



## ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 892 749 132  
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap  
Foretaksnavn: KGJ CEMENT AS  
Forretningsadresse: Zander Kaaes gate 7  
5015 BERGEN

### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

### Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

### Regnskapsregler

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

### Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Jan Håvard Faye Vågsholm  
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 25.03.2025

### Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2024: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert  
År 2023: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2024

*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, 13.05.2025



## Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Inntekter</b>			
Salgsinntekt	4	0	4 376 000
<b>Sum inntekter</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4 376 000</b>
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Varekostnad	5	-36 000	4 095 000
Annen driftskostnad	3,6,7	8 000	7 000
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>-28 000</b>	<b>4 102 000</b>
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>28 000</b>	<b>274 000</b>
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Annen renteinntekt		38 000	59 000
Annen finansinntekt	8	74 000	
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>112 000</b>	<b>59 000</b>
Annen finanskostnad	8		25 000
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>			<b>25 000</b>
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>112 000</b>	<b>34 000</b>
<b>Resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>140 000</b>	<b>308 000</b>
Skattekostnad	9	0	0
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>140 000</b>	<b>308 000</b>
<b>Overføringer og disponeringer</b>			
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital		140 000	308 000
<b>Sum overføringer og disponeringer</b>		<b>140 000</b>	<b>308 000</b>



### Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
<b>Finansielle anleggsmidler</b>			
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	3	21 000	1 013 000
Andre fordringer	12	6 000	62 000
<b>Sum finansielle anleggsmidler</b>		<b>27 000</b>	<b>1 075 000</b>
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>27 000</b>	<b>1 075 000</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
<b>Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	13	339 000	291 000
<b>Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>		<b>339 000</b>	<b>291 000</b>
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>339 000</b>	<b>291 000</b>
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>366 000</b>	<b>1 366 000</b>
<b>BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>			
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Selskapskapital	14	14 000	14 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital		185 000	46 000
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>199 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>199 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			



## Balanse

<b>Beløp i: USD</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Leverandørgjeld		0	2 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	3	0	1 100 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	15	167 000	204 000
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>167 000</b>	<b>1 306 000</b>
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>167 000</b>	<b>1 306 000</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>366 000</b>	<b>1 366 000</b>



## Brønnøysundregistrene

### ÅRSREGNSKAP FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Journalnummer: 2025 388965

#### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 892 749 132  
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap  
Foretaksnavn: KGJ CEMENT AS  
Forretningsadresse: Zander Kaaes gate 7  
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Brønnøysundregistrene, 12.05.2025



Organisasjonsnr: 892 749 132  
KGJ CEMENT AS

## RESULTATREGNSKAP

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Inntekter</b>			
Salgsinntekt	4	0	4 376 000
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Organisasjonsnr: 892 749 132  
KGJ CEMENT AS

## BALANSE

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<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
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Kortsiktig konserngjeld	3	0	1 100 000
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SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

366 000

1 366 000



Organisasjonsnr: 892 749 132  
KGJ CEMENT AS

NOTEOPPLYSNINGER - SELSKAP - alle poster oppgitt i hele tall

## Note

Antall årsverk i regnskapsåret  
0.00

<u>Sum</u>	<u>Beløp</u>
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<u>Balanseført verdi 31.12.</u>	<u>Varige driftsmidler</u>	<u>Immaterielle eiend.</u>
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## Konsernregnskap

Morselskapet sitt navn

Forretningskontor for morselskapet

## Begrunnelse for at datterselskap er utelatt fra konsolideringen

<u>Samlet beløp - tilknyttet selskap</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
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<u>Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
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<u>Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
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<u>Samlet beløp - felles kontrollert virksomhet</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
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<u>Pantstillelse</u>	<u>Beløp</u>
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<u>Beholdning av egne aksjer</u>	<u>Antall</u>	<u>Pålydende</u>	<u>Andel av aksjek.</u>
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To the General Meeting of KGJ Cement AS

## Independent Auditor's Report

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KGJ Cement AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows 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 statutory requirements, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

