup, Denmark Scandinavian Boiler Service Inc., USA Scandinavian Boiler Service (Asia) Pte. Ltd., Singapore S. B. S Gulf FZC, United Arab Emirates SBS Pacific Asia Pte. Ltd., Singapore SBS Europe d.o.o., Croatia	

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The groups activities are sales, service and upgrading within the maritime business sector.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 6.566.000 against DKK 16.549.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 711.000 against DKK -11.433.000 last year.

The management considers the results less satisfactory.

The expected development

Looking back on 2019, we passed several milestones of our ambitious transformation, including merging of repair sales in Singapore. Moving of the holding company and the completion of the legal documentation will take place in year 2020.

Despite a backdrop of weak trade growth, ongoing competition and uncertainty in many markets in 2019, the execution of our strategy has allowed us to deliver improved financial performance, while making a meaningful progress on our transformation.

The outlook for 2020 is subject to significant uncertainties and impacted by the current outbreak of the Coronavirus, which has significant lower the visibility on what to expect in 2020.

The tanker market has a positive 2019 and 2020 was shaping up to be equally good but the latest developments with the Coronavirus and its impact on world trade could derail this estimate.

Cruise market is facing significant uncertainties due to the covid-19 and the container market will start to recover from mid-2020 onwards. However, even in an upside scenario the pace of recovery will be noticeably weaker than that seen after previous slowdowns.

The bulk market is expected to be on long-term recovery cycle, primarily driven by supply normalization with 2-3% fleet growth annually in the next few years.

SBS remain positive for the coming 2-3 years, as the new building market for ships will be very slow due IMO-regulations coming into force and a general over supply of ships over the previous years.

Management commentary

Our focus remain on developing our end to end effective boiler service, repair, spare part and technology solutions.

The product range of the company will continue to expand organically adding to our core business volume, but to win new markets outside our present business fields, it is decided to pursue other segments where our competences and organization allows for it, without incurring unacceptable risk or high demand for investments.

Cost management is imperative in a competitive market with uncertainties. And good leadership, strong talent and right combination of current and new resources are key to ensure that all activities stay focus on our customers and our strategic priorities.

Therefore the Management has great faith and optimism moving forward.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

Note		2019	2018
	Gross profit	**6.565.993**	**16.549**
2	Staff costs	-7.105.335	-21.972
	Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-352.025	-330
	Other operating costs	0	-68
	Operating profit	**-891.367**	**-5.821**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	1.999.145	-3.451
	Other financial income from group enterprises	960.140	356
	Other financial income	23.116	15
3	Other financial costs	-1.380.038	-1.529
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**710.996**	**-10.430**
	Tax on ordinary results	0	-1.003
	Net profit or loss for the year	**710.996**	**-11.433**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	1.873.855	-8.189
	Allocated from retained earnings	-1.162.859	-3.244
	Total allocations and transfers	**710.996**	**-11.433**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

Note	Assets	2019	2018
	Non-current assets		
	Land and property	2.054.967	2.133
	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	476.969	720
	Total property, plant, and equipment	2.531.936	2.853
4	Equity investments in group enterprises	38.600.695	36.719
	Total investments	38.600.695	36.719
	Total non-current assets	**41.132.631**	**39.572**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	369.267	435
	Total inventories	369.267	435
	Trade debtors	46.022	2.831
5	Work in progress for the account of others	0	522
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	13.992.253	13.346
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	0	237
	Other debtors	147.572	14
6	Accrued income and deferred expenses	162.564	0
	Total receivables	14.348.411	16.950
	Available funds	850.355	1.030
	Total current assets	**15.568.033**	**18.415**
	Total assets	**56.700.664**	**57.987**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2019	2018
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	790.428	790
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	12.085.382	10.211
	Results brought forward	14.186.985	14.776
	Total equity	**27.062.795**	**25.777**
	Provisions		
	Other provisions	382.465	382
	Total provisions	**382.465**	**382**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
7	Mortgage debt	1.261.811	1.354
	Other debts	93.135	0
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	1.354.946	1.354
	Short-term part of long-term liabilities	58.900	26
	Bank debts	0	541
5	Work in progress for the account of others	0	742
	Trade creditors	647.824	1.396
	Debt to group enterprises	25.912.599	24.944
	Other debts	1.281.135	2.825
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	27.900.458	30.474
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**29.255.404**	**31.828**
	Total equity and liabilities	**56.700.664**	**57.987**

