
Stena Bulk A/S

Tuborg Boulevard 12, 2., DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 33 39 69 53

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
31/5 2019

Morten Rich
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Management's Review	
Company Information	5
Financial Highlights	6
Management's Review	7
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	11
Balance Sheet 31 December	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	14
Notes to the Financial Statements	15

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Stena Bulk A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

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

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

Hellerup, 31 May 2019

Executive Board

Johnny Schmølker
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Per Lars Erik Hånell
Chairman

Morten Rich

Johnny Schmølker

Sofia Elisabet Ericsson

Helén Charlotte Lindström

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Stena Bulk A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Stena Bulk A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for opinion

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent Auditor's Report

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Hellerup, 31 May 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

René Otto Poulsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne26718

Company Information

The Company

Stena Bulk A/S
Tuborg Boulevard 12, 2.
DK-2900 Hellerup

Telephone: + 45 88 93 86 00
Website: www.stenabulk.com

CVR No: 33 39 69 53
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 26 January 2011
Financial year: 8th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

Board of Directors

Per Lars Erik Hånell, Chairman
Morten Rich
Johnny Schmølker
Sofia Elisabet Ericsson
Helén Charlotte Lindström

Executive Board

Johnny Schmølker

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup
Telefon 39 45 39 45
Telefax 39 45 39 87
www.pwc.dk

Lawyers

Bech-Bruun
Langelinie Allé 35
DK-2100 København Ø

Bankers

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S
Strandgade 3
DK-0900 København C

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	471,503	409,370	414,610	579,192	499,337
Operating profit/loss	-18,104	-6,595	9,412	58,571	10,897
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	-14,675	-4,799	11,364	60,844	12,522
Net financials	7,994	6,331	2,071	5,159	2,858
Net profit/loss for the year	-5,716	745	12,803	65,142	14,971
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	106,274	104,884	106,293	113,956	73,396
Equity	44,353	57,746	57,143	53,275	29,007
Investment in property, plant and equipment	10	0	0	16	-36
Number of employees	13	14	14	20	18
Ratios					
Gross margin	-2.5%	-0.4%	3.7%	11.3%	3.5%
Profit margin	-3.1%	-1.2%	2.7%	10.5%	2.5%
Return on assets	-13.8%	-4.6%	10.7%	53.4%	17.1%
Solvency ratio	41.7%	55.1%	53.8%	46.8%	39.5%
Return on equity	-11.2%	1.3%	23.2%	158.3%	50.8%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. Refer to accounting policies for definitions.

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Stena Bulk A/S for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C .

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

The primary activity of the enterprise is transportation of vegetable oil., chemicals and other oil products.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a loss of TUSD 5,716, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TUSD 44,353.

The Management expectations for declining freight rates from 2017 to continuing in 2018 came as predicted but turn out during the year to become the worst marked in close to 20 years in product tank, thus also resulting in a worse result than expected.

Management currently assesses the Group's opportunities and the need to adapt to current market conditions. This has, among other things, resulted in that the Company has kept its activities levels both with respect the employment of ships and total freight tonnage.

During the year, the Company has on an ad hoc basis engaged approximately 99 chartered tankers of 40,000 and 60,000 dwt.

The Company has offices in Dubai, USA and Singapore.

Management's Review

Special risks - operating risks and financial risks

Market risks

The Company's freight income is mainly generated by voyages agreed at the market terms on the date concerned. Consequently, there may be significant fluctuations in earnings. The freight rates are to some extent hedged against fluctuations through the conclusion of consecutive freight agreements, loading contracts, COA and time charters.

In case of shipping accidents that may result in oil or chemical spillage, according to international rules significant financial obligations may be imposed on the Company for clean-up work. In order to meet this risk, the widest possible insurance cover has been established, covering damage to the environment and pollution, damage to vessels and cargo, third-party liability and war risk.

Fluctuations in the price of bunkers affect the operating profit. Price agreements are entered into concerning future purchases of bunkers when the market conditions are estimated to lead to increasing bunkers prices. It is the Company's objective that the expected bunkers consumption of all contracts are covered at the conclusion of the contract.

Foreign exchange risks

Most of the Company's income is in USD, as are most of the Company's expenses. Therefore, Management has not considered it relevant to hedge commercial currency risks.

Interest rate risks

The Company's long-term debts are measured in USD, which also is the functional currency. Therefore, Management has assessed that the Company is not exposed to any interest rate risks.

Strategy and objectives

Strategy

Management expects the utilization of new IMO IIMAX fleet improve the tanker division's competitiveness and market position and thus contribute positively to the Group's future development. Continuous efforts are being made to increase the quality and the efficiency of the work performed at all levels in the Group in order to maintain/strengthen the Company's competitive power.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

Management expects higher freight rates from end 2018 to continue onwards in 2019, and in conjunction with the commercial adjustments made, a profit between 12 to 19 million USD is expected for 2019 which due to the market conditions is considered a good result.

