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REDERIET ATLANTIC I APS
VINKEL ALLE 1, 9000 AALBORG
ANNUAL REPORT
1 OCTOBER 2019 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 7 January 2021**

Jørgen Olesen

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Rederiet Atlantic I ApS Vinkel Alle 1 9000 Aalborg CVR No.: 36 94 63 50 Established: 1 July 2015 Registered Office: Aalborg Financial Year: 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020
Board of Executives	Jørgen Olesen Henrik Holst Pedersen
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Fælledvej 1 5000 Odense C
Bank	Nykredit Erhverv Sdr. Havnegade 1 6000 Kolding

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Rederiet Atlantic I ApS for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020.

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 30 September 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 7 January 2021

Board of Executives

Jørgen Olesen

Henrik Holst Pedersen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Rederiet Atlantic I ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Rederiet Atlantic I ApS for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 30 September 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020 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 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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 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 Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 of Management's Review.

Odense, 7 January 2021

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Mikkel Aalykke
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne41307

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The company's main activity is to own a ship and conduct shipping activities.

Uncertainty as to recognition and measurement

The accounting item other receivables includes a receivable of USD('000) 113 relating to an ongoing insurance claim. It is Management's opinion, supported by the company's lawyer, that the recognised receivable is stated realistically and properly. However, since the insurance claim is unsettled at present, the valuation is subject to uncertainty.

Development in activities and financial position

The result for the period shows a profit of USD('000) 221. Management considers the result for the period satisfactory.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 OCTOBER - 30 SEPTEMBER

	Note	2019/20 USD	2018/19 USD '000
GROSS PROFIT		2,211,352	1,697
Staff costs.....	1	-1,336,362	-1,032
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-472,034	-509
OPERATING PROFIT		402,956	156
Other financial income.....		13,741	5
Other financial expenses.....	2	-150,425	-227
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		266,272	-66
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	-45,215	-1
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		221,057	-67
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND			
Retained earnings.....		221,057	-67
TOTAL		221,057	-67

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 SEPTEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD '000
Ships.....		3,735,589	3,766
Tangible fixed assets.....	4	3,735,589	3,766
FIXED ASSETS.....		3,735,589	3,766
Trade receivables.....		0	72
Receivables from group enterprises.....		995	0
Other receivables.....		133,280	441
Prepayments and accrued income.....		7,233	16
Receivables.....		141,508	529
Cash and cash equivalents.....		281,693	489
CURRENT ASSETS.....		423,201	1,018
ASSETS.....		4,158,790	4,784

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 SEPTEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD '000
Share capital.....		7,382	7
Reserve for revaluation.....		541,420	616
Retained earnings.....		1,074,770	783
EQUITY.....	5	1,623,572	1,406
Bank loan.....		0	678
Corporation tax.....		1,514	1
Long-term liabilities.....	6	1,514	679
Short-term portion of long-term liabilities.....	6	727,857	1,464
Trade payables.....		313,915	62
Payables to group enterprises.....		711,465	922
Corporation tax.....		57,464	1
Other liabilities.....		414,366	250
Accruals and deferred income.....		308,637	0
Current liabilities.....		2,533,704	2,699
LIABILITIES.....		2,535,218	3,378
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		4,158,790	4,784
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Derivative financial instruments	11		

NOTES

	2019/20 USD	2018/19 USD '000	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 22 (2018/19: 24)			
Wages and salaries.....	1,312,707	995	
Pensions.....	8,201	17	
Social security costs.....	15,161	19	
Other staff costs.....	293	1	
	1,336,362	1,032	
Other financial expenses			2
Group enterprises.....	7,967	16	
Other interest expenses.....	142,458	211	
	150,425	227	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			3
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	1,514	1	
Adjustment of tax for previous years.....	43,701	0	
	45,215	1	
Tangible fixed assets			4
		Ships	
Cost at 1 October 2019.....		4,527,581	
Additions.....		441,840	
Cost at 30 September 2020.....		4,969,421	
Revaluation at 1 October 2019.....		933,480	
Revaluation at 30 September 2020.....		933,480	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 October 2019.....		1,695,278	
Depreciation for the year.....		472,034	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 30 September 2020.....		2,167,312	
Carrying amount at 30 September 2020.....		3,735,589	
Value of recognised assets, excluding revaluation under § 41 (1).....		3,194,169	

