

Thrace Polybulk AB

Directors' report and financial
statements

31 December 2019

Directors and advisers

Directors Per Skjellaug (Managing Director)
 Costas Halioris (Chairman)

Secretary Costas Halioris

Registered Office Glasgatan 21
 721 30 Köping
 Sweden

Income Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	Continuing operations SEK000	Continuing operations SEK000
Revenue	<i>1</i>	196 181	248 091
Cost of sales		(164 747)	(207 866)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		31 434	40 225
Other operating expenses	<i>2</i>	(20 165)	(22 175)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit	<i>1-3</i>	11 270	18 050
Financial income	<i>5</i>	2 863	3 195
Financial expenses	<i>5</i>	(16)	(30)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net financing income		14 117	21 214
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before tax		14 117	21 214
Taxation	<i>6</i>	(3 043)	(4 689)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company		11 073	16 526
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Statement of Changes in Equity
for year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital SEK000	Retained earnings SEK000	Total equity SEK000
Balance at 1 January 2019	100	44 017	44 117
Paid dividend		-8 800	-8 800
Profit for the year		11 073	11 073
Balance at 31 December 2019	100	46 290	46 390
Balance at 1 January 2018	100	42 492	42 592
Paid dividend		- 15 000	-15 000
Profit for the year		16 526	16 526
Balance at 31 December 2018	100	44 017	44 117

Balance Sheets

At 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	946	1 476
Intangible assets	8	8 584	8 584
		<u>9 530</u>	<u>10 060</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	9	21 972	27 970
Trade and other receivables	10	26 417	31 440
Income taxes recoverable		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11	15 010	9 559
		<u>63 399</u>	<u>68 969</u>
Total assets		<u><u>72 929</u></u>	<u><u>79 029</u></u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	24 651	32 740
Tax payable		0	284
		<u>24 651</u>	<u>33 024</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	13		
Deferred tax liabilities	14	1 888	1 888
		<u>1 888</u>	<u>1 888</u>
Total liabilities		<u><u>26 539</u></u>	<u><u>34 912</u></u>
Net assets (liabilities)		<u><u>46 390</u></u>	<u><u>44 117</u></u>
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company			
Share capital	15	100	100
Retained earnings	15	46 290	43 997
Total equity		<u><u>46 390</u></u>	<u><u>44 117</u></u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26.05 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

Costas Halioris
Chairman

Per Skjellaug
MD

Cash Flow Statements
for year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit (loss) for the year	14 117	21 214
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	459	530
Financial income	(2 846)	(3 164)
Profit/loss sales fixed assets	(29)	
Provisions	684	1 218
FX differences	(44)	(1 763)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit (loss) before changes in working capital and provisions	12 341	18 035
In (decrease) in trade and other receivables	4 720	(2 822)
Decrease (increase) in stock	6 202	(2 726)
Decrease (increase) in trade and other payables	(7 573)	(3 622)
Other non-cash transactions	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash generated from the operations	15 689	8 866
Tax paid	(4 384)	(8 443)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash from operating activities	11 289	393
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	100	(37)
Interest received	16	21
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash from investing activities	116	(16)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	0	(30)
Paid dividend	(8 800)	(15 000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash from financing activities	(8 800)	(15 030)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net decrease (increase) in cash and cash equivalents	2 604	(14 623)
Exchange on cash at bank	2 847	3 173
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	9 559	21 009
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	15 010	9 559
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Accounting policies

Thrace Polybulk AB is a company incorporated in Sweden.

The company financial statement has been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRS's").

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. Non-current assets are stated at the lower of previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Base of preparation

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set in the business review.

The current global economic conditions continue to create some uncertainty, particularly in relation to the level of demand for the company's products.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company have adequate resources to continue their operations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Directors' report and financial statements.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

Accounting policies *(continued)*

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Machinery, equipment, fixtures and fittings 5 years

Goodwill

Goodwill represents amounts arising on business acquisition.

In respect of acquisitions prior to 1 January 2005, goodwill is included at 1 January 2005 on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under Swedish GAAP which was broadly comparable save that goodwill was amortised. In respect of business acquisitions that have occurred since 1 January 2005, goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the acquisition and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. Identifiable intangible assets are those which can be sold separately, or which arise from legal rights regardless of whether those rights are separable.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units and is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the company's assets other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Accounting policies *(continued)*

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their cost less impairment losses.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets (at bid price) is deducted. The liability discount rate is the yield at the balance sheet date on AA credit rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

All actuarial gains and losses as at 1 January 2019 were recognised. In respect of actuarial gains and losses that arise subsequent to 1 January 2019 the Company recognises them in the period they occur directly into equity through the statement of recognised income and expense.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their cost.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Net financing costs

Net financing costs comprise interest payable and interest receivable on funds invested.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in the statement of recognised income and expense.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

Notes to the consolidated IFRS financial statements

1 Segment reporting

Segment information is presented in respect of the company's business and geographical segments. The primary format, business segments, is based on the company's management and internal reporting structure.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly income-earning assets and revenue, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and expenses, and corporate assets and expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used for more than one period.