Management's Review

Basis of earnings

Research and development

The Company is not engaged in any research and development activities.

External environment

The Shipping Company focuses on maintaining and currently increasing the high level of quality, safety and environmental protection as important elements in the operation of the vessels.

New stricter rules relating to the construction of vessels, inspection and age limits as well as updated rules relating to security, safety and environment require continuous focus on operating the fleet in accordance with national and international conventions and regulations and on implementing new measures and requirements in good time.

As a minimum, all vessels are equipped and certified according to the recommendations of classification companies and the flag states. Daily operations include verification that the chartered tonnage complies with current rules and requirements.

Intellectual capital resources

The Company delivers transport solutions. By virtue of internal professional competence and the wide range of services, the Company is able, in cooperation with customers and shipping agents, to add value for the customers by refining the qualities of the individual transportation product.

By retaining and recruiting new competences, and through cooperation, alliances and training, the Company increases its intellectual capital, which is a significant parameter in the development and bringing to perfection of new services.

The Company is committed to objectives, attitudes and strategies which systematically add value and form the basis of the Stena Group's innovative capacity, and in order to stay successful, it is important for the Company to attract and retain well-educated employees who identify with the Company's core values. Therefore, considerable resources are invested in the continued training of the Company's employees. Moreover, the Company actively focuses on the welfare of its employees as well as the understanding of strategy and objectives across the entire organisation.

Annual job appraisal interviews are held for all employees at which goals and plans for the future as well as career opportunities are discussed and planned.

Management's Review

Statement of corporate social responsibility

Please refer to the Group's CSR report prepared by Stena AB, Sweden, which can be found via the following link:

<https://www.stena.com/uploads/2019/04/bc20eab3-8af2-4072-94ef-603d02f7640b.pdf>

Statement on gender composition

Gender distribution in Company Management

The Stena Group has an overall policy of recruiting the best suited employees for any given position, irrespective of gender. In order to ensure the broadest possible recruitment basis, continuous efforts are made to create working conditions and a corporate culture that attract and retain qualified employees across gender, nationality and other criteria without importance to the performance. The Stena Group tries to optimise the use of its employee resources by giving everybody equal opportunities of developing professionally and career-wise at all levels.

Supreme governing body

Stena Bulk A/S has due to regulation set the target for having a minimum of 40% of each gender on the Board of Directors in 2019. Because the continuous efforts to improve the gender equality among the members of the Board of Directors, the Group has been able to attract qualified persons of the underrepresented gender. The current status of the underrepresented gender is 40%. The Company has thus in accordance with the current legislation achieved equal gender representation in the Board of Directors.

Other management levels

With reference to the number of employees in the Group being less than 50 employees, the Company has not disclosed its policy for the Company's other management levels.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2018 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
Revenue	2	471,503	409,370
Other operating income		3,429	1,796
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		-480,977	-407,411
Other external expenses		-5,825	-5,315
Gross profit/loss		-11,870	-1,560
Staff expenses	3	-2,802	-3,231
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	4	-3	-8
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-14,675	-4,799
Income from investments in subsidiaries	5	5,474	3,894
Income from investments in associates	6	2,229	2,211
Financial income		334	227
Financial expenses		-43	-1
Profit/loss before tax		-6,681	1,532
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	965	-787
Net profit/loss for the year		-5,716	745

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		8	0
Property, plant and equipment	8	8	0
Investments in subsidiaries	9	10,089	4,615
Investments in associates	10	10,531	10,303
Fixed asset investments		20,620	14,918
Fixed assets		20,628	14,918
Inventories		19,932	12,511
Trade receivables		43,896	40,400
Receivables from group enterprises		269	492
Receivables from associates		0	2,102
Other receivables		3,731	3,093
Prepayments	11	2,634	4,877
Receivables		50,530	50,964
Cash at bank and in hand		15,184	26,491
Currents assets		85,646	89,966
Assets		106,274	104,884

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
Share capital		367	367
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		13,828	8,126
Retained earnings		30,158	49,253
Equity		44,353	57,746
Trade payables		30,335	24,793
Payables to group enterprises		10,418	4,810
Payables to associates		9	8
Corporation tax		7	592
Other payables		15,498	11,845
Deferred income	14	5,654	5,090
Short-term debt		61,921	47,138
Debt		61,921	47,138
Liabilities and equity		106,274	104,884
Subsequent events	1		
Distribution of profit	12		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	15		
Related parties	16		
Accounting Policies	17		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD
Equity at 1 January	367	8,126	49,253	57,746
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, beginning of year	0	0	-2,235	-2,235
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, end of year	0	0	-5,442	-5,442
Net profit/loss for the year	0	5,702	-11,418	-5,716
Equity at 31 December	367	13,828	30,158	44,353

