

NORDEN GABON A/S

CVR NO. 42 54 57 24

Strandvejen 52, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report 2023

The Annual Report was presented and adopted
at the annual general meeting of the Company
on 10 June 2024

Jan Rindbo
Chairman

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Statement by the Board of Directors and Executive Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Management have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of NORDEN Gabon A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

In our opinion, the Management's Review provides a fair review of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the Company, of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Company as well as description of the most significant risks and elements of uncertainty, which the Company are facing.

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

Copenhagen, 10 June 2024

Executive Management

William Murray Bisset
CEO

Board of Directors

Jan Rindbo
Chairman

Martin Badsted

Anne Heidi Jensen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of NORDEN Gabon A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NORDEN Gabon A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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' 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.

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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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.
- 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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, 10 June 2024
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Mikkel Sthyr
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26693

Morten Weinreich Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42791

Company Information

The Company	<p>NORDEN Gabon A/S Strandvejen 52 DK-2900 Hellerup</p> <p>Telephone: +45 3271 2300 Telefax: +45 3271 2349</p> <p>CVR No.: 42545724 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Financial year: 2nd financial year Municipality of reg. Office: Gentofte</p>
Executive Management	<p>William Murray Bisset</p>
Board of Directors	<p>Jan Rindbo Martin Badsted Anne Heidi Jensen</p>
Auditors	<p>EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36 DK-2000 Frederiksberg</p>

Management Review

Key figures and financial ratios

Amounts in USD million	2023	2022*
Income statement		
Revenue	21.8	34.8
EBITDA	-1.4	11.6
EBIT	-7.7	6.1
Financial items, net	-1.8	-1.4
Profit for the year	-9.2	4.7
Statement of financial position		
Total assets	71.0	47.8
Investments in tangible assets	17.9	44.2
Equity	11.6	20.8
Liabilities	59.4	27.0
Invested capital	11.5	20.8
Net interest-bearing debt	0.1	0.1
Other key figures and financial ratios		
EBITDA ratio	-6.4%	33.3%
ROIC	-47.6%	1.7%
ROE	-56.7%	2.1%
Equity ratio	16.4%	43.6%
USD rate at year-end	674.5	697.2
Average USD rate	689.3	708.3

*Comparison figures are 18 months.

The ratios were computed in accordance with the definitions in the section "Accounting Policy".

Management Review

The Company's main activities

The principal activity of the Company is to operate shipping, chartering, transshipment and logistic activities.

Development in the activities and financial position

The result of the year

In 2023, the Company generated a revenue of USD 21.8 million, which has resulted in a loss for the year of USD 9.2 million.

The result for 2023 was influenced by temporary disruptions in transshipment and logistical operations.

The result for 2023 does not meet the expectation of the Management.

Expectation to the development in 2024

The Management anticipates a slight improvement in earnings compared to 2023, forecasting a total loss of approximately USD 8-9 million for the year. This forecast is reflecting the resolution of disruptions in our transshipment and logistical operations, as well as the settlement of disputed freight receivables, which resulted in a USD 6 million loss recorded in 2024.

Uncertainty related to recognition and measurement

See accounting policy for description of uncertainty.

Financial risks (currency-, interest-, credit- and liquidity risks)

The financial risks related to currency, credit and liquidity of the Company is assessed to be insignificant due to the nature of the activities of the Company.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2023 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Refer to the Annual Report 2023 for NORDEN Group (CVR no. 67 75 89 19). The report includes NORDEN's Communication on Progress to the UN Global Compact and meets the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act section 99a.

The Annual Report 2023 for NORDEN Group can be found on the following link:

https://norden.com/web_page/3142

Data Ethics

Refer to the Annual Report 2023 for NORDEN Group (CVR no. 67 75 89 19). The report includes NORDEN's policies for data ethical topics and work with data ethical questions which meets the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act section 99d.

The Annual Report 2023 for NORDEN Group can be found on the following link:

https://norden.com/web_page/3142

Management Review

Reporting on gender distribution, cf. Danish Financial Statements Act section §99b

The Company was founded with three men on the Board of Directors, as this was appropriate at the time of the foundation. The Company has a goal of having one woman out, of three members, on the Board of Directors by the year 2024.

