Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S

Galoche Alle 15
4600 Køge
Denmark

CVR no. 37 37 15 48

Annual report 2021

The annual report was presented and approved at the Company's annual general meeting on

28 June 2022

Bent Kemplar
Chairman of the annual general meeting

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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.

Køge, 28 June 2022
On behalf of Crystal Nordic Shipowning Partner ApS
Executive Board:

Jan Eghøj

Board of Directors:

Bent Kemplar Chairman	Jan Eghøj	Wilfried Fuhrmann

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021 comprising 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made 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 company 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 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2022
KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Klaus Rytz
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne33205

Management's review

Company details

Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S
Galoche Alle 15
4600 Køge
Denmark

CVR no.:	37 37 15 48
Established:	14 January 2016
Registered office:	Køge
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

On behalf of Crystal Nordic Shipowning Partner ApS Board of Directors

Bent Kemplar, Chairman
Jan Eghøj
Wilfried Fuhrmann

Executive Board

Jan Eghøj

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
DK-2100 København Ø
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The Company's business activities consist of conducting shipping globally with own vessels while focusing on safety, quality and thus on environmentally friendly transport at sea.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2021 shows a loss of EUR -587,817 as against EUR -640,567 in 2020. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2021 stood at EUR 7,289,491 as against EUR 7,877,308 at 31 December 2020.

Events after the balance sheet date

During 2022 the Group which the company is part of has sold its fleet. No decisions has yet been made for the future plans of the Group.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

EUR	Note	2021	2020
Revenue		5,473,293	6,666,699
Cost of sales		-1,208,044	-1,570,676
Other operating income		94,989	79,117
Other external costs		-409,404	-688,293
Gross profit		3,950,834	4,486,847
Staff costs	2	-2,471,845	-2,860,399
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-2,074,981	-1,978,661
Loss before financial income and expenses		-595,992	-352,213
Other financial income		8,653	4,242
Other financial expenses		-478	-292,596
Loss for the year		-587,817	-640,567

Proposed distribution of loss

Extraordinary dividends paid	0	10,600,000
Retained earnings	-587,817	-11,240,567
	-587,817	-640,567

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

EUR	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3		
Vessels		2,259,286	4,334,267
Total fixed assets		2,259,286	4,334,267
Current assets			
Inventories			
Raw materials and consumables		31,920	26,737
Receivables			
Trade receivables		78,065	453,835
Receivables from group entities		568,671	2,011
Other receivables		270,592	959,189
Prepayments	4	67,027	85,841
		984,355	1,500,876
Cash at bank and in hand		4,432,575	4,411,753
Total current assets		5,448,850	5,939,366
TOTAL ASSETS		7,708,136	10,273,633

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

EUR	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital	5	243,875	243,875
Retained earnings		7,045,616	7,633,433
Total equity		7,289,491	7,877,308
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables		0	8,560
Current liabilities			
Prepayments received from customers		248,372	0
Trade payables		51,083	308,591
Payables to group entities		0	1,906,444
Other payables		119,190	172,730
		418,645	2,387,765
Total liabilities		418,645	2,396,325
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7,708,136	10,273,633

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Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

EUR	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	243,875	7,633,433	7,877,308
Transferred over the appropriation	0	-587,817	-587,817
Equity at 31 December 2021	243,875	7,045,616	7,289,491

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Change in accounting class

The annual report of Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act. The transition compared to the previous financial year from the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act has not resulted in changes to recognition and measurement.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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 latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement when:

- The income creating activities have been carried out on the basis of a binding agreement.
- The income can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.
- Costs relating to the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue comprises freight demurrage. Revenue is recognised when it meets the general criteria mentioned above and the stage of completion can be measured reliably. The stage of completion is based on the number of voyage days completed divided by the expected total voyage days for the individual voyage. Accordingly, freight revenue is recognised at selling price multiplied by the stage of completion for voyages in progress at year-end.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cost of sales

Cost of sales are voyage related expenses that consists mainly of bunkers, port expenses and commissions. Voyage related expenses are recognised as incurred. Moreover, cost of sales includes operation and maintenance of vessels.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Company's primary activities.

Other external costs

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Company's ordinary activities.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment includes vessels and dockings, and are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost comprises the cost acquisition and any expenses incurred during the period of construction. Other borrowing costs are taken to the income statement. Depreciation is charged over the expected economic lives of the assets, and the depreciation methods, expected lives and residual values are reassessed individual for the assets at the end of each financial year.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Vessels	6-25 years
Dockings	30 months

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Vessels: Vessels are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-downs. All major components of vessels except for dry-docking assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis to the estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives, which Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S estimates to be 25 years. Depreciation is based on cost less the estimated residual value. Residual value is estimated as the light weight tonnage of each vessel multiplied by scrap value per ton. The useful life and residual value of vessels are reviewed at least at each financial year-end based on market conditions, regulatory requirements and the Company's business plans. Moreover, the Company evaluates the the carrying amount of the vessels to determine whether events have occurred that indicate impairment and would require an adjustment of the carrying amounts.

Dockings: The fleet of own vessels is required to undergo planned dry-dockings for major repairs and maintenance, which cannot be carried out while the vessels are operating. Dry-dockings are generally required every 30-60 months depending on the nature of the work. Costs relating to dry-dockings are capitalised and depreciated on a straight-line basis over a period of 30 months. The residual value is estimated at zero. A portion of the cost of acquiring a new vessel is allocated to the components expected to be replaced or refurbished at the next dry-docking. For new buildings, the initial drydocking asset is estimated on the basis of expected costs related to the firstcoming docking, which is based on experience with similar vessels. At subsequent dry-dockings, the asset comprises the actual docking costs incurred.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash and bank deposits.

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividends payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

EUR	2021	2020

2 Staff costs

	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	2,462,747	2,847,609
Pensions	7,395	8,683
Other social security costs	1,191	1,238
Other staff costs	512	2,869
	2,471,845	2,860,399
Average number of full-time employees	2	1

Staff costs consists of wages to crew members onboard vessels and land-based employees. The seafarers are employed on a voyage to voyage basis and are not included in the average number of employees.

3 Property, plant and equipment

EUR	Vessels
Cost at 1 January 2021	12,831,089
Cost at 31 December 2021	12,831,089
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021	-8,496,822
Depreciation for the year	-2,074,981
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021	-10,571,803
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	2,259,286

4 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses related to voyage expenses.

5 Equity

The contributed capital consists of 20.000 shares of a nominal value of EUR 12,19 each.

All shares rank equally.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

Management is not aware of any lawsuits or arbitration cases which could have significant influence on the Company's financial position or result.

7 Related party disclosures

Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S' related parties comprise the following:

Control

Crystal Nordic Shipowning K/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of von Rantzau & Co. Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG, Palmaille 45, 22767 Hamburg, Germany, which is the smallest group, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of von Rantzau & Co. Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG can be obtained by contacting the Company at the address above.