

O.W. Supply & Trading A/S
Central Business Registration No
17729071

Annual report 2013

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 30.05.2014

Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Morten Skou

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Entity details	1
Statement by Management on the annual report	2
Independent auditor's reports	3
Management commentary	5
Accounting policies	11
Income statement for 2013	18
Balance sheet at 31.12.2013	19
Statement of changes in equity for 2013	21
Notes	22

Entity details

Entity

O.W. Supply & Trading A/S
Stigsborgvej 60
9400 Noerresundby

Central Business Registration No: 17729071

Registered in: Aalborg, Denmark

Financial year: 01.01.2013 - 31.12.2013

Phone: +4598127277

Board of Directors

Jim Pedersen
Jane Dahl Christensen
Götz Lehsten
Morten Skou

Executive Board

Jim Pedersen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Gøteborgvej 18
9200 Aalborg SV

Statement by Management on the annual report

Today the Board of Directors and the Executive board have considered and approved the annual report of O.W. Supply & Trading A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2013.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2013 and the company's financial performance for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2013.

We believe that the management the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the annual general meeting.

Aalborg, 30.05.2014

Executive Board

Jim Pedersen

Board of Directors

Jim Pedersen

Jane Dahl Christensen

Götz Lehsten

Morten Skou

Independent auditor's reports

To the owners of O.W. Supply & Trading A/S

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of O.W. Supply & Trading A/S for the financial year 01.01.2013 - 31.12.2013, which comprise the accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's responsibility 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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31.12.2013 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2013 - 31.12.2013 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's reports

Statement on the management commentary

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the management commentary. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the financial statements.

On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the management commentary is consistent with the financial statements.

Copenhagen, 30.05.2014

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Lyng Skovgaard
State Authorised Public Accountant

Anders Gjelstrup
State Authorised Public Accountant

Management commentary

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Financial high-lights					
Key figures					
Revenue	1.995.660	1.664.433	1.517.774	1.160.629	779.855
Gross profit/loss	36.981	22.337	11.669	43.515	25.300
Operating profit/loss	29.832	16.943	7.788	37.572	21.615
Net financials	1.121	(1.522)	(1.235)	(1.714)	(5.222)
Profit/loss for the year	24.732	12.125	5.023	26.885	12.283
Total assets	139.902	114.218	81.759	96.636	151.986
Investments in property, plant and equipment	9	0	600	361	2.269
Equity	25.944	38.372	32.507	29.536	(8.260)
Ratios					
Gross margin (%)	1,9	1,3	0,8	3,7	3,2
Net margin (%)	1,2	0,7	0,3	2,3	1,6
Return on equity (%)	76,9	34,2	16,2	252,7	(148,7)
Solvency ratio (%)	18,5	33,6	39,8	30,6	(5,4)

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's activities consist of purchase and sale of refined oil products as well as trading in financial instruments aimed to hedge the exposure to oil price changes.

Development in activities and finances

Company gain constitutes USD 24,732 million.

The company reported an after-tax gain of USD 24.7 million compared with an after-tax gain of USD 12.1 million in 2012. Before tax, the gain amounted to USD 31.0 million as against USD 15.4 million in 2012, which is above expectations for the year.

By the end of the financial year, the equity of the company is USD 25.9 million.

Revenue has increased to USD 1,996 million in the year 2013 compared with USD 1,664 million in year 2012. The increase of revenue of the year result from more activity in 2013 compared to 2012.

The marine fuel market

Marine refuelling is a logistics business and profits in the industry are driven by the volume of marine fuel distributed and the service margin that marine fuel distributors can add to each tonne of marine fuel they handle.

Global demand for marine fuel is primarily driven by growth in international trade and the level of activity in the marine transportation industry, in particular the number of vessels active at sea. The size of the marine fuel market is generally measured by volume, and is estimated to have grown by more than 3% per year since 2005 and proven resilient in economic downturns. In comparison, global GDP is estimated to have grown by approximately 2% per year in the same period. For the 12 months ended 30 September 2013, the total market volume of marine fuel was estimated to 372 million tonnes.

The group expects the global marine fuel market measured by volume to continue to grow at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3-4% between 2012 and 2016.

