ANNUAL REPORT
2016/17

BMS United Bunkers S.A. ApS

VAT no. 87 19 21 13

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 3 July 2017

Michael Keldsen

Chairman of the meeting: Michael Keldsen

Financial year: 1 May 2016 – 30 April 2017
Strandvejen 5, DK-5500 Middelfart

Contents

Management's Statement

The Executive and Supervisory Boards have today presented and adopted the Annual Report of BMS United Bunkers S.A. ApS for the financial year 1 May 2016 - 30 April 2017.

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 2017 and of the results of Company operations for 2016/17.

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

Middelfart, 3 July 2017

Executive Board

Keld Rosenbæk Demant

Supervisory Board

Keld Rosenbæk Demant	Jesper Klokker Hansen	Jakob Schultz Nielsen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of BMS United Bunkers S.A. ApS

Opinion
In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 April 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 May 2016 – 30 April 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of BMS United Bunkers S.A. ApS for the financial year 1 May 2016 – 30 April 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

Trekantområdet, 3 July 2017
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Lasse Berg
State Authorised Public Accountant

Management's Review

Company Information

The Company	BMS United Bunkers S.A. ApS Strandvejen 5 DK-5500 Middelfart	
	Telephone:	+45 64 41 54 01
	Facsimile:	+45 64 41 53 01
	CVR No:	87 19 21 13
	Financial year:	1 May - 30 April
	Municipality of reg. office:	Middelfart
Supervisory Board	Keld Rosenbæk Demant Jesper Klokker Hansen Jakob Schultz Nielsen	
Executive Board	Keld Rosenbæk Demant	
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 7100 Vejle	

Review

Activities

The Company is a holding company of BMS United Bunkers (Cyprus) Ltd. and BMS United Bunkers Ltd., whose activities constitute the purchase, sale and mediation of, among other things, bunkers and lubricating oil for ships on a worldwide basis, as well as agency activities and various naturally related services.

Development in the year

The Company achieved a net profit of USD 5,051k. At the end of the year, equity amounted to USD 22.887k.

The results for the year are considered satisfactory.

With effect as from 1 May 2016 BMS United Bunkers S.A. ApS uses USD as its presentation currency. The change is described under Accounting Policies.

Expectations for the year ahead

For the financial year 2017/18, earnings are expected to be at the same level as this financial year.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 May - 30 April

	Note	2016/17	2015/16
		USD	USD
Other operating income		40.876	54.659
Other external expenses		17.989	5.654
Profit before financial income and expenses and investments		**22.887**	**49.005**
Income from investments in subsidiaries	2	5.033.972	2.938.491
Financial income	3	59.284	94.214
Financial expenses	4	59.958	86.765
Profit before tax		**5.056.185**	**2.994.945**
Corporation tax	5	4.894	12.420
Net profit for the year		**5.051.291**	**2.982.525**

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend	5.000.000	3.414.591
Transfer to reserve for net revaluation	(4.194.520)	31.028
Retained earnings	4.245.811	(463.094)
	5.051.291	**2.982.525**

Balance Sheet at 30 April

Assets

	Note	2017	2016
		USD	USD
Investments in subsidiaries		21.763.098	21.611.625
Fixed asset investments	6	**21.763.098**	**21.611.625**
Fixed assets		**21.763.098**	**21.611.625**
Receivables from group enterprises		10.312	19.761
Receivables from group enterprises, special-term loans		1.163.605	0
Other receivables		1.819	1.072
Receivables		**1.175.736**	**20.833**
Cash at bank and in hand		**672.451**	**77.358**
Current assets		**1.848.187**	**98.191**
Total assets		**23.611.285**	**21.709.816**

Balance Sheet at 30 April

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2017	2016
		USD	USD
Share capital		236.716	236.716
Net revaluation under the equity method		1.137.968	5.334.164
Retained earnings		16.622.400	12.376.589
Proposed dividend for the year		5.000.000	3.523.227
Equity	7	**22.997.084**	**21.470.696**
Trade payables		14.504	7.353
Payables to group enterprises		543.396	1.532
Payables to group enterprises, special-term loans		48.667	197.301
Corporation tax		4.894	30.024
Other payables		2.740	2.910
Short-term debt		**614.201**	**239.120**
Debt		**614.201**	**239.120**
Total liabilities and equity		**23.611.285**	**21.709.816**
Staff	1		
Security and contingent liabilities	8		
Related parties	9		

