Kronborg Shipping K/S

Rungsted Strandvej 113, DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 29 77 17 66

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 29/5 2020

Lars Nyberg
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Kronborg Shipping K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Rungsted Kyst, 27 March 2020

Executive Board

Oluf Myhrmann

Board of Directors

Lars Nyberg Chairman	Rasmus Lund-Jacobsen	Frans Bredmose Langkjær

Independent Auditor's Report

To the general and limited partners of Kronborg Shipping K/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Kronborg Shipping K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet 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.

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 Financials 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 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.

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.

Hellerup, 27 March 2020
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Flemming Eghoff
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30221

Mark Philip Beer
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne29472

Company Information

The Company	Kronborg Shipping K/S Rungsted Strandvej 113 DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst CVR No: 29 77 17 66 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Hørsholm
Board of Directors	Lars Nyberg, Chairman Rasmus Lund-Jacobsen Frans Bredmose Langkjær
Executive Board	Oluf Myhrmann
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Business Review

Kronborg Shipping K/S own and operate the vessel M/T Kronborg, IMO number 9316593, which is a double hull IMO III classified oil- and chemical tanker of 40,208 tonne deadweight. M/T Kronborg is delivered from the Korean shipyard SLS Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. in July 2007, and having conducted its first special survey during 2012 at Fayard, Denmark, while second special survey and class renewal was carried out in China in 2017. M/T Kronborg has been in the company's ownership since delivery.

The company have entered agreements for commercial and operational management of its vessel with Hafnia Pools Pte. Ltd., Singapore, having its European commercial management based in Denmark, while for crewing and technical shipmanagement the company have retained Oceangold Tankers Inc., Marshall Islands having operation out of Greece.

Technical maintenance quality and operation of the vessel performed to satisfaction. During 2019, M/T Kronborg had no planned technical off-hire days, while a 0.28 day of unplanned technical off-hire occurred during October 2019, which both are within the management expectations.

Freight market for oil products tankers, in the segments of Handysize and Medium Range size, improved during 2019 over 2018 due to reduced oil product inventory stock and higher demand, as well as from a significantly reduction in new tonnage entering the market space.

Year 2019 saw expected market seasonality, while first quarter performed to expectations, the second and third quarter of the year proved somewhat depressed, while fourth quarter and the run into 2020 have improved significantly and well above expectations, enabling the company to book a better full year result than expected. At the start of the year 2019, the vessel was employed in the Stena Handysize Pool, while as of May 2019 the commercial management have been transferred and placed with the Hafnia Handy Pool.

M/T Kronborg maintains a sufficient and satisfactorily number of commercially important Oil Major's Approvals, and is not being excluded by any cargo owners and traders.

A refinancing of the company took place in 2017, and a new 5-year senior secured term loan have been committed and obtained on satisfactorily commercial terms, securing stable funding throughout 2019. The term loan is committed until and fully amortised during 2022.

Management's Review

Financial Review

Earnings before interest, tax, deprecations and other non-cash items (EBITDA) is delivering a profit of USD 2,554k, which is above the forecast at the beginning of the year. The result is composed of a net freight income slightly better than budget, meanwhile, vessel-operating expenses (OPEX) accounted for slightly less compared to expectations.

Kronborg Shipping K/S and its commercial and technical managers maintain a rigid cost expenditure control, while ensuring good operational planning and maintenance of the vessel.

Depreciation of the book value of the vessel is based on an in total 20 year economical useful lifetime of the asset and a residual value recover when sold at the age of twenty. Dry docking investments are amortised in full over 5 years between dry docking cycles. Depreciations and amortisations amounts to USD 1,442k during 2019. An impairment test indicate no need for value impairments.

The financing items of the accounts show a net USD -381k of interest payable, which is in accordance with expectations. From an increase of the interbank cost of funding at the start of the year, the later part of the year saw decreasing cost of funding.

Annual net result marks a profit of USD 732k, which is well above budget, and represents a satisfactorily development in net result compared to the financial budget as well as to the previous year.

On the 31 December 2019, the called in and retained equity amounted to USD 7,966k, equivalent to a solvency ratio of 55% (up from 40% previous year), and 65% (up from 58%) inclusive of subscribed uncalled equity. The liquidity position and cash equivalent holdings are deemed strong, and is composed of cash equivalents of USD 593k and the mentioned subscribed uncalled equity capital of DKK 7.0 million (approx. USD 1.1 million).

Own Equity Shares

On 31 December 2019, the company owns 67 of its own ordinary shares, corresponding to 0.84% of the share capital.

Management's Review

Subsequent Events & Outlook

From 31 December 2019 until today no material events has occurred, which would lead the management to a different opinion and view expressed in the review.

In January 2020, a regular scheduled in-water survey and class inspection were conducted with no remarks from class, and no off-hire endured, as well as at repair and maintenance costs within expectations.

The management is very encouraged by its view on the freight market and revenue potential in the coming years, due to a very limited entrance of new tonnage in the tanker segment size, while the potential for demolition and recycling in the tanker segment is increasing. This combined with an increase in transportation demand driven by regulatory requirements from 1 January 2020 and anticipated favourably development in the geographically trading patterns. The start to 2020, in terms of freight income, is the best start to a new year in more than 10 years.