Below we have listed the development in the gender representation in the Board of Directors at the Company.

<i>Board of Directors</i>	2023	2022
Total number of members	3	3
Men	100%	100%
Women	0%	0%
Target figure in %	33%	33%
Year for fulfilment of target figure	2024	2024

<i>Other Management</i>	2023	2022
Total number of members	1	1

For the Board of Directors to meet the objective on gender diversity, the Board intends to propose female candidates at the Annual General Meeting in 2024, bringing the ratio of females on the Board of Directors in line with our 2024 objective.

In 2023, the nomination committee sought after qualified female candidates for board nominations and endorsements. No changes were made in 2023 to the board composition, due to the existing members, which is selected based on their extensive experience, expertise, and alignment with the company's strategic needs. In 2024 the nomination committee will continue to seek after qualified female candidates for board nominations and endorsements.

Other management is represented by one member who is the CEO. The company has less than 50 employees and is therefore exempt from setting targets for the company's other management levels, as well as from the requirement to draw up and account for a policy regarding other management levels.

Events after the reporting date

The company experienced a setback when its sole customers disputed freight receivables, leading to a USD 6 million loss in 2024. However, through negotiations, the receivables have been settled. Amendments to the contract, which initially caused the dispute, have been implemented, significantly reducing the risk of future disputes. Despite the loss, the business case remains robust and supported.

No other events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The annual report of NORDEN Gabon A/S has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class C (medium-sized).

The accounting policies applies remain unchanged from last year.

The Annual Report for 2023 is presented in USD, which is the entity's functional currency. In respect of applied USD exchange rates, reference is made to the key figures and financial ratios in Management's Review.

Exemption from preparing cash flow statements

In pursuance of section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has omitted preparing a cash flow statement as the company's cash flow is included in the consolidated cash flow statement of Dampskibsselskabet NORDEN A/S.

Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

With reference to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial Statement Act, audit fees are not disclosed.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. 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 and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when to the settlement of which is probable that resources will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses 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.

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 transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Accounting policies

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue comprises the present value of services rendered, net of discounts. Services rendered comprise income from transshipment and logistic activities. Revenue is recognised in the income statement for the financial year as earned.

Vessel operating costs

Vessel operating costs comprise the expenses, excluding depreciation, incurred to generate the revenue for the year. Vessel operating costs therefore include charter hire for chartered vessels, bunker oil consumption, other voyage costs such as commissions and port charges, repair and maintenance costs, insurance costs, crew wages and other operating expenses. Costs directly attributable to transportation of the vessel to the loading port are capitalised and amortised over the course of the transportation period. Vessel operating costs other than these capitalised costs are recognised upon receipt of services in accordance with the charter parties concluded.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages, salaries and social security contribution. Costs are recognised in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees in the branch.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs and expenses of management fee and premises as well as office expenses, external assistance, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments.

Tax for the year

The Company's current tax consists of tax payable according to the regulations of the Danish Tonnage Tax Act for shipping activities and according to general tax regulations for net financial income and other activities.

Shipping activities in Denmark are taxed on the basis of the net tonnage (vessels), which the Company has its disposal.

Based on the planned use of vessels and recovery of reversed depreciation, the Danish tonnage tax regime does not result in a liability, hence it does not result in any deferred tax in the balance sheet.

The Company is jointly taxed with Dampskibsselskabet NORDEN A/S. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Accounting policies

Balance Sheet

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Years
Vessels	25
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	3-10

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Dry docking costs are recognised in the carrying amount of vessels when incurred and depreciated over the period until the next dry docking.

The scrap value of vessels is determined based on the market price per lightweight tonne for scrapping of the vessel.

Prepayments on newbuildings are recognised in assets as "Prepayments on vessels and newbuildings", as payments are made. At the delivery of the vessel, it is reclassified to the item "Vessels".

Profit/loss from sale of vessels is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount of the vessel in question at the time of delivery.