1 Special items
8 Mortgage and securities
9 Contingencies

Notes

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

1. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature in proportion to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any gains and losses related and which over time have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of non-recurring nature.

As mentioned in the management's review, the results for the year are affected by a number of factors that differ from what the management consider a part of the operating profit.

Special items for the year are specified below, showing where these are recognised in the income profit and loss account.

	2019	2018
Costs:		
Provision doubtfull debts in group enterprises	0	-2.406
Writedown of fixed assets in group enterprises	0	-1.112
	0	-3.518
Special items are recognised in the following items in the annual accounts:		
Income from equity investments in group enterprises	0	3.518
Results of special items, net	**0**	**3.518**

2. Staff costs

	2019	2018
Salaries and wages	6.326.700	20.477
Pension costs	644.300	1.281
Other costs for social security	134.335	214
	7.105.335	**21.972**
Average number of employees	14	20

3. Other financial costs

	2019	2018
Financial costs, group enterprises	519.988	198
Other financial costs	860.050	1.331
	1.380.038	**1.529**

Notes

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

		2019	2018
4.	**Equity investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2019	15.784.023	15.784
	Additions during the year	20	0
	Cost 31 December 2019	**15.784.043**	**15.784**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2019	12.038.328	20.026
	Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date	554.109	946
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	2.218.579	-3.230
	Dividend	-690.844	-5.704
	Other movements in capital - Aquired minority	19.540	0
	Revaluation 31 December 2019	**14.139.712**	**12.038**
	Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January 2019	-1.834.897	-1.615
	Amortisation of goodwill for the year	-219.433	-219
	Depreciation on goodwill 31 December 2019	**-2.054.330**	**-1.834**
	Offsetting against debtors	10.348.805	10.349
	Transferred to provisions	382.465	382
	Set off against debtors and provisions for liabilities	**10.731.270**	**10.731**
	Book value 31 December 2019	**38.600.695**	**36.719**
	The items include goodwill with an amount of	922.795	1.142

Group enterprises:

	Domicile	Share of ownership
Scandinavian Boiler Service A/S	Denmark	100 %
Scandinavian Boiler Service Inc.	USA	100 %
Scandinavian Boiler Service (Asia) Pte Ltd	Singapore	100 %
S. B. S. Gulf FZC	United Arab Emirates	90 %
SBS Pacific Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100 %
SBS Europe d.o.o.	Croatia	100 %

Notes

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

		31/12 2019	31/12 2018
5.	**Work in progress for the account of others**		
	Sales value of the production of the period	0	1.594
	Payments on account received	0	-1.814
	Work in progress for the account of others, net	**0**	**-220**
	The following is recognised:		
	Work in progress for the account of others (Current assets)	0	522
	Work in progress for the account of others (Short-term debts)	0	-742
		0	**-220**
6.	**Accrued income and deferred expenses**		
	Other prepayments	162.564	0
		162.564	**0**
7.	**Mortgage debt**		
	Mortgage debt in total	1.320.711	1.380
	Share of amount due within 1 year	-58.900	-26
		1.261.811	**1.354**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	1.026	1.251

8. Mortgage and securities

As security for mortgage debts, DKK 1.320.711, mortgage has been granted on land and buildings representing a book value of DKK 2.054.967 at 31 December 2019.