On average, the management expects improvement in obtainable freight rates during 2020, compared to the result of 2019, due to the effects of a declining inventory of oil products, now close to historical average. However, the demand for cargo transportation is also expected to further improve, especially from the fall of 2020 and into 2021, as the temporary demand effects from the current pandemic virus deflates. The favourable outlook on the tonnage supply side within the smaller oil products segment sizes remains in place, with an order book relative to fleet size now below 10-year average.

The current Covid-19 pandemic carries an above normal embedded risk to the outlook, as referred to in Note 1.

The management continue to believe that there is a further value creation for shareholders in pursuing continuation of operation, compared to a scenario of discontinuation of operation and sale of assets in the current prevailing market, where asset prices have not yet matched the increasing freight income. Based on a discounted cash flow model taking in the freight market outlook, and other assumptions related to operating expenses, useful economical lifetime, residual value and weighted average cost of capital, the management is of the opinion that the value exceeds book value.

In 2020, it is the expectations of the management that a net result from operation will provide net positive earnings, and it is assumed that current capital structure and cash reserves are adequate to support the business operation and going concern for the coming year.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 USD	2018 USD
Revenue		**4.878.954**	**3.383.778**
Other operating income		49.654	104.629
Expenses for tankers		-2.131.364	-2.391.144
Other external expenses		-236.814	-240.572
Gross profit/loss		**2.560.430**	**856.691**
Staff expenses	2	-5.983	-8.000
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		-1.441.700	-1.441.700
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**1.112.747**	**-593.009**
Financial income		2.978	2.935
Financial expenses		-383.628	-481.973
Profit/loss before tax		**732.097**	**-1.072.047**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		**732.097**	**-1.072.047**

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	732.097	-1.072.047
	732.097	**-1.072.047**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019	2018
		USD	USD
Docking		213.965	305.665
Vessels		11.950.000	13.300.000
Property, plant and equipment	3	**12.163.965**	**13.605.665**
Fixed assets		**12.163.965**	**13.605.665**
Inventories		**124.687**	**102.288**
Other receivables		1.547.232	123.758
Prepayments		5.363	5.432
Receivables		**1.552.595**	**129.190**
Cash at bank and in hand		**593.489**	**455.569**
Currents assets		**2.270.771**	**687.047**
Assets		**14.434.736**	**14.292.712**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019	2018
		USD	USD
Share capital		4.943.154	3.555.362
Retained earnings		3.023.344	2.112.774
Equity	4	**7.966.498**	**5.668.136**
Credit institutions		4.200.000	6.300.000
Other payables		18.724	19.174
Long-term debt	5	**4.218.724**	**6.319.174**
Credit institutions	5	2.100.000	2.100.000
Other payables	5	149.514	205.402
Short-term debt		**2.249.514**	**2.305.402**
Debt		**6.468.238**	**8.624.576**
Liabilities and equity		**14.434.736**	**14.292.712**
Subsequent events	1		
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Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to ”close down their countries” will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company.

Management is monitoring developments closely. It is, however, too early yet to give an opinion as to whether and, if so, to what extent COVID-19 will impact revenue and earnings in 2020.

	2019	2018
	USD	USD
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	5.983	8.000
	5.983	**8.000**
Including remuneration to the Board of directors of:		
Board of Directors	5.983	8.000
	5.983	**8.000**
Average number of employees	**0**	**0**

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Docking	Vessels	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Cost at 1 January	458.498	46.904.965	47.363.463
Cost at 31 December	458.498	46.904.965	47.363.463
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	152.833	33.604.965	33.757.798
Depreciation for the year	91.700	1.350.000	1.441.700
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	244.533	34.954.965	35.199.498
Carrying amount at 31 December	**213.965**	**11.950.000**	**12.163.965**

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Equity at 1 January	3.555.362	2.112.774	5.668.136
Exchange adjustments	-178.473	178.473	0
Cash capital increase	1.566.265	0	1.566.265
Net profit/loss for the year	0	732.097	732.097
Equity at 31 December	**4.943.154**	**3.023.344**	**7.966.498**

Shareholders total subscribed equity capital totals DKK 40,000k of which DKK 7,000k (approx. USD 1,050k) is not paid as 31 December 2019.

At 31 December 2019 the company owns 67 of its own shares, corresponding to 0,84% of the share capital.

The share capital is broken down as follow:

	Number	Nominal value
		USD
Ordinary shares	1.000	5.000.000
Preference shares	7.000	35.000.000
		40.000.000

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Long-term debt

	2019	2018
	USD	USD
Credit institutions		
Between 1 and 5 years	4.200.000	6.300.000
Long-term part	4.200.000	6.300.000
Within 1 year	2.100.000	2.100.000
	6.300.000	**8.400.000**
Other payables		
Between 1 and 5 years	18.724	19.174
Long-term part	18.724	19.174
Other short-term payables	149.514	205.402
	168.238	**224.576**

Other long-term payables consist of loan for Kronborg Management ApS. The loan carry's an interest of 7% per year and non-terminable by Kronborg Management.

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

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

First priority on vessel according to mortgage deed on current loan	12.163.965	13.605.665

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Kronborg Shipping K/S for 2019 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 2019 are presented in USD. Applied USD exchange rate on the 31 December 2019 : 667,59 (2018 : 651,94)

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 the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when 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.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

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 year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for administration etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Depreciation and impairment losses

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

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 and 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	20 years
Docking	5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Bunkers

Bunkers 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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning future financial years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 **Accounting Policies** (continued)

Financial debts

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, 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.