### 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 as required by 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 the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Act section 3-9, 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to: <https://revisorforeningen.no/revisionsberetninger>

Bergen, 11 March 2025

**PricewaterhouseCoopers AS**

Fredrik Gabrielsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
(This document is signed electronically)

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Torgallmenningen 14, 5014 Bergen, P.O. Box 3984 - Sandviken, NO-5035 Bergen  
T: 02316, org. no.: 987 009 713 MVA, [www.pwc.no](http://www.pwc.no)  
Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap





 Securely signed with Brevio

KGJ Cement AS 2024

**Signers:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Date</b>
Gabrielsen, Fredrik	BANKID	2025-03-11 17:46

**This document package contains:**

- Closing page (this page)
- The original document(s)
- The electronic signatures. These are not visible in the document, but are electronically integrated.



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KGJ CEMENT AS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. General information

KGJ Cement AS (the "Company") is fully owned by KGJ Cement Holding AS ("KGJCH"), a subsidiary of Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS ("KGJS"). KGJS presents consolidated financial statements, which include the financial statements of the Company. The Company is located in Bergen, Norway.

The Company is currently without activity. Administrative services are provided by KGJS.

### 2. Accounting principles

#### a. Basis of preparation

The Company prepares its financial statements according to "Simplified International Financial Reporting Standards" (IFRS) as dealt with in The Norwegian Accounting Act and Regulations dated 7 February 2022. This principally implies that all calculations and measurement methods are carried out in accordance with IFRS, while presentation and notes follows the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian GAAP. The Company employs the simplifying rules relating to dividends and group contributions as regulated in the Norwegian Accounting Act.

The accounting year equals the calendar year, and the items of the income statement are classified by their nature.

#### b. Changes in accounting principles and errors

The impact of changes in accounting principles and correction of significant errors in previous annual accounts are reported directly to equity. Comparative figures are revised accordingly.

#### c. Currency

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars (USD) as the Company operates in an international market where the functional currency is USD. Transactions in non-USD currencies are recorded at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary items and debt in non-USD currencies are converted to USD at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Currency gains and losses are recognised in the income statement classified as financial items.

#### d. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable. Accounting estimates are employed in the financial statements to determine reported amounts. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### e. Classification of assets and liabilities

Assets are classified as current assets when:

- the asset is expected to be disposed of or consumed within 12 months of the reporting date
- the asset is held for trading
- the asset is cash or cash equivalents, except for items having restrictions to be exchanged within 12 months of the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities when:

- the liability is expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date
- the liability is held for trading
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to postpone settlement of the liability until at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.



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KGJ CEMENT AS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### f. Segments

A business segment provides services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

The Company's primary reporting format is based on the Company's internal reporting which has one segment.

The Company's management does not evaluate performance by geographical region as the ships sail on a worldwide basis.

### g. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Operating income consist of freight, charter hire and other operating related income. Freight is recognised based on the "load to discharge" method. Freight and related voyage expenses not completed at the reporting date are recognised based on the basis of the proportion of the voyage completed at the end of the reporting date. Voyage related expenses from discharge to load is considered as cost to fulfil a contract and recognised in the balance sheet if a related contract is signed before the reporting date. If no contract is signed before the reporting date the voyage related expenses are recognised in the income statement. Charter hire is recognised over the term of the contract as the service is provided.

Interest income is recognised in the income statement during the period in which it is earned.

Group contributions are recorded as appropriations in the same year as it is proposed.

### h. Taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or principally enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates the tax positions with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and on this basis establishes provisions for payable tax amounts.

Deferred income tax is provided for all temporary variances arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities compared to the carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary variances can be utilised.

Both payable tax and deferred tax are recognised directly in equity, to the extent they relate to items recognised directly in equity. In cases where the equity transaction is considered a distribution and the source of the distribution is earlier years' net profit, the tax effect of the distribution should be recognised as tax expense in the year in which the distribution is recognised.