Statement of Changes in Equity

2016/17:

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
	USD ´000	USD ´000	USD ´000	USD ´000	USD ´000
Equity at 1 May	236.716	5.334.164	12.376.589	3.523.227	21.470.696
Dividend paid	0	0	0	(3.523.227)	(3.523.227)
Exchange adjustments	0	(1.676)	0	0	(1.676)
Net profit for the year	0	(4.194.520)	4.245.811	5.000.000	5.051.291
Equity at 30 April	**236.716**	**1.137.968**	**16.622.400**	**5.000.000**	**22.997.084**

2015/16:

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Equity at 1 May	236.716	5.718.809	12.857.892	5.361.432	24.174.849
Dividend paid	0	0	0	(5.361.432)	(5.361.432)
Exchange adjustments	0	(416.660)	(3.523)	0	(420.183)
Net profit for the year	0	32.015	(477.780)	3.523.227	3.077.462
Equity at 30 April	**236.716**	**5.334.164**	**12.376.589**	**3.523.227**	**21.470.696**

Notes to the Annual Report

		2016/17	2015/16
		USD	USD
1	**Staff**		
	Apart from the Excecutive Board, the Company has no employees		
2	**Income from investments in subsidiaries**		
	Share of profit/loss after tax	5.033.972	2.938.491
		5.033.972	**2.938.491**
3	**Financial income**		
	Hereof intercompany	**58.459**	**94.214**
4	**Financial expenses**		
	Hereof intercompany	**10.435**	**4.542**
5	**Corporation tax**		
	Current tax for the year	4.894	12.420
		4.894	**12.420**

Notes to the Annual Report

6 Fixed asset investments	Investments in subsidiaries
	USD
Cost at 1 May	15.625.130
Additions	0
Cost at 30 April	15.625.130
Value adjustments at 1 May	5.986.601
Exchange adjustments	(1.676)
Share of profit/loss for the year after tax	5.033.972
Dividend paid	(4.880.929)
Value adjustments at 30 April	6.137.968
Carrying amount at 30 April	**21.763.098**

Notes to the Annual Report

7 Equity

The share capital consists of 15,000 shares of DKK 100 (equivalent USD 15.8) at
the historical exhange rate of 6,34 to USD 236,716

8 Security and contingent liabilities

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 Bunker Holding Estate A/S in an amount equaling the part of the obligations which relate to Bunker Holding Estate A/S's intra-group 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 Selfinvest 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.

9 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.

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 Selfinvest ApS, in which Torben Østergaard-Nielsen, CEO, exercises control.

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Brilliant Maritime Services S.A. ApS for 2016/17 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B with addition of a few provisions applying to enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies remain unchanged from previous years.

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company does not prepare any 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, and all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are deducted. Expenses include operating expenses, depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as changes due to changed accounting estimates. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are 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.

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.

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

Change in presentation currency
The company changed its presentation currency from DKK to USD. The Financial Statements for 2016/17 have been presented in USD. The comparative figures of the income statement have been translated into USD at the average exchange rate for USD/DKK of 6,74 for 2015/16. The comparative figures of the balance sheet have been translated into USD at the year-end rate for USD of 6.53 at April 2016.

Accounting Policies

The average exchange rate for 2016/17 for USD/DKK is 6.82 and the year-end rate for USD/DKK is 6.81 at 30 April 2017

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.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Upon recognition of financial statements of foreign group enterprises and associates, income statement items are translated into Danish kroner at average exchange rates and balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange adjustments arising on this translation are recognised directly in equity.

Income Statement

Other operating income
Other operating income includes administration fee relating to factoring.

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

Income from investments in subsidiaries
The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement of the Parent Company includes the proportionate share of net profit for the year less goodwill amortisation.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses and changes in the fair value of financial instruments.

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.

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.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

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

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet of the Parent Company includes the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated under the accounting policies of the Parent Company, adjusted for unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of goodwill.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred in the Parent Company 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.

Subsidiaries 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.

Gains or losses on disposal or liquidation of subsidiaries are calculated as the difference between the sales sum or the liquidation amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale or liquidation, including unamortised goodwill and expected sales or liquidation expenses. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement.

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.

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

Accounting Policies

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 and presented as a net item if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

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.