The marine fuel market's end users are mainly container vessels, bulk and general cargo carriers and tankers, which are estimated to account for approximately two thirds of total marine fuel consumption. The remainder is split among others, including passenger, cruise, fishing, naval and small vessels.

Market participants and trends

The marine fuel industry has been experiencing structural changes in recent years mainly benefitting leading

Management commentary

independent distributors, resulting in an increased market share for this group of market participants. Although the industry has been consolidating, it is still fragmented and the distributor consolidation trend is expected to continue and favour larger distributors with global capabilities.

With an estimated 7% of the market, the group reached a joint leading global market share by volume for the last 12 months ended 30 September 2013.

The most important trends that have driven the market and that is believed to continue to drive the market are:

Retrenchment of major oil companies from the marine fuel market

Major oil companies continue to possess a material share of the marine fuel market, but these companies have been reducing their focus on marine fuel distribution.

Global partnering and scale of operations

Due to the significant cost of marine fuel as a proportion of a vessel's total operating costs, marine fuel customers are increasingly perceiving marine fuel purchasing as a strategic business process and are professionalising their procurement operations. Accordingly, many large shipping companies are partnering with larger distributors that operate on a global scale.

Trade credit and risk management

Given that marine fuel is the biggest cost of operating a ship and can account for more than 70% of a vessel's operating costs (at current marine fuel prices), many shipping companies require significant amounts of capital to finance their marine fuel purchases. Accordingly, the availability of trade credit and the provision of risk management solutions as well as the financial stability of the counterparty are important decision parameters that customers consider when selecting a marine fuel distributor. Smaller local and regional distributors often lack the financial and organisational resources to be competitive on such parameters.

Increasing regulation

Regulation of the oil and shipping industry has increased significantly over the past decade and is expected to continue to do so. Large distributors have the means to efficiently implement and operate under new regulation.

Increasing importance of scale and a global presence

Larger distributors are expected to benefit from economies of scale and improved terms when dealing with suppliers through large marine fuel off-take volumes. Furthermore, larger distributors are able to benefit from economies of scale in general and administration costs.

Management commentary

Outlook

The company expects continued positive results for 2014. The expectations are subject to uncertainty, as many factors may affect the profit for the year significantly.

Particular risks

The Board of Directors sets the overall framework for managing risks through Group risk policies, which comprise guidelines for managing marine fuel and marine fuel component price and credit risk as well as for insurance matters and treasury related risk. The risk exposure consolidation, reporting and risk monitoring, are centralised and managed from the group's headquarter in Denmark. A centralised platform that includes risk management, credit evaluation, IT, financial controls, cash management and sales systems, allows Executive Management to monitor all significant orders, risk positions and pricing globally on a daily and continuous basis.

Below is a review of the operational risks currently being considered by the Board and Executive Management as most significant to the group.

Risks related to the industry

Global demand for marine fuel is primarily driven by the level of activity in the marine transportation industry. Significant economic downturns in one or more regions with consumer-oriented economies, have in the past, and could in the future, reduce international trade volumes, which directly affects the demand for shipping services, and, in turn, the demand for marine fuel. The group operates globally and in a sector that is likely to be adversely impacted by the effects of political instability, terrorist or other attacks, war, piracy or international hostilities, and any restrictive governmental actions that may result in response to such activity.

Risks related to marine fuel price

Marine fuel and marine fuel component price risk management is integrated throughout the supply chain from the purchase of marine fuel and marine fuel components from suppliers to the sale of marine fuel to customers. The exposure to marine fuel and marine fuel component price volatility arises from the group's marine fuel inventory, purchase and sales contracts with a fixed price element and derivative instruments where marine fuel or marine fuel related products are the underlying asset.

The group manages marine fuel and marine fuel component price risk in accordance with the marine fuel and marine fuel component price risk management policy approved by the Board of Directors. The primary goal of the policy is to ensure that the business generates a stable gross profit per tonne by limiting the effects of marine fuel price fluctuations. The overall risk limit set in the policy is defined by a maximum net open (un-hedged) position for the Group.

Management commentary

Risks relating to regulation

The group is required to comply with extensive and complex environmental laws and other regulations relating to among other things the transportation and handling of fuel and fuel products, workplace safety, fuel spillage or seepage, and environmental damage. Changes in such regulations could put upward pressure on the cost of marine fuel relative to other energy sources, which could increase the group's and customers' costs thus impacting the general profitability of the sector.