Gains and losses are included in the income statement in the item "Profit/(loss) from sale of vessels, etc." Gains are recognised on delivery and losses, when it is determined that the vessels are to be put up for sale.

Impairment test

Management continuously monitors the carrying amounts of our tangible assets, to determine if there are indications of impairment beyond what is covered by normal depreciation, or if any previous impairments should be reversed.

An impairment test is conducted if there is an indication that the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds the expected future cash flows from the asset. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the lower recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the asset is determined as the higher of the net selling price and the value-in-use. If a recoverable amount for the individual assets cannot be determined, the smallest group of assets for which it is possible to determine the recoverable amount (cash-generating unit) is analysed for impairment.

Management's assessment of indication of impairment on owned vessels, leased vessels recognised in the balance sheet and prepayments on newbuildings is based on the cash-generating units (CGUs) in which vessels, etc. are included.

Assessment of indication of impairment is made concurrently on a portfolio basis.

Accounting policies

Tangible assets, continued

Impairment test, continued

Reversal of previous impairments is only recognised if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment test was carried out.

Accounting judgements

Significant accounting judgement includes the definition of CGUs. Among other things, the judgement effects on which basis an impairment test is performed. The CGUs are determined as the total fleet in the Company.

Furthermore, assessing whether any indication of impairment exists is depending on complex and subjective judgements by Management. Only if any indication of impairment, or reversal of previously recognised impairment, exists, an impairment test is performed within a CGU.

The indications assessed by Management comprise, among other things, financial performance, broker values, newbuilding prices and development in OPEX.

Management considers all these indicators when assessing whether an impairment test has to be performed.

Accounting estimates

If indications exist, Management assesses through an impairment test the recoverability of the carrying amount of tangible assets and other related assets related to the relevant CGU.

Recoverable amount is determined based on a calculation of the higher of the net selling price and the value-in-use.

Other significant accounting estimates when determining the carrying value of tangible assets include i.a. useful lives, asset capacity, running cost inflation, docking estimates and residual values.

Leasing contracts

Assets

Leasing contracts regarding tangible assets, where the Company has all significant risks and benefits associated with ownership (financial leasing), are recognised in the balance sheet as assets.

Financial lease contracts are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). The asset are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, and lease payments made before the commencement date. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

Accounting policies

Leasing contracts, continued

Liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

The lease term comprises the non-cancellable period with addition of periods covered by options, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such extension options. This assessment is made on inception of the lease. The lease payments include fixed payments and variable payments depending on an index or a rate. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant period rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liabilities for each period.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. The incremental borrowing rate applied is in the range of 4-6%, depending on the maturity of the lease contracts.

In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the lease recognition exemptions related to the short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised in the income statement as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment test

Similar to owned assets, financial leased assets are subject to testing for impairment if there is an indication of impairment. Refer to accounting policy for tangible assets for further information.

Accounting judgements

The Company has elected to separate lease and non-lease components for leases of time charter contracts on vessels. For these contracts, the estimated non-lease component (daily running costs) is excluded from the financially leased assets.

Assessing the consideration attributable to the non-lease component includes a significant accounting judgement, where Management uses market data from an independent service provider. The market data consists of benchmarking reports and allows the Company to benchmark vessels' operating costs against a global sample. The measurement of the non-lease component takes several factors into consideration such as operating costs, aging of the vessels, vessel types, etc.

In this regard, Management assesses the service provider's independence, objectivity and qualifications and whether the market data is appropriate for the purpose, e.g. based on sufficient market data.

Accounting policies

Inventories

Inventories primarily comprise of bunker and lubrication oil kept on board vessels. Inventories are measured at the lower of either cost according to the FIFO method or net realisable value.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Prepayments under Assets

Prepayments include costs incurred regarding the succeeding financial year such as interest and insurance premiums etc.

Equity

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividend

Dividend distribution is recognised as a deduction in equity in the period where the dividend is declared.

Debts

Debt are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Tax receivables and payables

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Accounting policies

Key figures and financial ratios

The ratios listed in the key figures and financial ratios section are calculated as follow:

Invested capital = Equity + net interest-bearing debt at year end.

