



## ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2021 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 926 492 845  
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap  
Foretaksnavn: HYDROGENIOUS LOHC MARITIME AS  
Forretningsadresse: Smedasundet 97  
5525 HAUGESUND

### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021

### Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

### Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Ja  
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: IFRS

### Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Øystein Skår  
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 08.07.2022

### Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2021: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert  
År 2020: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2021

*Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.*

Brønnøysundregistrene, 20.06.2023



## Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: EUR	Note	2021	2020
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Other expenses	6	28 036	
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>28 036</b>	
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>-28 036</b>	
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Net currency differences		-248	
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>-248</b>	
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-248</b>	
<b>Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>-28 284</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad</b>		<b>-28 284</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>-28 284</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser</b>		<b>-28 284</b>	
<b>Totalresultat</b>		<b>-28 284</b>	
<b>Overføringer og disponeringer</b>			
Udekket tap		-28 284	
<b>Sum overføringer og disponeringer</b>		<b>-28 284</b>	



### Balanse

Beløp i: EUR	Note	2021	2020
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
Research and development	5	343 202	
<b>Sum immaterielle eiendeler</b>		<b>343 202</b>	
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>343 202</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Other short-term receivables		1 534	
Konsernfordringer	10	2 130	
<b>Sum fordringer</b>		<b>3 664</b>	
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>3 664</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>346 866</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>			
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Share capital	9	2 856	
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>2 856</b>	
<b>Opptjent egenkapital</b>			
Udekket tap		28 284	
<b>Sum opptjent egenkapital</b>		<b>-28 284</b>	
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>-25 428</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## Balanse

<b>Beløp i: EUR</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Leverandørgjeld		1 459	
Other current liabilities	10	370 836	
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>372 295</b>	
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>372 295</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>346 866</b>	<b>0</b>



# Annual Report 2021

## Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS

Revenue statement  
Balance sheet  
Cash flows

Org.no.: 926 492 845



## Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS

### Profit and loss statement

Amount in EUR

	Note	2021
<b>Operating income and operating expenses</b>		
Other expenses	6	28 036
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>28 036</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>-28 036</b>
<b>Financial income and expenses</b>		
Net currency differences		-248
<b>Net financial items</b>		<b>-248</b>
<b>Net profit before tax</b>		<b>-28 284</b>
<b>Net profit or loss</b>		<b>-28 284</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		0
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>-28 284</b>
<b>Attributable to</b>		
Loss brought forward		28 284
<b>Total</b>		<b>-28 284</b>



**Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS**


Balance sheet


Amount in EUR


<b>Equity and liabilities</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
<b>Paid-in capital</b>		
Share capital	9	2 856
<b>Total paid-up equity</b>		<u>2 856</u>
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Uncovered loss		-28 284
<b>Total retained earnings</b>		<u>-28 284</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>-25 428</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade payables		1 459
Other current liabilities	10	370 836
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>372 295</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>372 295</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>346 866</u>

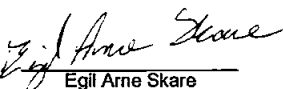
Haugesund, den, 30.06.2022

The board of Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS

  
Daniel Stefan Teichmann  
chairman of the board

  
Caspar Paetz  
member of the board

  
Håvard Framnes  
member of the board

  
Egil Arne Skare  
member of the board

  
Øystein Skår  
general Manager



**Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS**

Balance sheet

Amount in EUR

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
<b>Intangible assets</b>		
Research and development	5	343 202
<b>Total intangible assets</b>		<b>343 202</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>343 202</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
<b>Debtors</b>		
Other short-term receivables		1 534
Receivables from group companies	10	2 130
<b>Total receivables</b>		<b>3 664</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3 664</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>346 866</b>



**Indirect cash flow**

Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS

**2021**

**Cash flows from operating activities**

Profit/loss before tax	-28 284
Change in accounts payable	1 459
Change in other accrual items	367 172

**Net cash flows from operating activities** **340 347**

**Cash flows from investment activities**

Payments to buy tangible assets	343 202
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**Net cash flows from investment activities** **-343 202**

**Cash flows from financing activities**

Proceeds from equity	2 856
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**Net cash flows from financing activities** **2 856**

Net change in cash and cash equivalents 0

Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period 0

**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period** **0**



**Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS**

**Statement of changes in equity**

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Uncovered loss</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
<b>Balance at 01.01.2021</b>	-	-	-
Share capital increase, incorporation	2 856	-	<b>2 856</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	28 284 - <b>28 284</b>
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31.12.2021</b>	<b>2 856</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28 284 - 25 428</b>



## Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS Notes to Financial Statements 2021

### Note 1 General information

Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS is a Company domiciled in Norway. The address of the Company's registered office is Smedasundet 97, 5525 Haugesund, Norway. The Company is primarily involved in developing hydrogenbased propulsion systems for marine vessels.

### Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as endorsed by the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Euro (EUR).

#### New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not yet mandatory at 31 December 2021 and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods. The Company will apply new and amended standards before or when they become effective.

The following amendments became effective as at 1 January 2021:

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16.
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 Amendment to IFRS 16

The amendments listed above are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

#### Going concern basis

The company has prepared the financial statement on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The equity is lost, but the board has in April 2022 approved a capital increase of NOK 3 000 000 to meet future obligations.

#### Segment reporting

The Company's chief operating decision makers (the "CODM"), being the Board of Directors and Group Management team, measures the financial and operating performance of the Company as a whole. Therefore, the Company only has one reportable segment.

#### Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are generally recognised in income statement. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented on a net basis in the income statement, within finance expense.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.



## **Research and development**

Research consists of original, planned studies carried out with a view to achieving new scientific or technical knowledge or understanding, and the associated costs are expensed as incurred. Development consists of the application of information gained through research, or of other knowledge, to a plan or design for the production of new or significantly improved materials, facilities, products, processes, systems or services before commercial production or use commences. Development costs are capitalized when the underlying project is technically feasible.

## **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

## **Financial assets**

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition based on the contractual cash flows and the Company's business model for managing the financial assets.

Financial assets are primarily derecognised when the right to receive the cash flows from the financial asset has expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Company's financial assets include short term receivables.



## **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost except for certain financial liabilities at fair value through the income statement.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Financial liabilities are also derecognised when terms are modified and the modified financial liability is substantially different, representing a new financial liability based on the modified terms.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and other current liabilities.

## **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

## **Income tax**

Income tax in the income statement consists of current tax, effect of changes in deferred tax / deferred tax assets, and withholding tax incurred in the period. Income tax is recognised in the income statement unless it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

### **Current tax:**

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date that will be paid during the next 12 months. Current tax also includes any adjustment of taxes from previous years and taxes on dividends recognised in the year.

### **Deferred tax / deferred tax asset:**

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws which have been enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, and that the temporary differences can be deducted from this profit.

Withholding tax and any related tax credits are generally recognised in the period they are incurred.

## **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss.



## **Current versus non-current classification**

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

## **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Any difference between the issue price of share capital and the nominal value is recognized as share premium. The costs incurred attributable to the share capital are deducted from equity

## **Note 3 Significant account judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Most balance sheet items will be affected by uncertainty related to estimates and assumptions to a certain degree. The item most affected, and where estimates and assumptions are assessed to have the greatest influence is the Company's assessment of the carrying value of Company's asset related to Research and Development.

### **Research and development**

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.



## **Note 4 Financial risk management and capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks; foreign exchange risk, financing and liquidity risk.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Company's management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

### **Foreign exchange risk**

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to its operating activities (expenses denominated in a foreign currency).

The currency in which these transactions are primarily denominated are Norwegian Kroners (NOK). The Company does not hedge its foreign currency exposures and does not use forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risks.

The following significant exchange rate has been applied during the year:

	<b>EUR/NOK</b>
As per 31.12.2021	9.9888
Average 2021	10.1728

### **Liquidity and financing risk**

Liquidity risk relates to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial and operational obligations as they are due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to seek to have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.



## Note 5 Research and development

	Research and development
Acquisition cost 01.01.21	-
Additions	343 202
Disposals	-
<b>Acquisition cost 31.12.21</b>	<b>343 202</b>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 01.01.21	-
Depreciation for the year	-
Impairment for the year	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31.12.21</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Book value 31.12.21</b>	<b>343 202</b>

The R&D asset is not subject to depreciation until it is finally developed and ready for use.