Credit risk

Credit risk mainly relates to trade receivables as the group regularly provides trade credit to customers for their marine fuel purchases. The risk of losses from defaulting debtors is primarily mitigated by credit insurance and maritime lien for marine fuel receivables.

Internal controls and risk management systems in relation to financial reporting process

The purpose of the group's internal controls and risk management systems in relation to the financial reporting process is to ensure timely, accurate and prudent financial reporting. The group's procedures and internal controls over financial reporting include, among other things:

- Monthly financial highlights that include profit and loss figures and key performance indicators in comparison to budgeted performance and previous year as well as explanations of any deviations
- Preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and additional Danish disclosure requirements and to ensure that the financial statements give a true and fair view, free from material misstatement
- A yearly budget process, a "bottom up" process that results in a budget approved by the Board of Directors, including an income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statement.

Corporate social responsibility

The group is subject to various international conventions, laws and regulations in force in the countries in which the group operates. The group is required to comply with extensive and complex environmental laws and other regulations relating to, among other things, the transportation and handling of fuel and fuel products, workplace safety, fuel spillage or seepage, and environmental damage. Due to the global scale of its operations, the group also has to comply with a broad range of laws and regulations in other areas, such as trade sanctions and anti-bribery laws. Thus, the group operates in a highly regulated business environment.

Management commentary

CSR Policy

The group has in 2013 developed a CSR policy that covers all operations. It is a central part of the CSR policy to ensure that the group is compliant with all relevant conventions, laws and regulation in the countries of operation.

The CSR policy covers the following areas, which have been selected based on a materiality assessment:

- Environment and climate change
- Health & Safety*
- Employee development and well-being*
- Diversity and non-discrimination*
- Anticorruption, anti-bribery and business ethics
- Relevant risks in the supply chain in respect to social and environmental issues*

* Material human rights issues are covered by these areas of the policy.

Male / female ratio

For the board of directors, the target is to achieve a 70/30 distribution between male and female members elected by the general meeting, which is in line with the set-up today.

The consolidated Group report of O.W. Bunker & Trading A/S provides further information regarding implementation and results of CSR in year 2013..

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The Annual Report of O.W. Supply & Trading A/S complies with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to major enterprises in reporting class C (large).

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to the Danish Financial Statements Act section 112, the company has not prepared consolidated group accounts. The financial report of O.W. Supply & trading A/S and related companies are incorporated in the group account of O.W. Bunker & Trading A/S, Aalborg A/S.

Changes in accounting policies

Since the reporting last year the company has changed its accounting policy for oil exposures and investments due to IFRS reporting of the mother company O. W. Bunker & Trading A/S.

Comparative figures have been modified to comply with the new accounting policy. The impact of the changed accounting policy has decreased the equity of 1 January 2012 by 10,284 K. USD.

In addition to this, the used accounting policy remains unchanged compared to that of last year.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the profit and loss account for the reporting period as they are earned. When determining whether revenues are considered earned, the following criteria apply:

- a binding sales agreement has been concluded.
- the sales price has been agreed.
- delivery has occurred.
- payment has been received or is very likely to be received.

Furthermore, expenses incurred to generate earnings, including amortisation, depreciation, impairment and provisions, are recognised in the profit and loss account. In addition, changes in accounting estimates made in prior years affect the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will accrue to the Company and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will be lost by the Company, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably.

Accounting policies

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at cost. They are subsequently recognised as described below under each individual item.

At the recognition and measurement stage, consideration is taken of any foreseeable risks and losses existing prior to the presentation of the Annual Report that confirm or disconfirm situations prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, which is the Group's presentation currency and the functional currency of the parent company as well as most of the Group's entities.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in financial items.

The results and financial position of all of the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet; income and costs for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments where the underlying assets are neither oil nor oil-related products are used for hedging interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Derivative financial instruments where the underlying assets are neither oil nor oil-related products are recognised from the trade date and are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. Positive and negative fair value of derivative financial instruments is included in "Other receivables" and "Other creditors", respectively, and netting of positive and negative fair value is solely made if the company is entitled to and intends to make a net settlement of a number of financial instruments.