Net interest-bearing debt = Interest-bearing debt - cash at year end.

$$\text{EBITDA ratio} = \frac{\text{EBITDA} * 100}{\text{Net revenue}}$$

$$\text{ROIC} = \frac{\text{Profit/loss from operations} * 100}{\text{Average invested capital}}$$

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} * 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

$$\text{Equity ratio} = \frac{\text{Equity at year end} * 100}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Income statement 1 January – 31 December

Amounts in mUSD

Note	2023	2022*	
	21.8	34.8	
1	Vessel operating costs	-20.8	-21.7
	Contribution margin	1.0	13.1
2	Staff costs	-0.3	-0.2
	Other external expenses	-2.1	-1.3
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, etc. (EBITDA)	-1.4	11.6
6	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	-6.3	-5.5
	Profit/loss from operations (EBIT)	-7.7	6.1
	Financial income	0.1	0.0
3	Financial expenses	-1.9	-1.4
	Profit/loss before tax	-9.5	4.7
4	Tax for the year	0.3	-
5	Net profit/loss for the year	-9.2	4.7

*Comparison figures are 18 months.

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts in mUSD

Note		2023	2022*
	Assets		
6	Vessels	47.2	22.1
6	Property and equipment	0.4	0.4
6	Prepayments on vessels and newbuildings	2.8	16.2
	Total tangible assets	50.4	38.7
	Total non-current assets	50.4	38.7
	Inventories	1.6	0.7
	Freight receivables	12.6	5.3
	Tax receivables	0.4	-
	Other receivables	1.1	2.0
	Prepayments	4.8	1.0
	Receivables	20.5	9.0
	Cash and cash equivalents	0.1	0.1
	Total current assets	20.6	9.1
	TOTAL ASSETS	71.0	47.8
	Equity and liabilities		
7	Share capital	4.3	4.3
	Retained earnings	7.3	16.5
	Total equity	11.6	20.8
8	Lease liabilities	-	3.3
	Trade payables	6.6	2.6
9	Debt to group enterprises	49.3	18.3
	Other payables	3.5	2.8
	Total current liabilities	59.4	27.0
	Total liabilities	59.4	27.0
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	71.0	47.8

*Comparison figures are 18 months.

- 10 Unrecognised contingents liabilities
- 11 Related parties
- 12 Events after the reporting date

Statement of Changes in Equity

Amounts in mUSD

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	4.3	16.5	20.8
Net profit/loss for the year	-	-9.2	-9.2
Equity at 31 December 2023	4.3	7.3	11.6

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amounts in mUSD

Note

1 Remuneration to Executive Management and Board of Directors

Information on salaries and remuneration for Executive Management and the Board of Directors has been omitted pursuant to Section 98b, subsection 3 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

2 Staff costs	2023	2022*
Salaries	0.3	0.2
Pensions	-	-
Other social security costs	-	-
	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Average number of employees	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

3 Financial expenses

Interest expenses	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total financial expenses	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>

4 Tax for the year

Current tax for the year	<u>-0.3</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax for the year	<u>-0.3</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company entered the Danish tonnage tax regime for a binding 10-year period from 2021. The Danish Group companies are jointly and severally liable for the tax on the Group's jointly taxed income in Denmark.

5 Distribution of net profit

Retained earnings	<u>-9.2</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Total	<u>-9.2</u>	<u>4.7</u>

*Comparison figures are 18 months.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amounts in mUSD

Note

6 Tangible assets 2023

	Vessels	Property and equipment	Prepayments on vessels and newbuildings	Total
Cost at 1 January	27.5	0.5	16.2	44.2
Additions	3.0	-	14.9	17.9
Disposals	-7.3	-	-	-7.3
Transferred during the year	28.3	-	-28.3	-
Cost at 31 December	51.5	0.5	2.8	54.8
Depreciation at 1 January	-5.4	-0.1	-	-5.5
Depreciation	-5.1	-	-	-5.1
Reversal of depreciation on disposals	7.4	-	-	7.4
Depreciation at 31 December	-3.1	-0.1	-	-3.2
Impairment losses at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-1.2	-	-	-1.2
Reversal of impairment losses	-	-	-	-
Reversed impairment losses on disposals	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses at 31 December	-1.2	-	-	-1.2
Carrying amount at 31 December	47.2	0.4	2.8	50.4
Part related to financially leased assets	-	-	-	-

Amount insured on vessels USD 43.85 million.

