
Stena Marine Management ApS

Tuborg Boulevard 12, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

CVR No 36 09 04 21

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
29/3 2023

Morten Rich
Chairman of the General
Meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company Information	
Company Information	4
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance Sheet 31 December	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Stena Marine Management ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

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

Hellerup, 29 March 2023

Executive Board

Dhananjay Chandrakant Swadi
CEO

Board of Directors

Mats Carlsson
Chairman

Dhananjay Chandrakant Swadi

Ambjörn Fröjd

Ian James Hampton

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Stena Marine Management ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Stena Marine Management ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.
- 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, 29 March 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

René Otto Poulsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne26718

Company Information

The Company

Stena Marine Management ApS
Tuborg Boulevard 12
DK-2900 Hellerup

CVR No: 36 09 04 21
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

Board of Directors

Mats Carlsson , Chairman
Dhananjay Chandrakant Swadi
Ambjörn Fröjd
Ian James Hampton

Executive Board

Dhananjay Chandrakant Swadi

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Gross profit/loss		18.164.716	11.367.050
Staff expenses	3	-18.305.942	-11.060.443
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-141.226	306.607
Financial income	4	4.971	3.310
Financial expenses	5	-96.586	-74.508
Profit/loss before tax		-232.841	235.409
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	-37.432	27.481
Net profit/loss for the year		-270.273	262.890

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-270.273	262.890
	-270.273	262.890

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Assets			
Inventories		486.075	0
Trade receivables		402.844	88.424
Receivables from group enterprises		3.592.810	2.684.092
Other receivables		331.928	0
Receivables		4.327.582	2.772.516
Cash at bank and in hand		26.333	250
Currents assets		4.839.990	2.772.766
Assets		4.839.990	2.772.766
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital	7	13.400	13.400
Retained earnings		555.753	826.026
Equity		569.153	839.426
Trade payables		781.818	5.925
Payables to group enterprises		1.134.187	1.056.552
Other payables		2.249.579	870.863
Deferred income		105.253	0
Short-term debt		4.270.837	1.933.340
Debt		4.270.837	1.933.340
Liabilities and equity		4.839.990	2.772.766
Key activities	1		
Subsequent events	2		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Related parties	9		
Accounting Policies	10		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity at 1 January	13.400	826.026	839.426
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-270.273	-270.273
Equity at 31 December	13.400	555.753	569.153

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Key activities

The key activity of the company is rental of ship personnel to group companies. The objects of the Company are to conduct shipping operations, ship agency and chartering and management thereof and other activities related thereto as well as owning and managing real estate and securities including shares in commercial companies or holding companies of such companies.

2 Subsequent events

It is expected that the Company will merge with its parent company Stena Rederi A/S as at 1 January 2023 with Stena Rederi A/S as the continuing company.

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

3 Staff expenses

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Wages and salaries	17.370.153	10.110.653
Pensions	541.444	511.545
Other social security expenses	301.983	211.823
Other staff expenses	92.362	226.422
	18.305.942	11.060.443
Average number of employees	0	0

The company rents ship personnel to the parent company, which indirectly has all obligations attached thereto, as a result, the number of employees is stated excluding personnel rented to the parent company. As these employees are included in the number of employees in the parent company.

4 Financial income

Other financial income	4.971	3.310
	4.971	3.310

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Financial expenses

Other financial expenses	32.999	19.152
Exchange loss	63.587	55.356
	96.586	74.508

6 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Current tax for the year	37.432	-14.015
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-13.466
	37.432	-27.481

7 Equity

The share capital consists of 13,400 shares of a nominal value of EUR 1. No shares carry any special rights.

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The Danish group enterprises are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income of the Group and for Danish taxes at source such as dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and withholding tax.

There are no security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2022.

9 Related parties

The company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements for Stena AB.

Name	Place of registered office
Stena AB	(Gothenburg, Sweden)

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Related parties (continued)

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

www.stena.com

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Stena Marine Management ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year, except from the below mentioned.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in EUR.

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.

Translation policies

Euro is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the services 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.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise rent and administrative expenses.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages, since the key activity of the company consists of rental of ship personnel, where the receiving group company has the obligations for the personnel.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Inventories

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

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

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.

Deferred income

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