SBS International ApS

Karetmagervej 1, 9490 Pandrup

Company reg. no. 27 15 00 04

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 7 May 2021.

Tham Yew Hong
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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 2020.

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 2020 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020.

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, 7 May 2021

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 2020, which comprise profit and loss account, balance sheet, notes and accounting policies. 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 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020 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

Management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. 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, 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 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 management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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
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, 7 May 2021

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 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 3.935.000 against DKK 6.566.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -27.000 against DKK 711.000 last year.

The management considers the results less satisfactory.

The expected development

In 2020, we have collaboration with Tegma on Thermo Electrical Power Unit (TEPU) which is a solution for utilizing waste energy onboard vessels. We believe green product is the future trend as shipowners and managers continue to grapple with big challenges to meet IMO2030 and IMO2050 targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Changes in the business environment are becoming more intense year by year, and we believe the current COVID-19 situation will make our business condition even more intense.

There is still travel restriction in 2021, however with the vaccine roll out and better & speedy COVID-19 test will definitely help our business.

The market in Europe is recovering from pandemic shock and consumer goods are in high demand, resulting in a lot of business for the container liners. For months now it has been difficult to find vacant slots in the Asia-Europe routes and even getting a container is now a challenge. This leaves the container business segment in a very strong condition, even considering new deliveries of more super-carriers over the coming years. Market leader Maersk has announced that they don't see a new building boom as a result, as future propulsion technology is still undetermined, prompting more interest in retrofits and non-fossil fuels.

The tanker market appears solid, though not as hot as the container segment. Many companies are still struggling to get scrubbers installed, somewhat hampered by corona-restrictions and material shortage. VLCC's are still used for floating storage, but to a lesser extent, as the oil prices are recovering to a more normal level. HFO is now back above the 400 USD-mark, well above the level making WHR-projects feasible and the spread to LSMGO is down to 150 USD, somewhat lower than the historic +200 level, disfavoring more scrubber investments and the use of HFO.

The cruise segment remains dead quiet and over the past year, more than a dozen large ships have been sent to the ship breakers, especially Carnival has sacrificed tonnage and sent some good old clients of ours on the beach. This segment will only pick up in full once there is an internationally accepted vaccine pass or the pandemic has blown over, so we will be in Q3-Q4 before there is any light in this tunnel.

Management commentary

Bulkers remain a low cost segment that we have never been strong in on anything but spare parts. There seems to be a surplus of vessels and for strange reasons both Chinese and Japanese yards continue to build new ships to an oversaturated market. In general, both boilers and power packs are too small to be really significant, so I see no signs of new opportunities here.

Over the next 2-3 years, we will see a rapid development in climate friendly solutions, with the use of HFO fired boilers declining and focus on waste heat utilization increasing.
Our focus remains 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.

Therefore, the Management has great faith and optimism moving forward.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

Note		2020	2019
	Gross profit	**3.935.411**	**6.566**
1	Staff costs	-3.461.272	-7.105
	Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-338.893	-352
	Operating profit	**135.246**	**-891**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-801.800	1.999
	Other financial income from group enterprises	655.651	960
	Other financial income	548.395	23
2	Other financial costs	-557.923	-1.380
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-20.431**	**711**
	Tax on ordinary results	-6.286	0
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-26.717**	**711**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	-4.224.200	1.874
	Transferred to retained earnings	4.197.483	0
	Allocated from retained earnings	0	-1.163
	Total allocations and transfers	**-26.717**	**711**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

Assets

Note		2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
3	Property	1.977.342	2.055
4	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	215.701	477
	Total property, plant, and equipment	2.193.043	2.532
5	Equity investments in group enterprises	34.376.447	38.601
	Total investments	34.376.447	38.601
	Total non-current assets	**36.569.490**	**41.133**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	369.267	369
	Total inventories	369.267	369
	Trade debtors	43.509	46
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	16.593.081	13.992
	Other debtors	28.418	148
6	Accrued income and deferred expenses	132.802	163
	Total receivables	16.797.810	14.349
	Available funds	155.698	850
	Total current assets	**17.322.775**	**15.568**
	Total assets	**53.892.265**	**56.701**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities

Note		2020	2019
	Equity		
7	Contributed capital	790.428	790
8	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	7.861.182	12.086
9	Reserve for foreign currency translation	-1.588.487	554
10	Results brought forward	17.830.357	13.633
	Total equity	**24.893.480**	**27.063**
	Provisions		
	Other provisions	382.465	382
	Total provisions	**382.465**	**382**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
11	Mortgage debt	1.200.966	1.262
	Other debts	269.156	93
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	1.470.122	1.355
	Short-term part of long-term liabilities	58.900	59
	Trade creditors	189.247	648
	Debt to group enterprises	26.011.597	25.912
	Other debts	886.454	1.282
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	27.146.198	27.901
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**28.616.320**	**29.256**
	Total equity and liabilities	**53.892.265**	**56.701**