In 2023 we have recognised an impairment loss of USD 1.2 million concerning vessels designated for sale. The Management found no additional indications of impairment. Throughout the year, cash flows faced challenges due to increased operating costs, impacting the Value-in-Use (VIU). Upon assessment, the Management concluded that the VIU adequately supported the carrying values of the remaining vessels, indicating no further evidence of impairment. Key project indicators for the cash flow include OPEX, CAPEX expenditure versus budget, inflation rates, WACC, and variations in income streams.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amounts in mUSD

Note

7 Share capital

The share capital consists of 30,000,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1 each. No shares are subject to any special rights or restrictions.

8 Lease Liabilities

2023

Lease liabilities at 1 January	3.3
Additions	-
Instalments	-3.3
Disposals	-
Lease liabilities at 31 December	-
Non-current	-
Current	-
Total	-

9 Debt to group enterprises

Debt to Parent Company comprise of debt related to transshipment and logistic activities and a joint cash-pool agreement, which per year end amounted to USD 49.3 million.

10 Unrecognised contingent liabilities

The NORDEN Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable of the tax of the NORDEN Group's jointly taxed income etc. The total amount of corporation tax due is stated in the Annual Report of Dampskibsselskabet NORDEN A/S, which is the administration company for the joint taxation.

The Company has entered into agreements for future delivery of vessels. The remaining contract amounts to USD 11 million.

11 Related party disclosure

Related parties include the Board of Directors and the Management as well as their close relatives. Related parties also include companies, which have direct or indirect significant influence through shareholdings.

In addition, related parties include joint ventures.

The Company chooses to disclose transactions with related parties, which has not been carried out on arm's length in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act § 98 c, section 7.

In 2023, all transactions with related parties have been carried out on arm's length.

In 2023, Board of Directors and the Management have not received any fees from the Company.

Controlling interest

Dampskibsselskabet NORDEN A/S, Hellerup, Denmark

Basis

Parent

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amounts in mUSD

Note

11 Related party disclosure, continued

Consolidated financial statements

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Dampskibsselskabet NORDEN A/S, Strandvejen 52, DK-2900 Hellerup, where these can be obtained.

12 Events after the reporting date

The company experienced a setback when its sole customers disputed freight receivables, leading to a USD 6 million loss in 2024. However, through negotiations, the receivables have been settled. Amendments to the contract, which initially caused the dispute, have been implemented, significantly reducing the risk of future disputes. Despite the loss, the business case remains robust and supported.

No other events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

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Jan Rindbo

Chairman

On behalf of: NORDEN Gabon A/S

Serial number: ad2571be-2b84-4890-9a74-91dd279af4e4

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2024-06-10 15:21:53 UTC



Anne Heidi Jensen

Board Member

On behalf of: NORDEN Gabon A/S

Serial number: 908dd412-d547-4727-8ba9-352bd7d53d8a

IP: 194.182.xxx.xxx

2024-06-11 09:14:08 UTC



Martin Badsted

Board Member

On behalf of: NORDEN Gabon A/S

Serial number: 7a2b204f-6440-4633-8b31-a03651824b51

IP: 194.182.xxx.xxx

2024-06-11 09:18:11 UTC



William Robert Bisset

CEO

On behalf of: NORDEN Gabon A/S

Serial number: 5124f0a4-e54f-43b6-99f0-6a65ec65f439

IP: 90.115.xxx.xxx

2024-06-11 17:05:19 UTC



Mikkel Sthyr

State Authorised Public Accountant

On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Serial number: 0a4f07c7-86a6-41ca-a8a0-dd22161b0130

IP: 165.225.xxx.xxx

2024-06-11 17:08:19 UTC



Morten Weinreich Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Serial number: 49c919d9-2e1d-4491-96c0-83c23db0031b

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