Business segments

The Company comprises the following main business segments:

- FIBC products – the sale of polypropylene FIBCs
- Other polypropylene products

Geographical segments

The business segments are managed in Europe, Asia and rest of the world.

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers. Segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

Business segments

	FIBC Continuing operations		Other Continuing operations		Consolidated	
	2018	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	SEK000	SEK000	SEK000	SEK000	SEK000	SEK000
Total revenue from sales to external customers	185 167	234 891	11 014	12 305	196 181	247 196
Profit from operations					11 270	18 050
Net financing income					2 846	3 164
Income tax expense					(3 043)	(4 689)
Net profit for the year					11 073	16 525
Unallocated corporate assets					73 538	79 844
Total assets					73 538	79 844
Unallocated corporate liabilities					27 147	35 726
Total liabilities					27 147	35 726
Capital expenditure					-	-
Depreciation					459	530

Notes (continued)

1 Segment reporting (continued)

Geographical segments

[illegible]

Notes (continued)

2 Expenses and auditors' remuneration

Included in profit are the following:

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
7		
Operating lease rentals	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Auditors' remuneration:

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Audit	400	378
Other services	50	50
	<u>450</u>	<u>428</u>

3 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees 2019	2018
Manufacturing	0	0
Selling	4	4
Administration	0	0
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Wages and salaries	3 300	5 572
Social security costs	272	1 931
Other pension costs	651	697
	<u>4 223</u>	<u>7 503</u>

Notes *(continued)*

4 Directors' emoluments

The directors received no remuneration during the year or in the previous year in respect of services provided to the company.

5 Finance income and expense

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Interest income	13	17
Currency income	2 833	3 177
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Financial income	2 846	3 177
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Interest expense	16	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Financial expenses	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Taxation

Recognised in the income statement

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
<i>Current tax expense</i>		
Current tax on income for the year	<hr/> (3 043)	<hr/> (4 689)

Deferred tax income

Tax rate 21,4 %

Total tax in income statement	<hr/> (3 043)	<hr/> (4 689)
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Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Profit before tax	14 117	21 214
Non taxable income		
Non-deductible expenses	22	100
Basis of tax in income statement	14 095	21 114
Total current tax in income statement 21,4 %	(3 043)	(4 689)

Notes (continued)

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery, equipment, fixtures and fittings SEK000
Balance at 1 January 2019	2 964
Acquisitions	0
Disposals	<u>(358)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2019	2 606
Balance at 1 January 2018	2 927
Acquisitions	37
Disposals	<u>(0)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2018	2 964
Depreciation and impairment	
Balance at 1 January 2019	(1 488)
Depreciation charge for the year	(458)
Disposals	<u>286</u>
Balance at 31 December 2019	(1 660)
Balance at 1 January 2018	(958)
Depreciation charge for the year	(530)
Disposals	<u></u>
Balance at 31 December 2018	(1 488)
Net book value	
At 1 January 2019	1 476
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2019	<u>530</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>946</u>

Notes (continued)

8 Intangible assets

	Goodwill SEK000
Cost and net book value	
Balance at 1 January 2019	8 584
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2019	<hr/>
	<hr/>
Balance at 1 January 2018	8 584
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2018	8 584
	<hr/>

Impairment loss and subsequent reversal

Goodwill considered significant in comparison to the Company's total carrying amount of such assets has been allocated to cash generating units or groups of cash generating units as follows:

	2019 SEK000	Goodwill 2018 SEK000
Trace Polybulk AB	8 584	8 584
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8 584	8 584
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The recoverable amount of the above has been calculated with reference to the value in use. The key features of this calculation are shown below:

	2019	2018
Period on which management approved forecasts are based	5 year	5 year
Growth rate applied beyond approved forecast period	3 %	3 %
Discount rate	5 %	5 %

The growth rate used in the value in use calculations reflect the expected industry growth rates over five years in the respective geographic territory

9 Stocks

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Finished goods	21 972	27 970
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21 972	27 970
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

10 Trade and other receivables

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Trade receivables due from third parties	24 722	30 599
Trade receivables due from related parties	626	0
Other trade receivables and prepayments	1 069	840
	<u>26 417</u>	<u>31 440</u>

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	15 010	9 559

12 Trade and other payables

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Trade payables due to related parties	2 776	8 587
Trade payables and other payables	21 875	24 436
	<u>24 651</u>	<u>33 023</u>

13 Employee benefits

Pension plans

The company provides pensions to its employees through the national, obligatory pension scheme which is a defined contribution scheme. The company also has two occupational pension schemes. One scheme is defined contribution, and one is defined benefit. The defined benefit plan is regarded as a multi employer plan and at present the actuarial company is unable to provide valuations in accordance with International GAAP. Therefore no disclosures are given in respect of the defined benefit scheme. The total pension costs expense on behalf of employees, for the year ended 2018, is TSEK 697 (768).