Accounting policies

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined on the basis of current market data and recognised valuation methods.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives which are classified and qualify as fair value hedges of recognised assets or liabilities are recognised in the profit and loss account together with any changes in the value of the hedged part of these assets or liabilities.

With respect to derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account under financial items on a current basis.

Derivative financial instruments, oil contracts

Derivative financial instruments where the underlying assets are oil or oil-related products are recognised from the trade date and are measured at fair value (mark-to-market) in the balance sheet.

Positive and negative fair value of derivative financial instruments is included in "Trade debtors" and "Trade creditors", respectively, and netting of positive and negative fair value is solely made if the company is entitled to and intends to make a net settlement of a number of financial instruments.

Changes in the spot price for derivative financial instruments which are considered part of the Company's oil exposure are recognised in the profit and loss account under "Cost of sales".

Measurement of derivative financial instruments hedging future cash flow is based on quoted mark-to-market prices. Valuation models which include a significant proportion of input based on estimates are applied, if required.

The difference between the spot price and the mark-to-market value of derivative financial instruments is recognised to profit and loss account.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenues from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods are recognised under "Turnover" on the passing of the risk.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes expenses incurred to purchase goods, adjusted for changes in inventories of goods for resale.

Accounting policies

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenditure related to distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, social security costs, pensions, etc. to the employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment concern amortisation, depreciation and impairment of goodwill and property, plant and equipment. Amortisation/depreciation is based on an ongoing assessment of the useful life and residual value of the assets.

Gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are recognised in amortisation, depreciation and impairment.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the assets. The depreciation periods, which are calculated on the basis of historical cost and revaluation, are as follows:

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

The book value of property, plant and equipment is assessed annually to determine whether there is any indication of excess impairment. In case of such indication, the value of the assets is written down accordingly.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Income taxes

The tax charge for the year, which includes current tax and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the profit and loss account with the amount that can be attributed to the profit or loss for the year and directly in shareholders' equity with the amount that can be attributed to items taken directly to shareholders' equity. The part

Accounting policies

of tax for the year relating to the extraordinary profit for the year is allocated to extraordinary profit, while the remaining part is allocated to the ordinary profit for the year.

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax charge on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

The Parent company is taxed on a consolidated basis with its Danish subsidiaries. Current Danish corporation tax is allocated to the tax-consolidated companies in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation subject to reimbursement in respect of tax losses).

Balance sheet

Intellectual property rights etc

Intangible fixed assets comprise uncompleted and completed software development projects.

The costs of software projects comprise costs such as consultancy fees, internal salaries, licenses that directly or indirectly attributable to the software development projects.

Completed software projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using the estimated useful lives of the assets. The amortisation period is five years.

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes the cost of acquisition plus expenses directly related to the acquisition up to the time the asset is ready to be put into operation.

Gains and losses on the sale of equipment are determined as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and book value at the time of sale. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as a correction to depreciation and impairment or in other operating income with the amount of the sales price exceeding historical cost.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are measured at cost and are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Other long-term receivables include financial loans. The loans are recognised at nominal value less loan loss provisions. Loan loss provisions are computed on the basis of an individual assessment of the loans.

Accounting policies

Other securities are recognised at market value at the balance sheet date if they are listed. Otherwise, they are recognised at estimated fair value. Securities revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial items.

Inventories

Oil holdings acquired for the purposes of the company's activities are measured at cost on initial recognition. Cost includes cost of acquisition and direct costs relating to the acquisition. Oil holdings are subsequently measured at spot price. Any spot price changes relative to cost are recognised in the profit and loss account. Oil trading is regarded the main activity of the company and oil holdings are handled as investment assets.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are computed on the basis of an individual assessment of the receivables.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax on all temporary timing differences between the accounting and tax value of assets and liabilities is recognised, and the tax value of the assets is determined on the basis of the planned use of the individual asset.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates in the countries concerned which, at the balance sheet date, will apply when the deferred tax charge is expected to become a current tax charge. Changes in deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses carried forward, are recognised in the balance sheet at the value at which they are expected to be realised, either by set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Deferred tax concerning the recapture of tax losses in foreign subsidiaries is recognised based on a specific assessment of the intended use of such subsidiaries.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the value of proceeds received less transaction costs incurred at the time loans are raised. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to

Accounting policies

the capitalised value using the effective interest rate in order that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value of the loan is recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the loan.

