

KNOT Management Denmark A/S

c/o Danmarks Rederiforening, Amaliegade 33B, 4., 1256 Copenhagen K

CVR no. 35 80 86 55

Annual report 2018

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 3 April 2019

Chairman:



Karl Gerhard Bråstein Dahl





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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of KNOT Management Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

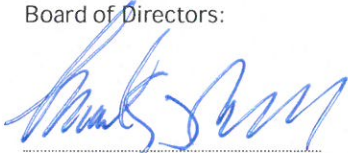
We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 3 April 2019
Executive Board:



Hans Gundestrup
CEO

Board of Directors:



Karl Gerhard Bråstein Dahl
Chairman



Magnus Gudmundsen



Hans Gundestrup



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of KNOT Management Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KNOT Management Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Independence

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 rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.


Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 3 April 2019
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Jens Thordahl Nohr
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32212



Management's review

Company details

Name	KNOT Management Denmark A/S c/o Danmarks Rederiforening, Amaliegade 33B, 4., 1256 Copenhagen K
Address, Postal code, City	
CVR no. Registered office	35 80 86 55 Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Karl Gerhard Bråstein Dahl, Chairman Magnus Gudmundsen Hans Gundestrup
Executive Board	Hans Gundestrup, CEO
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Osvold Helmuths Vej 4, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark
Bankers	DNB Bank Arne Jacobsens Allé 15, 2300 København S

Management commentary

Business review

The Company's objective is to engage in administration, management and support services within the shipping business and other activities related hereto.

Financial review

The income statement for 2018 shows a profit of DKK 354,873 against a loss of DKK 304,673 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2018 shows equity of DKK 1,709,010. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year end.



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2018	2017
	Gross margin	3,946,946	3,713,891
2	Staff costs	-3,493,999	-3,223,998
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-23,601	-89,492
	Profit before net financials	429,346	400,401
	Financial income	415,272	358,581
3	Financial expenses	-387,571	-1,141,276
	Profit/loss before tax	457,047	-382,294
	Tax for the year	-102,174	77,621
	Profit/loss for the year	354,873	-304,673
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	354,873	-304,673
		354,873	-304,673



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
4	Property, plant and equipment		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	12,897	36,498
		<u>12,897</u>	<u>36,498</u>
	Investments		
	Other receivables	80,801	77,566
		<u>80,801</u>	<u>77,566</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>93,698</u>	<u>114,064</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group entities	39,368	31,541
	Deferred tax assets	11,053	79,652
	Income taxes receivable	22,375	50,000
	Other receivables	15,181,945	9,510,667
	Prepaid expenses	1,397,279	3,858,979
		<u>16,652,020</u>	<u>13,530,839</u>
	Cash	16,082,907	22,786,935
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>32,734,927</u>	<u>36,317,774</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>32,828,625</u>	<u>36,431,838</u>



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
5	Share capital	500,000	500,000
	Retained earnings	<u>1,209,010</u>	<u>854,137</u>
	Total equity	<u>1,709,010</u>	<u>1,354,137</u>
	Provisions		
	Other provisions	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
	Total provisions	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	188,774	294,901
	Payables to group entities	9,252,082	8,484,624
	Other payables	<u>21,653,759</u>	<u>26,273,176</u>
		<u>31,094,615</u>	<u>35,052,701</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>31,094,615</u>	<u>35,052,701</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>32,828,625</u></u>	<u><u>36,431,838</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 7 Collateral
- 8 Related parties



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	500,000	854,137	1,354,137
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	354,873	354,873
Equity at 31 December 2018	<u>500,000</u>	<u>1,209,010</u>	<u>1,709,010</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of KNOT Management Denmark A/S for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied by the Company are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Revenue comprise management fee where the Company acts as an agent on behalf of the contracting partners of the vessels.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross margin

The items revenue and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the Company's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. Production overheads and borrowing costs are not included in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are as follows:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
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Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses and exchange gains and losses.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

DKK	2018	2017
2 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	31,255,212	28,415,515
Pensions	3,003,734	2,860,316
Other social security costs	153,322	142,347
Other staff costs	102,905	63,918
Staff costs paid by third party	-31,021,174	-28,258,098
	3,493,999	3,223,998
 Average number of full-time employees	 57	 57
3 Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	387,571	1,141,276
	387,571	1,141,276
4 Property, plant and equipment		Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
DKK		
Cost at 1 January 2018		358,625
Cost at 31 December 2018		358,625
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2018		322,127
Amortisation/depreciation in the year		23,601
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2018		345,728
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018		12,897
5 Share capital		
The Company's share capital has remained DKK 500,000 over the past 5 years.		
6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.		
Other financial obligations		
Other rent and lease liabilities:		
DKK	2018	2017
Rent and lease liabilities	158,234	155,131



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Collateral

The Company has not placed any assets or other as security for loans at 31 December 2018.

8 Related parties

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the votes or minimum 5% of the share capital:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Domicile</u>
KNOT Management AS	Smedasundet 40, 5529 Haugesund, Norway