

ANNUAL REPORT

UNIOIL SUPPLY A/S
ØSTRE HAVNEGADE 16, 9000 AALBORG // CVR NO 36 43 40 82

2022/23



The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on June the 27th 2023

Chairman

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Management's Statement

The Executive and Supervisory Boards have today presented and adopted the Annual Report of Unioil Supply A/S for the financial year 1 May 2022 – 30 April 2023.

The Annual Report was 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 of the Company at 30 April 2023 and of the results of Company operations and cash flows for 2022/23.

We recommend the Annual Report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Middelfart, 27 June 2023

Executive Board

Kent Larsen

Supervisory Board

Peter Zachariassen
Chairman

Michael Krabbe

Christoffer Berg Lassen

Kent Larsen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Unioil Supply A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 April 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 May 2022 - 30 April 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Unioil Supply A/S for the financial year 1 May 2022 – 30 April 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("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.

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 Financial 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.
- 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.

Trekantområdet, 27 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Lasse Berg

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne35811

Management's Review

Company Information

The Company

Unioil Supply A/S
(secondary name: Bunker One A/S)
Østre Havnegade 16
DK-9000 Aalborg

Telephone: +45 88 82 81 81

CVR No: 36 43 40 82
Financial year: 1 May - 30 April
Municipality of
reg. office: Aalborg

Supervisory Board

Peter Zachariassen, Chairman
Michael Krabbe
Christoffer Berg Lassen
Kent Larsen

Executive Board

Kent Larsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle
CVR No: 33 77 12 31

Management's Review

Financial Highlights

	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Income statement					
Revenue	1.116.005	963.329	522.910	851.446	961.239
Profit before financial income and expenses	27.151	13.430	17.289	25.594	20.826
Net financials	3.698	2.078	1.615	4.990	4.984
Profit before tax	25.408	11.366	15.674	20.604	15.842
Net profit for the year	20.119	9.038	12.125	16.135	12.432
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	123.314	157.359	149.122	88.514	170.237
Investments in fixed assets	13	9	1.000	0	31
Equity	42.641	42.815	44.074	17.082	27.836
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	-6.939	24.313	-31.791	74.467	-6.294
- investing activities	-13	-9	-1.000	0	-31
- financing activities	6.938	-24.308	32.809	-78.277	8.449
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	-14	-4	18	-3.810	2.124
Key ratios					
Gross margin	4,6%	2,8%	6,2%	4,8%	3,4%
Profit margin	2,4%	1,4%	3,3%	3,0%	2,2%
Return on equity	47,1%	20,8%	39,7%	71,8%	44,4%
Solvency ratio	34,6%	27,2%	29,6%	19,3%	16,4%

For definitions of Financial Ratios please refer to Accounting Policies.

Review

Activities

The main activities of the Company are supply of fuel products and related services.

Development in the year

Unioil Supply A/S achieved a revenue of USD 1,116.0 million and a profit before tax of USD 25.4 million. At the end of the year equity amounted to USD 42.6 million, corresponding to 34.6 % of the total assets.

Management considers the financial performance satisfactory and above expectations for the year.

During the financial year Unioil Supply A/S has successfully manifested its partnership with customers and suppliers. A large part of the activities is based on term contracts with customers demanding high quality supply and service.

Strategy and objective

Unioil Supply A/S strives to be a trusted and preferred bunker and cargo supplier in Europe, Scandinavia and the Nordic Waters. Our key values are compliance, reliability and flexibility.

We are constantly focused on development, optimization and improvements for both customers and Unioil Supply A/S. We strive to have a close and positive long-term relationship with customers and suppliers, and thus prioritizing a close dialogue with customers to align expectations.

Financial risks

Oil price risks

Through a risk policy the Company aims to reduce the risk of fluctuations in the oil price to a minimum. The Company therefore hedges against commercial oil price exposure related to inventory and fixed price purchase and sales contracts on a daily basis. Moreover the Company assesses the need to hedge against oil price exposure of future cash flows. Hedging mainly takes place by means of forward exchange contracts.

Foreign exchange risks

The Company hedges against commercial foreign exchange exposure on a current basis and moreover assesses the need to hedge against foreign exchange exposure of future cash flows. Hedging mainly takes place by means of forward exchange contracts. Future expected cash flows are hedged for a maximum period of the first succeeding 12 months.