9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Joint taxation

Danish Marine Service ApS, company reg. no 31578256 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and it is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

Notes

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

9. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

The company is proportionally liable for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum corresponding to that share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

The total tax payable under the joint taxation amounts to DKK 0 thousand.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0 thousand.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for SBS International ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

No consolidated annual accounts have been prepared, cf. section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The annual accounts of SBS International ApS and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated annual accounts for Danish Marine Service ApS, Pandrup, reg. nr. 31578256.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Accounting policies

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

In case the foreign group enterprises and associated enterprises meet the criteria for being independent units, the profit and loss accounts are translated by using an average exchange rate for the period in question, and the balance sheet items are translated by using the closing rate. Differences arising in connection with the translation of the equity of foreign group enterprises at the beginning of the year to the closing rate are recognised directly in the equity. The same goes for differences arising in connection with translation of the profit and loss accounts from average exchange rate to the closing rate.

At recognition of foreign group enterprises which are integrated units, the monetary items are translated by using the closing rate. Non monetary items are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the following depreciation or writedown of the asset. The items of the profit and loss account are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the profit and loss account deriving from non monetary items are translated by using historical prices.

Currency adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in the equity. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised in the equity.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Accounting policies

Contract work in progress concerning construction contracts is recognised in the revenue concurrently with the production process. Thus, the revenue corresponds to the selling price of the total yearly production (the production method). The revenue is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the stage of completion on the reporting date can be reliably validated and it is deemed probable that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

When the results of a contract cannot be reliably validated, the revenue is recognised solely on a cost basis to the extent that it seems probable that the costs will be recovered.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Results from equity investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the group enterprises' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

Buildings	40 years
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	10 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

Accounting policies

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Financial fixed assets

Equity in group enterprises

Equity in group enterprises recognised in the statement of financial position as a proportional share of the enterprise’s equity value. This is calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent less/plus unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and less/plus residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the purchase method.

Group enterprises with negative equity are recognised at no value and, to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are made subject to impairment by the parent’s share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the receivables, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent that the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of these subsidiaries.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Accounting policies

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

Profit or loss in connection with the disposal of group enterprises are measured as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs of sale or liquidation. Profit and loss are recognised in the income statement under net financials.

For the acquisition of new group enterprises, the purchase method is applied, by which the acquirees' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for payment of costs for pre-determined restructuring activities in the acquirees in relation to the acquisition are recognised. The tax effect of revaluations is taken into consideration.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and fair value of identifiable acquired assets and liabilities, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investments in group enterprises and are amortised over their estimated useful economic life. The useful life is determined on the basis of management's experience in the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and a longterm earnings potential. The carrying amount of goodwill is subject to impairment tests on a continuing basis and written down in the income statement in those cases when the carrying amount exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity to which the goodwill is attached.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Work in progress for the account of others

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed, however with deduction of invoicing on account and expected losses. Contract work in progress is characterised by the manufactured goods featuring a high level of individualisation in the design. Furthermore, it is a requirement that before work is commenced, a binding contract is to be been entered into, implying penalty or damages in case of subsequent cancellation.

The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the individual contracts. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of an evaluation of the work performed, usually determined as the ratio of the costs incurred to the total expected cost of the contract in question.

Accounting policies

When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, the expected contract loss is immediately recognised as costs and provisions.

If the results of a contract can not be estimated reliably, the selling price is only recognised on a cost basis, however, to the extent that it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

Contracts for which the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account and expected losses are recognised as trade debtors. Contracts for which invoicing on account and expected losses exceed the selling price are recognised as liabilities.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

Costs in connection with sales work and the achievement of contracts are recognised in the profit and loss account when incurred.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, SBS International ApS is proportionally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Other provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs for guarantee liabilities, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual liability which is due to a previous event and when it is likely that the settlement of the liability will result in expenditure of the financial resources of the company.

If the settlement of the liability is expected to take place in some remote future, provisions are measured at the net realisable value or at fair value.

On the acquisition of enterprises, provisions for restructuring within the acquired enterprise is included in the acquisition cost, and thereby in the goodwill or the consolidated goodwill, to the extent that they have been approved and announced on the date of acquisition at the latest.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

Also capitalised residual leasing liabilities in connection with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

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