Capitalised residual lease commitments are also recognised under financial liabilities.

Other liabilities, including trade creditors, payables to subsidiaries and associated companies and other debt, are recognised at amortised cost.

Income tax receivable or payable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax calculated on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Cash flow statement

Referring to the Danish Financial Statements Act section 86, subsection 4 the company has not prepared any cash flow statement for the company. Cash flow statement for O.W. Supply Switzerland A/S is included in the Group financial statement for O.W. Bunker & Trading A/S.

Financial highlights

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with "Recommendations & Ratios 2010" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

Ratios	Calculation formula	Ratios reflect
Gross margin (%)	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	The Entity's operating gearing.
Net margin (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	The Entity's operating profitability.
Return on equity (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$	The Entity's return on capital invested in the Entity by the owners.
Soliditetsgrad (%)	$\frac{\text{Equity} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$	The financial strength of the Entity.

Income statement for 2013

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2013 USD'000</u>	<u>2012 USD'000</u>
Revenue	1	1.995.660	1.664.433
Cost of sales		(1.953.788)	(1.640.199)
Other external expenses		<u>(4.891)</u>	<u>(1.897)</u>
Gross profit/loss		36.981	22.337
Staff costs	2	(5.942)	(4.188)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>(1.207)</u>	<u>(1.206)</u>
Operating profit/loss		29.832	16.943
Other financial income	3	1.655	566
Other financial expenses	4	<u>(534)</u>	<u>(2.088)</u>
Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax		30.953	15.421
Tax on profit/loss from ordinary activities	5	<u>(6.221)</u>	<u>(3.296)</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>24.732</u>	<u>12.125</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		<u>24.732</u>	<u>12.125</u>
		<u>24.732</u>	<u>12.125</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2013

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2013 USD'000</u>	<u>2012 USD'000</u>
Acquired intangible assets		453	1.659
Intangible assets	6	<u>453</u>	<u>1.659</u>
Property, plant and equipment in progress		8	1
Property, plant and equipment	7	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>
Investments in group enterprises		4.667	4.667
Fixed asset investments	8	<u>4.667</u>	<u>4.667</u>
Fixed assets		<u>5.128</u>	<u>6.327</u>
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		21.769	16.960
Inventories		<u>21.769</u>	<u>16.960</u>
Trade receivables		69.250	44.681
Receivables from group enterprises		27.012	30.115
Other short-term receivables	9	7.349	13.571
Prepayments	10	444	2.564
Receivables		<u>104.055</u>	<u>90.931</u>
Cash		<u>8.950</u>	<u>0</u>
Current assets		<u>134.774</u>	<u>107.891</u>
Assets		<u>139.902</u>	<u>114.218</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2013

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2013 USD'000</u>	<u>2012 USD'000</u>
Contributed capital		155	155
Retained earnings		<u>25.789</u>	<u>38.217</u>
Equity		<u>25.944</u>	<u>38.372</u>
Provisions for deferred tax	11	<u>105</u>	<u>191</u>
Provisions		<u>105</u>	<u>191</u>
Trade payables		71.450	49.383
Debt to group enterprises		33.342	9.403
Income tax payable		4.618	3.855
Other payables	12	<u>4.443</u>	<u>13.014</u>
Current liabilities other than provisions		<u>113.853</u>	<u>75.655</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>113.853</u>	<u>75.655</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u><u>139.902</u></u>	<u><u>114.218</u></u>
Contingent liabilities	13		
Assets charged and collateral	14		
Related parties with control	15		
Ownership	16		
Consolidation	17		

Statement of changes in equity for 2013

	Contributed capital USD'000	Retained earnings USD'000	Total USD'000
Equity beginning of year	155	38.217	38.372
Ordinary dividend paid	0	(35.000)	(35.000)
Value adjustments	0	(2.160)	(2.160)
Profit/loss for the year	0	24.732	24.732
Equity end of year	155	25.789	25.944

Shareholders' equity consists of:

1,001 shares of DKK 1,000 1.001.000

All shares have equal rights.