Credit risks

The Company is exposed to credit risks relating to its customers and other business partners, and all customers and other business partners are credit rated regularly in accordance with the Company's policy for assessing credit risks.

Interest rate risks

The Company's interest-bearing debts are mainly based on variable interest rates, and therefore earnings are affected by any changes in the level of interest.

Review

The Company monitors and assesses on a current basis the financial consequences of the interest rate changes and makes full or partial hedging of the interest rate risk when relevant.

Corporate social responsibility and data ethics

(cf. Section 99 a and 99 d of the Danish Financial Statements Act)

The Group's policies for corporate social responsibility and data ethics are disclosed in the Financial Statement of Bunker Holding A/S, CVR: 75266316, for 2022/23

Unioil Supply A/S conducts its business based on a Code of Conduct which sets high standards within the following areas:

- Health and safety
- Staff development
- Equal opportunity
- Environment
- Competition and anti-corruption

Report on Gender Composition in Executive Board

The Board of Directors consist of 3 male board members. The company has a target of 1 female board member at the latest in 2024/25. This target is not yet met as there have been no additions to the Board of Directors in 2022/23. The Company has therefore maintained the target to have at least one female board member the next time the composition of the Board is changed and latest before end of the Financial Year 2024/25. The Company strives to meet this goal through aiming to ensure that the under-represented gender is represented on the list of candidates when new board members are elected. We, however, serve the right to select the most qualified candidate irrespective of his or her gender.

The Company employs below 50 FTE's and information regarding goals and targets for other Management levels is, in line with Section 99b of the Danish Financial Statements Act, therefore not disclosed.

Expectations for the year ahead

The Company's level of activity and earnings are affected by a number of external factors, such as the development in oil trading and bunkering industry, the oil price development and the general structure of the oil market.

For the financial year 2023/24 it is expected that the activity level will be at a lower level compared to 2022/23. Earnings are expected to be positive and satisfying and at same level as 2021/22.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 May 2022 - 30 April 2023

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		USD '000	USD '000
Revenue	1	1.116.005	963.329
Direct expenses		<u>1.065.178</u>	<u>935.920</u>
Gross profit		50.827	27.409
Other external expenses		6.583	4.143
Staff expenses	2	<u>16.908</u>	<u>9.646</u>
Profit before depreciation and amortization		27.336	13.620
Depreciation and Amortization		<u>185</u>	<u>190</u>
Profit before financial income and expenses		27.151	13.430
Income from investments in subsidiaries		1.955	14
Financial income		112	6
Financial expenses	3	<u>3.810</u>	<u>2.084</u>
Profit before tax		25.408	11.366
Corporation tax	4	<u>5.289</u>	<u>2.328</u>
Net profit for the year		<u>20.119</u>	<u>9.038</u>
Distribution of profit	5		

Balance Sheet at 30 April

Assets

	Note	2023 USD '000	2022 USD '000
Acquired rights and licenses	6	462	646
Intangible assets		462	646
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	7	21	9
Property, plant and equipment		21	9
Investments in subsidiaries	8	1.000	20.045
Fixed assets investments		1.000	20.045
Fixed assets		1.483	20.700
Goods for resale		29.098	64.708
Inventories		29.098	64.708
Trade receivables		70.214	58.175
Receivables from group enterprises		11.916	6.995
Deferred tax asset	9	2.300	2.623
Other receivables		8.133	3.758
Prepayments	10	124	340
Receivables		92.687	71.891
Cash at bank and in hand		46	60
Current assets		121.831	136.659
Total assets		123.314	157.359

Balance Sheet at 30 April

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		USD '000	USD '000
Share capital		83	83
Retained earnings		43.304	31.467
Hedge reserve		-746	11.265
Equity		42.641	42.815
Loans from group enterprises		60.858	66.783
Bank debt		0	137
Trade payables		13.872	33.192
Payables to group enterprises		2.905	7.549
Corporation tax		1.221	5.413
Other payables		1.817	1.470
Short-term debt		80.673	114.544
Total liabilities and equity		123.314	157.359
Financial instruments	11		
Contingent liabilities	12		
Related parties	13		
Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting	14		
Subsequent events	15		

