
Stenwec II ApS

Tuborg Boulevard 12, 2., DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 37 40 89 05

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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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 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.

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 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 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 Stenwec II ApS 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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

Stenwec II ApS
Tuborg Boulevard 12, 2.
DK-2900 Hellerup

CVR No: 37 40 89 05
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 29 January 2016
Financial year: 3rd 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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> TUSD	<u>2017</u> TUSD
Gross profit/loss		5.476	3.859
Financial income		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Profit/loss before tax		5.478	3.860
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>-66</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>5.412</u>	<u>3.860</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>5.412</u>	<u>3.860</u>
		<u>5.412</u>	<u>3.860</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> TUSD	<u>2017</u> TUSD
Assets			
Receivables from group enterprises		10.184	4.810
Receivables		<u>10.184</u>	<u>4.810</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Currents assets		<u>10.188</u>	<u>4.816</u>
Assets		<u>10.188</u>	<u>4.816</u>
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		7	7
Retained earnings		9.803	4.391
Equity		<u>9.810</u>	<u>4.398</u>
Payables to group enterprises		378	418
Short-term debt		<u>378</u>	<u>418</u>
Debt		<u>378</u>	<u>418</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>10.188</u>	<u>4.816</u>
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> TUSD	<u>Retained earnings</u> TUSD	<u>Total</u> TUSD
Equity at 1 January	7	4.391	4.398
Net profit/loss for the year	0	5.412	5.412
Equity at 31 December	7	9.803	9.810

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Key activities

The primary activity of the company is to operate in the shipping market and hereto related businesses.

	<u>2018</u> TUSD	<u>2017</u> TUSD
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	33	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>33</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>66</u>	<u>0</u>

3 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	2.730	10.950
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>2.730</u>
	<u>2.730</u>	<u>13.680</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Stenwec II ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial debts

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