

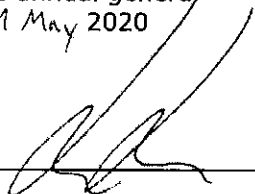
Dee4 VesselCo 2 K/S

Amaliegade 33 B, 1., DK-1256 København K

CVR no. 40 59 17 29

Annual report for 2019

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 11 May 2020



chairman **Adis Cosovic**

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management´s review	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements	
Income statement 18 June - 31 December	7
Balance sheet 31 December	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the annual report	11
Accounting policies	13

Statement by management on the annual report

The general partner has today discussed and approved the annual report of Dee4 VesselCo 2 K/S for the financial year 18 June - 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 18 June - 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The general partner recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 9 April 2020

On behalf of the General Partner: Dee4 VesselCo 2 GP ApS



Frederick Edward Maconchy Carsten Mortensen
Lee

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Dee4 VesselCo 2 K/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 18 June - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the financial statements of Dee4 VesselCo 2 K/S for the financial year 18 June - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under 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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

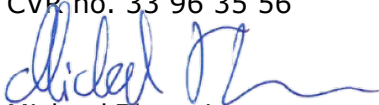
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially 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.

Copenhagen, 9 April 2020

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR.no. 33 96 35 56



Michael Thorø Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne35823

Company details

The company

Dee4 VesselCo 2 K/S
Amaliegade 33 B, 1.
DK-1256 København K

CVR no.: 40 59 17 29

Reporting period: 18 June - 31 December 2019

Domicile: Copenhagen

On behalf of the General Partner: Dee4 VesselCo 2 GP ApS

Frederick Edward Maconchy Lee
Carsten Mortensen

Auditors

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
DK-2300 København S

Management's review

Business activities

The company's purpose is to make investments in assets and companies within shipping, transport and logistics, infrastructure and offshore in order to develop these commercially, as well as all activities related thereto.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with significant uncertainty.

Unusual matters

The company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Business review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a profit of TUSD 467, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of TUSD 6,770.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report. The outbreak and spread of COVID-19 in the beginning of 2020 has not had and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position and development, as the vessel is on charter to a counterparty with a high credit rating.

Income statement 18 June - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> TUSD
Gross profit		891
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		891
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-272
Profit/loss before net financials		619
Financial income		2
Financial expenses		-154
Profit/loss for the year		467
Distribution of profit		
Retained earnings		467
		467

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> TUSD
Assets		
Ships		<u>12,119</u>
Tangible assets	2	<u>12,119</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>12,119</u>
Raw materials and consumables		<u>215</u>
Stocks		<u>215</u>
Other receivables		239
Prepayments		<u>37</u>
Receivables		<u>276</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>128</u>
Total current assets		<u>619</u>
Total assets		<u><u>12,738</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> TUSD
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital		6,303
Retained earnings		<u>467</u>
Equity		<u>6,770</u>
Loan Capital	3	<u>4,409</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>4,409</u>
Short-term part of long-term debt	3	1,320
Trade payables		<u>239</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>1,559</u>
Total liabilities		<u>5,968</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>12,738</u></u>
Staff expenses	1	
Assets charged and collateral	4	

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 18 June 2019	0	0	0
Cash capital increase	6,303	0	6,303
Net profit/loss for the year	0	467	467
Equity at 31 December 2019	6,303	467	6,770

Notes

	<u>2019</u>
1 Staff expenses	
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>
2 Property, plant and equipment	
	<u>Ships</u>
Cost at 18 June 2019	0
Additions for the year	<u>12,391</u>
Cost at 31 December 2019	<u>12,391</u>
Depreciation for the year	<u>272</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	<u>272</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	<u><u>12,119</u></u>

3 Long term bank loans

	Debt at 31 December 2019 <u>TUSD</u>	Due within 12 months 2019 <u>TUSD</u>	Due after more than 12 months 2019 <u>TUSD</u>	Debt outstanding after 5 years <u>TUSD</u>
Loan Capital	<u>5,729</u>	<u>1,320</u>	<u>4,409</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><u>5,729</u></u>	<u><u>1,320</u></u>	<u><u>4,409</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>

Total liabilities falling due after 5 years TUSD 0

Notes

4 Assets charged and collateral

The following has been provided as collateral for bank loans with an unpaid balance 20,100 TUSD. All terms and collateral has been provided based on terms which is normal within the industry.

- Mortgage deed registered on the vessel owners
- Assignment of earnings of the vessel
- Assignment of the insurance amount of the vessels

Furthermore Dee4 VesselCo 2 K/S has joint and several liability for all bank loans in the following companies: Dee4 VesselCo 1 K/S and Dee4 VesselCo 3 K/S.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Dee4 VesselCo 2 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 annual report for 2019 is presented in TUSD

As 2019 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue from time charter is recognised on a straight line basis over the duration of the charter.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration as well as expenses relating to the company's ordinary activities.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation relating to the vessel comprises depreciation for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the vessel and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of the vessel.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are included in the income statement with the amounts that concern the accounting period. Financial expenses and income include interest income and expenses, financial expenses regarding financial leasing, realized and unrealized foreign exchange rate gains or losses, and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation on mortgage loans.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, includes one vessel, and are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Vessel: 25 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Raw materials etc.

Raw materials consist of bunkers and lube oil, which are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the FIFO method and includes expenditure incurred acquiring the bunkers and lube oil as well as delivery cost.

Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities whose remaining life is less than three months and which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to subsidiaries and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

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