
Stenwec I P/S

Tuborg Boulevard 12, 2., DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 33 37 65 61

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 I P/S 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

Board of Directors

Lars Erik Hånell

Rasmus Lund-Jacobsen

Oluf Myhrmann

Johnny Schmølker

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Stenwec I P/S

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 I P/S 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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, 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 I P/S
Tuborg Boulevard 12, 2.
DK-2900 Hellerup

CVR No: 33 37 65 61
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 15 December 2010
Financial year: 8th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

Limited Partner

Komplementarselskabet Stenwec ApS

Board of Directors

Lars Erik Hånell
Rasmus Lund-Jacobsen
Oluf Myhrmann
Johnny Schmølker

Executive Board

Johnny Schmølker

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement

1 January - 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
Gross profit/loss		2.860	2.879
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment	2	-1.466	-1.531
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		1.394	1.348
Financial income		13	11
Financial expenses		-1.147	-1.044
Profit/loss before tax		260	315
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	6	0
Net profit/loss for the year		266	315

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	266	315
	266	315

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
Vessel		34.056	36.154
Property, plant and equipment	4	34.056	36.154
Fixed assets		34.056	36.154
Inventories		122	98
Other receivables		1.080	793
Receivables		1.080	793
Cash at bank and in hand		1.372	2.982
Currents assets		2.574	3.873
Assets		36.630	40.027

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
Share capital		13	13
Retained earnings		13.914	13.648
Equity		13.927	13.661
Credit institutions		20.095	21.842
Long-term debt	5	20.095	21.842
Credit institutions	5	1.747	1.747
Other payables		861	2.777
Short-term debt		2.608	4.524
Debt		22.703	26.366
Liabilities and equity		36.630	40.027
Main activity	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD
Equity at 1 January	13	13.648	13.661
Net profit/loss for the year	0	266	266
Equity at 31 December	13	13.914	13.927

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Main activity

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

2 Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
1.466	1.531
1.466	1.531

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

0	0
-6	0
-6	0

4 Property, plant and equipment

Cost at 1 January

Disposals for the year

Cost at 31 December

Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January

Depreciation for the year

Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December

Carrying amount at 31 December

Depreciated over

Vessel TUSD
38.578
-632
37.946
2.424
1.466
3.890
34.056
25 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
Credit institutions		
After 5 years	13.105	14.852
Between 1 and 5 years	6.990	6.990
Long-term part	20.095	21.842
Within 1 year	1.747	1.747
	21.842	23.589

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

The company has provided security for vessel-related debt totaling tUSD 21.842 by way of mortgages on the company's vessels. The total carrying amount of the vessels concerned is tUSD 34.056.

Contractual obligations

The company contractual obligations relating to ship management of vessel total TUSD 60.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Stenwec I P/S for 2018 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.

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

7 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.

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 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.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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 not an independent tax subject, consequently no tax has been included in the annual report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Vessels	25 years
Docking	5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Bunkers

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

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.

Financial debts

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