12 Charges and security

13 Contingencies

Notes

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

1. Staff costs

Salaries and wages	3.158.701	6.327
Pension costs	282.421	644
Other costs for social security	20.150	134
	3.461.272	**7.105**
Average number of employees	9	14

2. Other financial costs

Financial costs, group enterprises	509.736	520
Other financial costs	48.187	860
	557.923	**1.380**

3. Property

Cost 1 January 2020	2.213.749	2.214
Cost 31 December 2020	**2.213.749**	**2.214**
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2020	-158.782	-81
Depreciation and writedown for the year	-77.625	-78
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-236.407**	**-159**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**1.977.342**	**2.055**

4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Cost 1 January 2020	1.218.081	1.189
Additions during the year	0	29
Cost 31 December 2020	**1.218.081**	**1.218**
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2020	-741.112	-467
Depreciation and writedown for the year	-261.268	-274
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-1.002.380**	**-741**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**215.701**	**477**

Notes

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
5.	**Equity investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2020	15.784.043	15.784
	Disposals during the year(Dividend)	-48	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	**15.783.995**	**15.784**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2020	14.139.712	12.038
	Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date	-2.088.382	554
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	-636.584	2.219
	Reversals for the year concerning disposals	49	0
	Dividend	-1.279.850	-691
	Other movements in capital - Aquired minority	0	20
	Revaluation 31 December 2020	**10.134.945**	**14.140**
	Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January 2020	-2.054.330	-1.835
	Amortisation of goodwill for the year	-219.433	-219
	Depreciation on goodwill 31 December 2020	**-2.273.763**	**-2.054**
	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 2020	**34.376.447**	**38.601**
	The items include goodwill with an amount of	703.362	923

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 Europe d.o.o.	Croatia	100 %

Notes

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
6.	**Accrued income and deferred expenses**		
	Other prepayments	132.802	163
		132.802	**163**
7.	**Contributed capital**		
	Contributed capital 1 January 2020	790.428	790
		790.428	**790**
8.	**Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method**		
	Reserves for net revaluation 1 January 2020	12.085.382	10.212
	Share of results	-4.224.200	1.874
		7.861.182	**12.086**
9.	**Reserve for foreign currency translation**		
	Reserve for foreign currency translation 1 January 2020	554.111	0
	Foreign currency translation adjustments	-2.142.598	554
		-1.588.487	**554**
10.	**Results brought forward**		
	Results brought forward 1 January 2020	13.632.874	14.776
	Profit or loss for the year brought forward	4.197.483	-1.143
		17.830.357	**13.633**

Notes

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
11.	**Mortgage debt**		
	Mortgage debt in total	1.259.866	1.321
	Share of amount due within 1 year	-58.900	-59
		1.200.966	**1.262**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	965.366	1.026

12. Charges and security

As security for mortgage debts, DKK 1.259.866, mortgage has been granted on land and buildings representing a book value of DKK 1.977.342 at 31 December 2020.

13. 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.

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.

Foreign currency translation

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Accounting policies

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

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

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or writedown for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

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.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

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.

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

Accounting policies

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

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

Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Property is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying mount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less 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 carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

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

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with 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, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	30 years	20 %
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of 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.

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.

All other 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.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group 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 for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Financial fixed assets

Equity in group enterprises

Equity in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Equity in group enterprises recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterpriseswith a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in group enterprises, associates and equity interests but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

Equity in group enterprises with a negative equity value measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

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.

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.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Accounting policies

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, associates and equity interests 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.

Reserve for foreign currency translation

The reserve for foreign currency translation arises when translating accounting items in foreign currency.

The reserve is dissolved once the value adjustments have been applied or reversed.

The reserve is distributable.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as ”Income tax receivable” or “Income tax payable”.

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

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the company.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

On the acquisition of entities, provisions for restructuring within the acquired entity are included in the acquisition cost, and thereby in the goodwill or the consolidated goodwill, to the extent that they have been recognised in the financial statements of the acquired entity in advance of the acquisition. Provisions for restructuring are included to the extent that they have been decided at the date of acquisition at the latest and that the process have been commenced.

When it is likely that the total costs will exceed the total income of contract work in progress, the total expected loss on the contract work in progress will be recognised as provisions for liabilities. The provision is recognised under production costs.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Accounting policies

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

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

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.