Statement of Changes in Equity

2022/23:	Share capital	Retained earnings	Hedge reserve	Proposed Dividend	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Equity at 1 May 2022	83	31.467	11.265	0	42.815
Paid dividend		-8.000			-8.000
Net profit for the year		20.119			20.119
Other adjustments		-282	282		0
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments			-15.760		-15.760
Tax on hedging instruments			3.467		3.467
Equity at 30 April 2023	83	43.304	-746	0	42.641

2021/22:	Share capital	Retained earnings	Hedge reserve	Proposed Dividend	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Equity at 1 May 2021	83	22.429	9.562	12.000	44.074
Paid dividend				-12.000	-12.000
Net profit for the year		9.038			9.038
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments			2.183		2.183
Tax on hedging instruments			-480		-480
Equity at 30 April 2022	83	31.467	11.265	0	42.815

Cash Flow Statement 1 May - 30 April

	2022/23	2021/22
	USD '000	USD '000
Profit for the year before tax	25.408	11.366
Depreciation for the year	185	190
Changes in inventories	35.610	20.526
Changes in receivables	-21.335	-26.341
Changes in trade payables, other payables, etc	-39.377	27.227
Other adjustments	-1.955	2.183
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from ordinary activities	-1.464	35.151
Corporation tax paid	-5.475	-10.838
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from operating activities	-6.939	24.313
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Acquisition of rights and licenses and other fixtures and fittings	-13	-9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from investing activities	-13	-9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Paid dividend	-8.000	-12.000
Changes in loans from group enterprises	-5.925	-12.089
Received dividend	21.000	0
Changes in bank debts	-137	-219
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from financing activities	6.938	-24.308
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-14	-4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60	64
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 April	46	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes to Annual Report

1 Segment information

The Company's activities are considered one segment.

The Region in which the Company's activities takes place is considered one Geographical area.

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
	USD '000	USD '000
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	16.589	9.309
Pensions	216	245
Other social security expenses	<u>103</u>	<u>92</u>
	<u>16.908</u>	<u>9.646</u>

With reference to section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to the Supervisory and Executive Boards has not been disclosed.

Average number of employees	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>
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3 Financial expenses

Hereof intercompany interest expenses	<u>3.280</u>	<u>1.485</u>
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4 Corporation tax

Change in tax previous years	1.238	0
Current tax for the year	-2.737	-5.415
Change of deferred tax	<u>-323</u>	<u>2.607</u>
	<u>-1.822</u>	<u>-2.808</u>

which is broken down as follows:

Tax on profit for the year	-5.289	-2.328
Tax on equity transactions	<u>3.467</u>	<u>-480</u>
	<u>-1.822</u>	<u>-2.808</u>

Notes to Annual Report

	2023	2022
	USD '000	USD '000
5 Distribution of profit		
Extraordinary dividend paid	8.000	0
Retained earnings	12.119	9.038
	20.119	9.038
6 Acquired rights and licenses		
Cost at 1 May	1.000	1.000
Additions for the year	0	0
Cost at 30 April	1.000	1.000
Amortization at 1 May	354	169
Amortization for the year	184	185
Amortization at 30 April	538	354
Carrying amount at 30 April	462	646
7 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost at 1 May	162	153
Additions for the year	13	9
Cost at 30 April	175	162
Depreciation at 1 May	153	148
Depreciation for the year	1	5
Depreciation at 30 April	154	153
Carrying amount at 30 April	21	9

Notes to Annual Report

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD '000	USD '000
8 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 May	20.045	20.045
Write downs during the year	-19.045	
Cost at 30 April	<u>1.000</u>	<u>20.045</u>
Carrying amount at 30 April	<u>1.000</u>	<u>20.045</u>

Investments in subsidiaries comprise:

<u>Name and Place of reg. office</u>	<u>Ownership share</u>	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Profit for the year</u>
Unioil Cargo A/S, Denmark	100%	1.035	144

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	USD '000	USD '000
9 Deferred tax		
Deferred tax at the beginning of the year	-2.623	-16
Change for the year	323	-2.607
Deferred tax at 30 April	<u>-2.300</u>	<u>-2.623</u>

Deferred tax relates to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and carry-forward losses related to interests.

10 Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses relating to rent, consultant assistance, fees, subscriptions, etc.