## Note 6 Other expenses

Other expenses for the year ended 31 December comprised the following:

	2021
Recruitment cost	23 894
Audit fees	1 459
Marketing cost	1 569
Other administrative costs	1 115
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>28 036</b>

Remuneration to the auditor is divided into the following:

	2021
Statutory audit	1 459
Consulting services	-
<b>Sum ex VAT</b>	<b>1 459</b>

## Note 7 Personnel expenses and remuneration

The Company did not have any employees during 2021 and is therefore not obliged to follow the Act on Mandatory Occupational Pensions.

There has been no remuneration to the Board of Directors during the year.

## Note 8 Taxes

### Tax on ordinary result

	2021
Result before taxes	-28 284
Permanent differences	-
Taxable income	-28 284
Tax loss carried forward	-
Taxable result	-28 284
Tax payable, 22 %	-
Total income tax expense	0



## Note 9 Share capital

The share capital consists of 3,000 shares with a par value of NOK 10.

Shareholders per 31.12.	Ordinary shares	Ownership share	Voting rights
Hydrogenius LOHC Technologies GmbH	700	70 %	70 %
Johannes Østensjø dy AS	300	30 %	30 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>

## Note 10 Related party balances

Other short-term receivables	2021
Hydrogenius LOHC Technologies GmbH	2 130
Johannes Østensjø dy AS	-
<b>Sum</b>	<b>2 130</b>

Other current liabilities	2021
Hydrogenius LOHC Technologies GmbH	343 202
Johannes Østensjø dy AS	27 634
<b>Sum</b>	<b>370 836</b>

## Note 11 Subsequent events

In February 2022, Øystein Skår was hired as general manager in the company.

On April 26, 2022, the board approved a capital increase of NOK 3 000 000 to meet future obligations.



Statsautoriserte revisorer  
Ernst & Young AS

Thormøhlens gate 53 D, 5006 Bergen  
Postboks 6163, 5892 Bergen

Foretaksregisteret: NO 976 389 387 MVA  
Tlf: +47 24 00 24 00

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Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Hydrogenious Lohc Maritime AS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hydrogenious Lohc Maritime AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements comply with applicable legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), 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.

### Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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 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 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 in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



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- 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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors 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.

Bergen, 8<sup>th</sup> July 2022  
ERNST & YOUNG AS

*The auditor's report is signed electronically*

Øyvind Nore  
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Penneo Dokumentnr: HE5BA-40ZZ-ZALSC-0V8I1-4DBG0-HYOYX



# PENNEO

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"Med min signatur bekrefter jeg alle datoer og innholdet i dette dokument."

## Øyvind Nore

Statsautorisert revisor

På vegne av: Ernst & Young AS

Serienummer: 9578-5994-4-485745

IP: 213.52.xxx.xxx

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Skatteetaten

Vår dato  
05.04.2022

Din/Deres dato  
17.03.2022

Saksbehandler  
Lars Waalorp

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HYDROGENIOUS LOHC MARITIME AS  
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Att. Aneft Underhaug Våge

## Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk for Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS, org.nr. 926 492 845

Vi viser til deres henvendelse av 17. mars 2022 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk for Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS.

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som danner grunnlaget for vedtaket ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes til Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Den regnskapspliktige må selv dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelse er gitt.

### Bakgrunn

Hydrogenious LOHC Maritime AS er eid av et norsk og et utenlandsk selskap og er en del av et internasjonalt konsern. Selskapet har som formål:

«Direkte eller indirekte - utvikling, markedsføring, produksjon og salg av hydrogenelektrisk fremdriftssystem for skip, inkludert andre aktiviteter i den forbindelse, samt deltakelse og eierskap i andre selskaper med samme formål.»

Engelsk er selskapets arbeidsspråk, og selskapet har utenlandske styremedlemmer.

### Skattekontorets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal "årsregnskapet og årsberetningen [...] være på norsk. Departementet kan ved [...] enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:



"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon."

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til "informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere". Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter skattekontorets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har skattekontoret lagt særlig vekt på at selskapet er direkte eid av et norsk og et utenlandsk selskap og er en del av et internasjonalt konsern. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapet driver virksomhet i en internasjonal bransje der alle sentrale aktører behersker og benytter engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Lars Waalorp  
seniorrådgiver  
Brukerdialog, brukerkontakt  
Skatteetaten

*Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.*