The expense is recognised in the cost of sales line in the income statement.

Notes (continued)

14 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	<i>Assets</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Net</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>
<i>Goodwill arising from the purchase of the net assets of a business</i>			<i>1 888</i>	<i>1 888</i>	<i>1 888</i>	<i>1 888</i>
<i>Net tax liabilities</i>			<i>1 888</i>	<i>1 888</i>	<i>1 888</i>	<i>1 888</i>
<i>Movement in deferred tax during the year</i>						
	<i>1 January</i>	<i>Recognised</i>	<i>Recognised</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>31 December</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>in income</i>	<i>in equity</i>	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>2019</i>	
	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>		<i>SEK000</i>	
<i>Goodwill arising from the purchase of the net assets of a business</i>			-	-		
			-	-		

15 Capital and reserves

Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>	<i>SEK000</i>
Balance at 1 January 2019	100	44 018	44 118
Adjustment deferred tax			
Paid dividend		(8 800)	(8 800)
Profit for the year		11 073	11 073
Balance at 31 December 2019	100	46 291	46 391
Balance at 1 January 2018	100	34 492	34 592
Paid dividend		(7 000)	(7 000)
Profit for the year		16 526	16 526
Balance at 31 December 2018	100	44 018	44 118

Notes (continued)

15 Capital and reserves (continued)

Share capital

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
<i>Authorised</i>		
Ordinary shares of SEK100 each	1 000	1 000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
Ordinary shares of SEK100 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the financial year was 1000 shares.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Dividends

Dividend was paid with SEK 8,8 mill during the year.

16 Financial instruments

The Company did not have any outstanding forward exchange contracts at the year end.

Exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign currency risk and market price risk associated with the price of polymer raw material arises in the normal course of the company's business. No derivative financial techniques or formal hedging techniques are used by the company.

Interest rate risk

In respect of income-earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities, the following table indicates their effective interest rates at the balance sheet date and the periods in which they mature or, if earlier, are reprised.

		2019		2018	
		Effective interest rate %	Total SEK000	Effective interest rate %	Total SEK000
			0 - < 1 years SEK000		0 to <1years SEK000
Cash and cash equivalents*	1)		15 010		9 559
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
			15 010		9 559
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

1) This balance earns interest at a floating rate.

Credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers. Credit risk is managed by the insurance of debts.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Receivables	21 972	27 970
Cash and cash equivalents	15 010	9 559
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	36 982	37 529
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes (continued)

16 Financial instruments (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk for receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Europe other	25 123	30 901
Other regions	1 102	1 422
	<u>26 225</u>	<u>32 323</u>

The maximum exposure to credit risk relates entirely too Wholesale customers or related parties for the current and prior years.

The ageing of receivables (trade and other receivables) at the reporting date was:

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Not past due	18 459	25 918
Past due 1-30 days	4 664	6 055
Past due 31-90 days	2 349	350
Past due 91-180 days	720	0
More than 180 days	33	0
	<u>26 225</u>	<u>32 323</u>

Liquidity risk

The maturities of financial liabilities excluding bank loans were:

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Payables aging		
Less than one year	<u>25 134</u>	<u>33 554</u>
	<u>25 134</u>	<u>33 554</u>

Notes (continued)

16 Financial instruments (continued)

Foreign currency risk

The company incurs foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than SEK. The currencies giving rise to this are primarily Euros. No formal hedging policy is used.