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) issued model rules for a new global minimum tax framework (Pillar Two), and various governments around the world have issued, or are in the process of issuing, legislation on this. In Norway, the government released legislation on Pillar Two in January 2024 with effect from 1 January 2024. The Company is exempted from the new rules as the revenue within its Group has not exceeded EUR 750 mill. in any two years over the last four years and the majority of its activity is within international shipping which is exempted.



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KGJ CEMENT AS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### i. 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

The Company's financial assets are: trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and derivatives. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs.

The Company classifies its financial assets in two categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Derivatives at fair value through income statement

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows as payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in income statement when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and other current deposit. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price, ref note 2 k.

#### Derivatives at fair value through income statement

Derivatives are recognised in the balance sheet at their fair value. Changes in the fair value are currently recorded in the income statement in the period in which the change in fair value occurs. Classification depends on the nature of the derivative.

The category includes bunker agreements, ref note 17.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset or a part of a financial asset/group of similar financial assets is derecognised when:

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full to a third party; and either
  - I. the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - II. the Company has transferred control of the asset

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives. Loans, borrowings and payables are recognised at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs, subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method if this is considered to be significant. Gains and losses are recognised in income statement when the liabilities are derecognised. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the income statement. Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value and are financial liabilities when the fair value is negative, accounted for similarly as derivatives as assets.



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KGJ CEMENT AS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

### Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all instruments not held at fair value. If there is no substantial increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months. For those credit exposures facing a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure. Credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when a loss is expected and indications that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original terms of the receivables are identified.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are considerably past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

### Measurement of fair value

Fair value of financial instruments actively traded are valued based on quoted prices for identical instruments. Fair value of financial instruments not actively traded are valued based on models or other valuations methodologies observable for similar instruments.

#### j. Inventories

Inventories include the vessels' stock of bunker remaining on board at the end of the reporting period and are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in first out (FIFO) basis. Net realisable value is based on observable market prices. For vessels on time charter out bunkers are, in most cases, sold and settled with charterers at delivery of the vessels, and repurchased at redelivery.

#### k. Accounts receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. The interest factor is ignored if insignificant. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when a loss is expected and indications that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original terms of the receivables are identified, ref note 2 i.

#### l. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash deposits held at banks.

#### m. Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs related to equity transactions, including any tax effect of the transaction costs, are charged directly to equity.



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KGJ CEMENT AS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### n. Contingent assets, liabilities and provisions

Contingent liabilities are defined as:

- Possible liabilities resulting from past events, but where its existence relies on future events
- Liabilities which are not accounted for as it is not likely that such liabilities will result in a cash outflow
- Liabilities which cannot be measured reliably.

Any major contingent liabilities are disclosed in notes to the accounts. Contingent assets will not be recorded in the accounts, but included as a note if it is likely that the Company will benefit from such assets.

Contingent liabilities and provisions are recognised in the accounts when it is deemed the Company has a lawful obligation that can be measured reliably and it is likely with a more than 50% probability that settlement will take place. Contingent liabilities and provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to best estimate. When timing is insignificant, the liability is reported at the estimated cost of release from the liability. Otherwise, when timing is significant for the liability, the liability is recognised at fair value. Any increase over time in the amount of the liability is reported as interest costs.

### o. Events after the reporting date

New information about the Company's financial standing at the reporting date is included in the financial statements. Events occurring after the reporting date that have no impact on the Company's financial position at the reporting date, but which have a significant impact on future periods, are presented in notes to the accounts.

### p. Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows presents the total cash flow divided into operational activities, investment activities and financing activities. The statement is prepared using the indirect model and reflects the individual activities' impact on the cash reserve.

## 3. Related parties

In the normal course of its business, the Company has carried out a number of transactions with related parties. Related parties comprise principal owners of the Company and companies controlled by those owners, management of the Company and companies in which the Company can exercise significant influence over their management or operating policies.

### a. Transactions relating to management services:

KGJS provides the Company with commercial and administrative services and charges management fees. These costs amounted to USD 5 000 in 2024, compared to USD 1 900 in 2023, recorded in the income statement as general and administrative expenses.