Notes

	2013	2012
	USD'000	USD'000
1. Revenue		
Scandinavia	775.008	757.831
Europe	1.220.652	906.602
	1.995.660	1.664.433
	2013	2012
	USD'000	USD'000
2. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	5.446	3.933
Pension costs	124	101
Other social security costs	23	19
Other staff costs	349	135
	5.942	4.188
Average number of employees	20	17
	2013	2012
	USD'000	USD'000
3. Other financial income		
Financial income from associates	822	557
Exchange rate adjustments	832	0
Other financial income	1	9
	1.655	566
	2013	2012
	USD'000	USD'000
4. Other financial expenses		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	193	604
Exchange rate adjustments	0	1.132
Other financial expenses	341	352
	534	2.088
	2013	2012
	USD'000	USD'000
5. Tax on ordinary profit/loss for the year		
Current tax	8.046	3.855
Change in deferred tax for the year	(301)	(301)
Adjustment relating to previous years	421	(1.186)
Effect of changed tax rates	(1.945)	928
	6.221	3.296

Notes

	Acquired intangible assets USD'000
6. Intangible assets	
Cost beginning of year	5.631
Cost end of year	5.631
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(3.972)
Amortisation for the year	(1.206)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(5.178)
Carrying amount end of year	453
	Property, plant and equipment in progress USD'000
7. Property, plant and equipment	
Cost beginning of year	17
Additions	9
Disposals	(14)
Cost end of year	12
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year	(16)
Impairment losses for the year	(2)
Reversal regarding disposals	14
Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year	(4)
Carrying amount end of year	8
	Invest- ments in group en- terprises USD'000
8. Fixed asset investments	
Cost beginning of year	4.667
Cost end of year	4.667
Carrying amount end of year	4.667

Notes

The capital in subsidiary O.W. Supply Switzerland SA is CHF'000 5,500. The result for the year is USD'000 336 and the equity is USD'000 6.670.

	<u>Registered in</u>	<u>Equity interest %</u>
Subsidiaries:		
O.W. Supply Switzerland SA	Switzerland	100,00

	<u>2013 USD'000</u>	<u>2012 USD'000</u>
9. Other short-term receivables		
Derivative financial instruments	2.148	13.305
Other receivables	5.201	266
	<u>7.349</u>	<u>13.571</u>

10. Prepayments

	<u>2013 USD'000</u>	<u>2012 USD'000</u>
Subscriptions	236	451
Charges	208	2.113
	<u>444</u>	<u>2.564</u>

	<u>2013 USD'000</u>	<u>2012 USD'000</u>
11. Deferred tax		
Intangible assets	105	0
Property, plant and equipment	0	414
Receivables	0	(223)
	<u>105</u>	<u>191</u>

	<u>2013 USD'000</u>	<u>2012 USD'000</u>
12. Other short-term payables		
Holiday pay obligation	2.142	1.232
Derivative financial instruments	173	0
Other costs payable	2.128	11.782
	<u>4.443</u>	<u>13.014</u>

Notes

13. Contingent liabilities

None.

14. Assets charged and collateral

Lease agreements

O.W. Supply & Trading A/S has entered into agreements for leased cars.
The Company's commitments in a periode of notice is approx 55 K USD.

Liability for Group bankexposure

The company is jointly liable for the total bankexposure of OW Bunker & Trading A/S and a number of its subsidiaries.

Jointly VAT and levy registration

The parent is jointly and severally liable with the jointly registrered Danish Group enterprises for VAT and levies to the Danish tax authorities.

The company is a part of Danish joint taxation with Wrist Adm ApS as a management company. Therefore the company is liable according to the corporation tax act rules applicable from 1 July 2012 for any obligation to withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies..

15. Related parties with control

Related parties of the Company are constriuted by the parent company O.W. Bunker & Trading A/S, Aalborg and the parent companies of this Company.

Altor Fund II is controlling OW Bunker A/S, which is the upper Danish holding company of the Group.

In the financial year, transactions with related parties are priced according to the prevailing market conditions.

Notes

16. Ownership

The company has recorded these owners having more than 5% of voting rights or nominal value of the company:

O.W. Bunker & Trading A/S, Aalborg

17. Consolidation

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:

OW Bunker A/S, Aalborg, Denmark

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

O.W. Bunker & Trading A/S, Aalborg, Denmark

The consolidated accounts for O.W. Bunker & Trading A/S and OW Bunker A/S are available by contacting the company.