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk was (in local currency):

	EUR	THB	2019 DKK	SEK	USD
Receivables	936	0	1 947	4 147	661
Cash and cash equivalents	657	883	0	3 424	57
Payables	1 240	2 371	818	1 213	260
	<u>353</u>	<u>-1 488</u>	<u>1 129</u>	<u>6 358</u>	<u>458</u>
	<u><u>353</u></u>	<u><u>-1 488</u></u>	<u><u>1 129</u></u>	<u><u>6 358</u></u>	<u><u>458</u></u>

	EUR	THB	2018 GBP	SEK	USD
Receivables	1 873	0	2 134	2 060	651
Cash and cash equivalents	188	1 842	0	4 480	286
Payables/accruals	1 720	4 055	898	291	506
	<u>341</u>	<u>-2 213</u>	<u>1 236</u>	<u>6 249</u>	<u>431</u>
	<u><u>341</u></u>	<u><u>-2 213</u></u>	<u><u>1 236</u></u>	<u><u>6 249</u></u>	<u><u>431</u></u>

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Closing rate	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
EUR	10,2969	10,1246	10,3761	10,2178
USD	9,0916	8,6685	9,2646	8,9185
NOK	103,4679	103,5443	105,1383	101,7975
GBP	11,7114	11,3315	12,1445	11,2782

Market risk

The principal market risk relates to fluctuations in the price of polymer raw material.

Sensitivity analysis

In managing interest rate, currency and market risks the Company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Company's earnings. Over the longer-term, however, permanent changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and raw material prices would have an impact on consolidated earnings.

At 31 December 2019 it is estimated that a general increase of one percentage point in interest rates would increase the company's profit before tax by approximately SEK 196k (2018: increase by SEK 200k).

It is estimated that a general increase of one percentage point in the value of the against other foreign currencies would have increased the company's profit before tax by approximately SEK 72k for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: SEK 51k).

It is estimated that a general increase of one percentage point in raw material prices would have decreased the company's profit before tax by approximately ca SEK 1,5 mill (2018: SEK 1,9 mill).

Fair values

The fair values are equal to the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet.

Notes *(continued)*

17 Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2019 SEK000	2018 SEK000
Less than one year	0	0
Between one and five years	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The company leases vehicles, offices and warehousing. The leases typically run for periods up to five years.

There are no terms of renewal, purchase options, escalation clauses or restrictions imposed by operating lease arrangements.

Notes (continued)

18 Related parties

Identity of related parties

The company is controlled by Thrace Plastics Co SA the ultimate parent company. The company also trades with fellow subsidiaries and jointly controlled entitled of Thrace Plastics Co SA.

The related party transactions during the year and the balances as at the year end with these related parties are shown below:

2019	Thrace Ipoma SA SEK000	Thrace Plastics Co SA SEK000	Thrace Nonwoven SEK000	Don & Low Limited SEK000	Synthetic (Holdings) Ltd SEK000	Thrace Polybulk AS SEK000	Thrace SUM SEK000
Revenue transactions							
Sales to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchases from	15 861	0	6 351	0	0	0	22 212
Services from/Contributions to	0	2 727	0	0	0	9 898	12 625
Interest received							
Balances at the year end							
Debtors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creditors	0	-83	2 831	0	0	-626	2 122
2018	Thrace Ipoma SA SEK000	Thrace Plastics Co SA SEK000	Thrace Nonwoven SEK000	Don & Low Ltd SEK000	Synthetic (Holdings) Ltd SEK000	Thrace Polybulk AS SEK000	Thrace SUM SEK000
Revenue transactions							
Sales to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchases from	56 830	0	6	0	0	0	56 836
Services from/Contributions to	0	2 667	0	0	0	10 555	13 222
Interest received							
Balances at the year end							
Debtors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creditors	7 712	73	0	0	0	-735	7 050

Notes *(continued)*

18 Related parties *(continued)*

Transactions with parent company, fellow subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities

Transactions with Thrace Plastics Co SA, fellow subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are on normal commercial terms and amounts due are unsecured.

Transactions with key management personnel

Directors of the Company and their immediate relatives hold no shares in the company. There have been no transactions with key management personnel, Board Members or Director of the Company.

19 Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments in either year.

20 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Synthetic Holding Ltd. The ultimate controlling party is Thrace Plastics Co SA.

The largest group in which the results of the parent company and company are consolidated is that headed by Thrace Plastics Co SA, incorporated in Greece. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from The Ministry of Development, Secretariat of Commerce, Kanigos Square, GR 10181, Athens, Greece.



Auditor's Report

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Thrace Polybulk AB, corp. id 556610-2983

Report on the annual accounts

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of Thrace Polybulk AB which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019, income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with law and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of Thrace Polybulk AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intend to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden 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 annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, 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 opinions. 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 the company's internal control relevant to our 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 the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's, use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any 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 annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts. 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 content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the Company's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Sweden.

Other Matter

The Thrace Group publishes consolidated financial statements which are its primary financial statements. The financial statements of Thrace Polybulk AB (subsidiary alone) have been prepared solely to comply with the reporting requirements in Thrace Group.

Göteborg 2020-05-26

KPMG AB

Signed and approved on the Swedish Original

Daniel Haglund

Authorized Public Accountant