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KGJ CEMENT AS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### b. Receivables/payables with related parties:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Receivables - current assets - shareholder.....	21	1 013
Payables - current liabilities - shareholder.....	0	- 1 100
Total	21	- 87

Settlement of inter-company balances takes place regularly. Interest is charged based on Nibor/SOFR interest rates plus a margin.

### 4. Vessel operating income

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Voyage income and time charter hire.....	0	4 376
(Profit)/loss from sale of non-current assets.....	0	0
Total	0	4 376

A geographical split of operating income is not presented as the ships sail on a worldwide basis.

### 5. Vessel related expenses

Vessel related expenses include both vessel voyage expenses and vessel operating expenses. Vessel voyage expenses include bunker consumption, port cost and other voyage related expenses. Vessel operating expenses include crewing cost, provisions, maintenance, insurance and management service cost.

### 6. General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses consists of expenses for administrative services delivered by KGJS, lawyers, auditors and others.

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Administrative services.....	5	2
Statutory audit fees.....	3	4
Miscellaneous.....	0	1
Total	8	7

### 7. Salaries, benefits and number of employees

The Company purchases all of its services from KGJS. Such services are covering all administrative services. As a consequence, the Company has no employees. There is no remuneration to the Company's board members.



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KGI CEMENT AS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 8. Other financial items

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Currency gains.....	74	38
Total financial income	74	38
Currency losses.....	- 0	- 63
Other financial expenses.....	0	0
Total financial expenses	- 0	- 63
Net other financial items	74	- 25

### 9. Taxes

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Changes in deferred tax.....	42	89
Deferred tax assets expensed.....	- 42	- 89
Total tax expense/(income)	0	0

Reconciliation of nominal and effective tax rate:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Net income/(loss) before tax.....	140	308
Estimated tax expense (22%).....	31	68
Difference between estimated and actual tax expense.....	- 31	- 68
Total tax expense/(income)	0	0

Specification of differences between estimated and actual tax expense:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets expensed.....	- 42	- 89
Currency transaction and other permanent differences.....	11	21
Total difference between estimated and actual tax expense	- 31	- 68

Tax calculations are based on financial statements in US Dollars converted to Norwegian Kroner using varying rates of exchange for both balance sheet and income statement. The currency transaction differences arise when converting the Norwegian kroner tax calculation to US Dollar in the specification.

Summary of temporary differences:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Profit & loss account.....	779	993
Other differences.....	0	0
Net temporary differences.....	779	993
Taxable deficit.....	- 1 999	- 2 402
Total basis for deferred tax(+)/tax assets(-)	- 1 220	- 1 409



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KGJ CEMENT AS

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-).....	0	0
Changes in deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-).....	42	89
Non-recorded deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-) - ordinary taxation.....	- 268	- 310

Payable tax:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Payable tax – ordinary taxation .....	0	0
Total	0	0

### 10. Inventories

Inventories comprise mainly of vessels' stock of bunkers. See note 2 j.

### 11. Trade receivables

Trade receivable represents a wide range of customers within the various segments. Credits are granted to customers in the normal course of business. The Company regularly reviews its accounts receivable and makes allowances for un-collectable receivables, ref note 2 k. The allowances are based on the age of the unpaid balance, information about customers financial condition, any disputed items and other relevant information.

### 12. Other current assets

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Other receivables.....	0	62
Total	- 0	62

### 13. Cash and cash equivalents

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Cash in bank.....	339	291
Total	339	291

### 14. Share capital and shareholder information

At 31 December 2024 the share capital of the Company consists of one class of 70 000 ordinary shares at NOK 1 each.

Ownership structure	Number of shares	Share of ownership	Voting rights
KGJ Cement Holding AS .....	70 000	100.0%	100.0%



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KGJ CEMENT AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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**15. Other current liabilities**

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)		
	2024	2023
Accrued vessels related expenses.....	164	200
Other accruals.....	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>204</b>

**16. Contingencies**

The Company maintains insurance coverage for its activities consistent with industry practice. In the course of 2024, the Company has not been involved in any incidents which have resulted in material loss or liability to the Company.