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

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

	<u>2018</u> TUSD	<u>2017</u> TUSD
2 Revenue		
Geographical segments		
Globally	<u>471,503</u>	<u>409,370</u>
	471,503	409,370
Business segments		
Tanker shipping	<u>471,503</u>	<u>409,370</u>
	471,503	409,370
3 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	2,676	3,083
Pensions	118	140
Other social security expenses	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	2,802	3,231
Including remuneration to the Executive Board of:		
Executive Board		<u>598</u>
		598
Average number of employees	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in 2018 in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. Executive board consist of one member in 2018 compared to 2017, where there was two members.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 <u>TUSD</u>	2017 <u>TUSD</u>
4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
	3	8
5 Income from investments in subsidiaries		
Share of profits of subsidiaries	<u>5,474</u>	<u>3,894</u>
	5,474	3,894
6 Income from investments in associates		
Share of profits of associates	2,230	2,212
Share of losses of associates	<u>-1</u>	<u>-1</u>
	2,229	2,211
7 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-240	892
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>-725</u>	<u>-105</u>
	-965	787

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	TUSD
Cost at 1 January	72
Additions for the year	11
Cost at 31 December	83
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	72
Depreciation for the year	3
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	75
Carrying amount at 31 December	8

9 Investments in subsidiaries

	2018	2017
	TUSD	TUSD
Cost at 1 January	22	12,554
Disposals for the year	0	-6,266
Transfers for the year	0	-6,266
Cost at 31 December	22	22
Value adjustments at 1 January	4,593	1,511
Disposals for the year	0	-406
Net profit/loss for the year	5,474	3,894
Transfers for the year	0	-406
Value adjustments at 31 December	10,067	4,593
Carrying amount at 31 December	10,089	4,615

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Stenwec II ApS	Denmark	DKK 50.000	100%	9,810	5,412
Stena Weco DMCC	Dubai, AED	AED 50.000	100%	50	31
Stena Weco LLC	Houston, USA	USD 14.000	100%	230	32

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
10 Investments in associates		
Cost at 1 January	6,770	500
Additions for the year	0	4
Transfers for the year	0	6,266
Cost at 31 December	<u>6,770</u>	<u>6,770</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	3,532	916
Net profit/loss for the year	2,229	2,211
Dividends received	-2,000	0
Transfers for the year	0	406
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>3,761</u>	<u>3,533</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>10,531</u>	<u>10,303</u>

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Golden Stena Weco Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	USD 500.000	50%	7,131	4,194
Stenwec I P/S	Denmark	DKK 500.000	50%	13,927	265
Komplementarselskabet Stenwec ApS	Denmark	DKK 50.000	50%	5	-1

11 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning hire, insurance and commissions.

12 Distribution of profit

Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	5,702	5,699
Retained earnings	-11,418	-4,954
	<u>-5,716</u>	<u>745</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments contracts in the form of interest bunker swaps have been concluded. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivative financial instruments amounts to : tUSD -5,442

14 Deferred income

Deferred income consists of payments received in respect of income in subsequent years

15 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

	<u>2018</u> TUSD	<u>2017</u> TUSD
Within 1 year	155,863	192,818
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>44,252</u>	<u>115,608</u>
	<u>200,115</u>	<u>308,426</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Related parties

Basis

Controlling interest

Stena AB

Ultimate parent company

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

There have been no transactions with the Supervisory board, the Executive Board, senior officers, significant shareholders, group enterprises or other related parties, which have not been conducted at arm's length terms.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is part of the consolidated annual report of the parent company

Name

Place of registered office

Stena AB

Göteborg, Sweden

The Group Annual Report of Stena AB may be obtained at the following address:

Stena AB
Masthuggskajen 19
405-19 Göteborg
Sweden

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Stena Bulk A/S for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C .

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in TUSD. Applied USD exchange rate on the 31 december 2018: 651,94 (2017: 620,77)

With reference to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act the fee to the auditors appointed at the general meeting has not been disclosed.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Stena AB, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of Stena AB, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised 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 recognised 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

Revenue

Information on business segments and geographical segments based on the Company's risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Business segments are regarded as the primary segments.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Expenses for tankers

Expenses for tankers comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation and impairment losses

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The items “Income from investments in subsidiaries” and “Income from investments in associates” in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The items “Investments in subsidiaries” and “Investments in associates” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised inter-company profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries and the associates.

Subsidiaries and associates with a negative net asset value are recognised at USD 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Inventories

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year}}{\text{Average equity}}$