
Stenwec II ApS

Rungsted Strandvej 113, DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst

Annual Report for 29 January - 31 December 2016

CVR No 37 40 89 05

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
1 /5 2017

Morten Rich
Chairman



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Stenwec II ApS for the financial year 29 January - 31 December 2016.

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 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2016.

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

Rungsted Kyst, 3 April 2017

Executive Board

Per Lars Erik Hånell
Executive Officer

Johnny Schmølker
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Johan Ernst Wedell-Wedellsborg
Chairman

Carl-Johan Wilhelm Bertil
Hagman

Oluf Myhrmann

Per Lars Erik Hånell

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Stenwec II ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 29 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Stenwec II ApS for the financial year 29 January - 31 December 2016, 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.
- 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, 3 April 2017

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Flemming Eghoff
State Authorised Public Accountant

Mark Philip Beer
State Authorised Public Accountant

Company Information

The Company

Stenwec II ApS
Rungsted Strandvej 113
DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst

CVR No: 37 40 89 05
Financial period: 29 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 29 January 2016
Financial year: 1st financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Hørsholm

Board of Directors

Johan Ernst Wedell-Wedellsborg, Chairman
Carl-Johan Wilhelm Bertil Hagman
Oluf Myhrmann
Per Lars Erik Hånell

Executive Board

Per Lars Erik Hånell
Johnny Schmølker

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 29 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> TUSD
Gross profit/loss		532
Financial expenses		-1
Profit/loss before tax		531
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0
Net profit/loss for the year		531

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		531
		531

Balance Sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> TUSD
Assets		
Receivables from group enterprises		1.136
Receivables		<u>1.136</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>7</u>
Currents assets		<u>1.143</u>
Assets		<u>1.143</u>
 Liabilities and equity		
Share capital		7
Retained earnings		531
Equity		<u>538</u>
Other payables		605
Short-term debt		<u>605</u>
Debt		<u>605</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>1.143</u>
Main activity	1	
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	2	

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD
Equity at 29 January	7	0	7
Net profit/loss for the year	0	531	531
Equity at 31 December	7	531	538

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Main activity

The primary activity of the company is directly or by possession of equity in other companies, to do business related to shipping or other business after the Executive Board's discretion associated therewith.

2 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

2016
TUSD

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	10.950
Between 1 and 5 years	13.680
	<hr/>
	24.630

Notes, Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Stenwec II ApS for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

Financial Statements for 2016 are presented in k. USD. Applied USD exchange rate on the 31 December 2016 : 705,28 (2015 : 683,00)

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

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.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Notes, Accounting Policies

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.

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

Expenses for tankers

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

Other external expenses

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

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

The Company is comprised by the tonnage tax regime. No provision is made for deferred tax since no deferred tax is expected to arise under the tonnage tax regime.

Balance Sheet

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.

Financial debts

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