

Grant Thornton
Godkendt
Revisionspartnerselskab

Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø
CVR-nr. 34209936

T (+45) 33 110 220

www.grantthornton.dk

Independent Bulk Chartering A/S

Strandvejen 125, 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 43 03 71 53

Annual report

1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 2 December 2024.



Søren Benny Ogle Jønsson
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes	10
Accounting policies	12

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance USD 146.940 means the amount of USD 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Independent Bulk Chartering A/S for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 21 November 2024

Managing Director

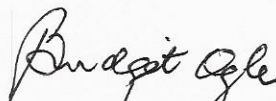


Søren Benny Ogle Jønsson

Board of directors



Bent Egil Jønsson



Bridget Rosemary Ogle



Søren Benny Ogle Jønsson

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Independent Bulk Chartering A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Independent Bulk Chartering A/S for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under 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 30 June 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

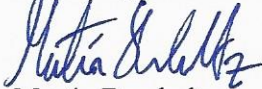
Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 21 November 2024

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Martin Bomholtz
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34117

Company information

The company

Independent Bulk Chartering A/S
Strandvejen 125
2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 43 03 71 53
Financial period: 1 July - 30 June

Board of directors

Bent Egil Jønsson
Bridget Rosemary Ogle
Søren Benny Ogle Jønsson

Managing Director

Søren Benny Ogle Jønsson

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities are shipping activities and related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals USD 70 thousand against USD -1.136 thousand last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals T.USD 50 thousand against T.USD -920 thousand last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

The company's equity is negative with USD 793 thousand per 30 June 2024. The company expects through its operations to be able to restore the company capital within a shorter number of years.

The Parent company SJ Holding Ømose ApS has confirmed to continue to provide sufficient funds in order to secure the continued operations of the company through out the financial year 2024/2025, and have submitted a declaration of resignation for the company's other creditors for an amount of USD 1.250 thousand. The declaration is currently given until 30 June 2025.

Income statement

Amounts concerning 2023/24: USD.

Amounts concerning 2022/23: USD thousand.

<u>Note</u>	1/7 2023 - 30/6 2024	6/2 2022 - 30/6 2023
Gross profit	69.866	-1.136
Other financial income	87.883	45
1 Other financial expenses	-94.061	-88
Results before tax and extraordinary items	63.688	-1.179
Tax on net profit for the year	-14.012	259
Net profit for the year	49.676	-920
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	49.676	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-920
Total allocations and transfers	49.676	-920

Balance sheet at 30 June

Amounts concerning 2024: USD.

Amounts concerning 2023: USD thousand.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Current assets		
Trade receivables	93.334	814
Voyages in progress	0	190
Receivables from group enterprises	5.772	0
Deferred tax assets	239.655	259
Other receivables	26.891	205
Prepayments	60.040	15
Total receivables	<u>425.692</u>	<u>1.483</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>2.011.354</u>	<u>1.241</u>
Total current assets	<u>2.437.046</u>	<u>2.724</u>
Total assets	<u>2.437.046</u>	<u>2.724</u>

Balance sheet at 30 June

Amounts concerning 2024: USD.

Amounts concerning 2023: USD thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
	76.903	77
2 Retained earnings	-870.152	-920
Total equity	-793.249	-843
Liabilities other than provisions		
3 Subordinate loan capital	1.250.000	1.250
4 Payables to shareholders and management	1.854.451	1.761
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	3.104.451	3.011
Trade payables	125.062	556
Payables to group enterprises	782	0
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	125.844	556
Total liabilities other than provisions	3.230.295	3.567
Total equity and liabilities	2.437.046	2.724
5 Contingencies		
6 Related parties		

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023/24: USD.

Amounts concerning 2022/23: USD thousand.

	1/7 2023 - 30/6 2024	6/2 2022 - 30/6 2023
	<u>30/6 2024</u>	<u>30/6 2023</u>
1. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	92.511	84
Other financial costs	1.550	4
	<u>94.061</u>	<u>88</u>
2. Retained earnings		
Retained earnings 1 July 2023	-919.828	0
Retained earnings for the year	49.676	-920
	<u>-870.152</u>	<u>-920</u>
3. Subordinate loan capital		
Total subordinate loan capital	1.250.000	1.250
Share of amount due within 1 year	0	0
Total subordinate loan capital	<u>1.250.000</u>	<u>1.250</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	0
4. Payables to shareholders and management		
Total payables to shareholders and management	1.854.451	1.761
Share of amount due within 1 year	0	0
Total payables to shareholders and management	<u>1.854.451</u>	<u>1.761</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	0

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023/24: USD.

Amounts concerning 2022/23: USD thousand.

5. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Joint taxation

With SJ Holding Ømose ApS, company reg. no 29 40 93 15 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

6. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of SJ Holding Ømose ApS, Ømosevej 1, 3000 Helsingør.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Independent Bulk Chartering A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in voyages in progress, other operating income, and external costs.

Voyages in progress is recognised in the revenue concurrently with the production process. Thus, the revenue corresponds to the selling price of the total yearly production (the production method). The revenue is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the stage of completion on the reporting date can be reliably validated and it is deemed probable that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

When the results of a contract cannot be reliably validated, the revenue is recognised solely on a cost basis to the extent that it seems probable that the costs will be recovered.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Accounting policies

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

Voyages in progress

Voyages at the balance sheet day is measured based on the percentage of completion method. Number of days of a voyage, as a percentage of the number of days a voyage is estimated to last, is considered as a close approximation of percentage of completion. The voyage begins on the date when the cargo is loaded, and the voyage ends at the date of the next discharge (load to discharge). Demurrage is recognized if the claim is considered probable.

When it is probable that the total costs of the freight contract will exceed the total revenue, the expected contract loss is immediately recognised as costs and provisions

The individual voyage in progress is recognized in the balance sheet under short terms receivables or short term liabilities. Net assets consists of the voyage in progress, where the selling price of the work performed based on the percentage of completion exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consists of the voyage in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the income based on the percentage of completion.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

Accounting policies

According to the rules of joint taxation, Independent Bulk Chartering A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.