**17. Subsequent events**

There have not been any events that would materially impact the financial statements for 2024 after 31 December 2024.



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**KGJ CEMENT AS**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	<b>Share capital</b> <b>USD 000</b>	<b>Other equity</b> <b>USD 000</b>	<b>Total equity</b> <b>USD 000</b>
Equity at 31.12.2023.....	14	46	60
Net income/(loss) 2024.....	0	140	140
Equity at 31.12.2024.....	14	185	199



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## KGJ CEMENT AS

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Notes	USD 000	USD 000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Net income/(loss) before tax.....		140	308
Changes in inventories.....	10	0	365
Changes in trade debtors.....	11	0	43
Changes in trade creditors.....		- 2	- 6
Changes in intercompany receivables/payables.....	3	0	- 89
Changes in other current assets/liabilities.....	12, 15	- 89	-1 559
Net cash provided by operating activities.....		48	- 938
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities.....		0	0
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities.....		0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....		48	- 938
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....		291	1 229
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	13	339	291



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Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler  
Rune Tystad

Dergs.dato  
18.11.2011

Vår dato  
28.11.2011

Telefon  
977 59 464

Deres referanse  
Nicholas Nunn

Vår referanse  
2011/1133256

Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS  
Folke Bernadottes vei 38  
5147 FYLLINGSDALEN

### Dispensasjon fra kravet om utarbeidelse av årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS med datter- og datterdatterselskaper

Det vises til deres brev av 18. november 2011 til Finansdepartementet hvor søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for følgende selskapet:

Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS (konsern), org.nr. 914 530 393  
KGJ Cement AS, org.nr. 892 749 132  
Cement Shipinvest AS, org.nr. 987 625 295  
SKS Obo & Tankers AS, org.nr. 930 197661  
KGJS Tank AS, org.nr. 952 969 560  
SKS Tankers Holding AS, org.nr. 993 452 009  
Norship AS, org.nr. 936 101 283

Da Finansdepartementets kompetanse etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd annet punktum er delegert til Skattedirektoratet, er søknaden oversendt oss for behandling.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS med datter- og datterdatterselskaper dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd.

Dispensasjonen forutsetter at engelsk språk benyttes i stedet ved utarbeidelsen, og at øvrige opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på, heller ikke endres vesentlig.

#### Bakgrunn

Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS er et internasjonalt konsern som har som hovedbeskjeftigelse å eie og drive skip herunder utføre administrative oppgaver som befraktning, operasjon og teknisk drift. Det er på telefon opplyst at selskapet er eid av Pyne Ltd med 61,2 %, Tom Dahl AS med 30,8 % og Stiftelsen Kristian Gerhard Jebsen med 8 %. Selskapene det søkes om dispensasjon for foruten morselskapet Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS, er alle direkte eller indirekte 100 % eid av morselskapet. Det er opplyst at konsernets arbeidsspråk er engelsk. Konsernet utarbeider i dag årsregnskaper både på norsk og engelsk for en rekke av sine datterselskaper. Konsernet er av internasjonal karakter innenfor skipsfart og dette innebærer at selskapet må utarbeide engelsk versjon av konsernregnskapet samt for en rekke tilhørende datterselskaper for å tilfredsstille kravene til sine bankforbindelser, kunder, leverandører etc. De norske versjonene utarbeides kun for å tilfredsstille regnskapsloven.

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Org. nr: 996250318

Sentralbord

800 80 000  
Telefaks

22 17 08 60



### Skattedirektoratets 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 m.v., 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 Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt vekt på at konsernet er av internasjonal karakter innenfor skipsfart og at dette innebærer at selskapet må utarbeide engelsk versjon av konsernregnskapet samt for en rekke tilhørende datterselskaper for å tilfredsstille kravene til sine bankforbindelser, kunder, leverandører etc. Det er videre lagt vekt på at konsernets arbeidsspråk er engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i anledning saken.

Med hilsen

Torstein Kinden Helleland  
seniorrådgiver  
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt  
Skattedirektoratet

Rune Tystad