Notes to Annual Report

	<u>2023</u> USD '000	<u>2022</u> USD '000
11 Financial instruments		
Oil futures and swaps hedging future sales and purchase of oil		
Oil futures and swaps hedging future sales of oil (MT)	17.337	46.069
Oil futures and swaps hedging future purchase of oil (MT)	8.000	0
Oil futures and swaps hedging future oil related cost (MT)	0	0
Net marked value	376	2.984
Maturity dates	May '23-Jan '24	May '21-Mar '23
Total of hedging reserve		
Reserve at 1 May	14.803	12.620
Fair value changes deferred for the year	-9.932	23.555
Reclassified to revenue	-4.289	-20.978
Reclassified to costs of goods sold	-1.538	-394
Reserve at 30 April	<u>-956</u>	<u>14.803</u>

12 Contingent liabilities

Unioil Supply A/S is an obligor in respect of the bank loans of the group companies. As at 30 April 2023, these obligations were limited to USD 103,499k (USD 109,598k) which is equal to Unioil Supply A/S's equity and liability to Bunker Holding A/S as at 30 April 2023.

In the event that these obligations in respect of the bank loans of the group companies materialize, Bunker Holding A/S will cancel any claim it may have against Unioil Supply A/S in an amount equaling the part of the obligations which relate to Unioil Supply A/S' liability to Bunker Holding A/S.

The Danish group enterprises are jointly and severally liable for tax on the consolidated jointly taxed income etc. The total corporation tax payable is shown in the Annual Report of SelfGeneration T ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation. The Danish group enterprises are moreover jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation tax and withholding taxes may imply that the Company is liable for a higher amount.

Notes to Annual Report

	<u>2023</u> USD '000	<u>2022</u> USD '000
12 Contingent liabilities - continued		
Rent and lease obligations		
Within one year	1.514	1.683
Between one and five years	1.699	3.496
After five years	0	0
Total	<u>3.213</u>	<u>5.179</u>
Guarantees		
Payment guarantee, through bank	<u>4.371</u>	<u>3.272</u>

13 Related parties

Related parties comprise the Supervisory Board, the Executive Board and senior executives in the group enterprises as well as companies in which these persons have significant interests.

With reference to section 98 C(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, related party transactions are not disclosed.

The Company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the immediate Parent Company, Bunker Holding A/S.

Controlling interest is exercised through the Company's immediate Parent Company, Bunker Holding A/S. The Company's ultimate Parent Company which prepares Consolidated Financial Statements is SelfGenerations T ApS, Torben Østergaard Nielsen exercises control.

14 Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting is stated in the Annual Report of Bunker Holding A/S.

15 Subsequent events

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

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Unioil Supply A/S for 2022/23 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 for 2022/23 is presented in USD 1,000.

The accounting policies are unchanged compared to 2021/22

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Bunker Holding A/S, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared based on the historic cost principle.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost is 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.

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

Recognition and measurement take into account profits, losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which relate to affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

US dollar is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

At 30 April 2023 the year-end exchange rate for USD/DKK was 678.79. (30 April 2022: 706.02)

Translation policies

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

Accounting Policies

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting, see below.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of derivative 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.

Changes in the fair values of 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.

Segment information

Segment information on activities is presented.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue comprises the sale of goods and services and is recognised based on the following criteria:

- delivery has been made before year end;
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales. Revenue also includes income from the sale of financial derivatives in respect of crude oil and oil-related products at the time when the contract is concluded.

Direct expenses

Direct expenses include expenses for the purchase of goods for resale, and expenses for handling and storage of goods.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for sales and administration as well as the running of office facilities, etc.

Staff expenses

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

Accounting Policies

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and adjustment of 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. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses). The jointly taxed enterprises have adopted the on-account taxation scheme.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Acquired rights and licenses are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Acquired rights and licenses is amortised over the expected economic life.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Interest paid on loans raised for indirect or direct financing or production of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the income statement.

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

- Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-6 years

Gains and losses on sale of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under Other operating income and Other external expenses, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation. If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount and the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Accounting Policies

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured to the lower of historical cost and net realisable value.

Inventory

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 in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales sum.

The cost price of inventories whose fair value is effectively hedged from derivative financial instruments is adjusted for the change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk.

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

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 under assets comprise prepaid expenses.

Dividend

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when – in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date – the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year and adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Accounting Policies

Financial debts

Fixed-interest loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of short- and long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the items "Cash at bank and in hand" under current assets. The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

Definition of financial ratios

Gross margin	=	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	=	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on equity	=	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Solvency ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

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