NOTES

	Note
Equity	5

	Share capital	Reserve for revaluation	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 October 2019.....	7,382	616,098	782,947	1,406,427
Net adjustment of hedging instruments.....			-3,912	-3,912
Transfers to/from other items.....		-74,678	74,678	
Proposed distribution of profit.....			221,057	221,057
Equity at 30 September 2020.....	7,382	541,420	1,074,770	1,623,572

Long-term liabilities	6
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	30/9 2020 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	30/9 2019 total liabilities	Current portion at the beginning of the year
Bank loan.....	727,857	727,857	0	2,142,457	1,464,000
Corporation tax.....	1,514	0	0	1,478	0
	729,371	727,857	0	2,143,935	1,464,000

Contingencies etc.	7
The company is jointly and severally liable for affiliates' facilities with Danish Ship Finance.	

Joint liabilities

The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the jointly taxed group for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Alba Shipping & Trading A/S, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

Charges and securities	8
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As collateral for the company's and affiliates' facilities with Danish Ship Finance A/S an indemnity letter of nom 18 million USD with 1 priority security in the vessel with a book value of USD ('000) 3,736 has been issued.

In addition, a 1st priority assignment of all insurances in relation to the vessel and a 1 priority security in bank accounts with a balance of 279 USD ('000) at 30 September 2020 has been granted.

As collateral for the company's and affiliates' facilities with Nykredit Bank A/S an indemnity letter of nom 17 million DKK with 2nd priority security in the vessel with a book value of USD ('000) 3,736 has been granted.

NOTES

	Note
Related parties	9
<i>Consolidated financial statements</i>	
The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Alba Shipping & Trading A/S, Vinkel Alle 1, 9000 Aalborg, which is the company's ultimate parent.	
Information on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement	10
The accounting item other receivables includes a receivable of USD('000) 113 relating to an ongoing insurance claim. It is Management's opinion, supported by the company's lawyer, that the recognised receivable is stated realistically and properly. However, since the insurance claim is unsettled at present, the valuation is subject to uncertainty.	
Derivative financial instruments	11
On behalf of affiliates, the parent company has entered an interest rate collar to secure the affiliates' loans with a variable interest rate. The company's share of the fair market value of the hedge amounts to USD ('000) -20 which has been recognized in other debt and directly to equity.	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Rederiet Atlantic I ApS for 2019/20 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The figures of the annual report are presented in US dollars (USD), which is also the company's functional currency as this currency is considered the most relevant since the main part of the company's activities is settled in that currency. The exchange rate for US dollars relative to Danish kroner is 6.3599 at 30 September 2020, 6.8566 at 1 October 2019.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue comprise freight and chartering income generated by the company's Vessel and is recognized in the income statement as delivery of the service according to the chartering contract takes place. Net revenue is recognized exclusive of VAT, duties and less commissions related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables to operate the Vessel, bunker fuel, port fees etc.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, administration, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. The crew is paid according to the DAS scheme. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

The company's current tax is calculated in accordance with the provisions of "tonnageskatteloven".

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Ships are measured at cost with addition of any revaluations and less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation basis is cost plus any revaluations and less the estimated residual value after completion of the useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Ships.....	12-13 years	25-30 %

Capitalised ship inspection costs are depreciated separately over 2.5 years.

Profits or losses on sale of tangible fixed assets are calculated as the difference between sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets is assessed on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment to meet expected losses.

Prepayments and accrued income, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the Balance Sheet at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised under receivables and payables, respectively.

Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the criteria for hedging of the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability is recognised in the Income Statement together with possible changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the criteria for hedging of future cash flows is recognised under receivables or payables and under equity. If the future transaction results in recognition of assets or liabilities, all amounts recognised under equity are transferred from equity and recognised under the initial cost of the asset or liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or expenses amounts recognised under equity are transferred to the Income Statement for the period where the Income Statement was affected by the hedged amount.

As regards possible derivative financial instruments, which do not comply with the criteria for classification as hedging instruments, any changes in fair value are recognised on a current basis in the Income Statement.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognised directly in the equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.