



## ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2021 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	920 625 509
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	HADAR HOLDING AS
Forretningsadresse:	Raffelneset 6 6060 HAREID

### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021
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### Konsern

Mørselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

### Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	IFRS

### Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Ole Peter Brandal
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	30.06.2022

### 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, 18.08.2023



## Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Other expenses	2	244 155	560 964
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>244 155</b>	<b>560 964</b>
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>-244 155</b>	<b>-560 964</b>
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern		8 967 933	2 425 414
Annen renteinntekt		270	475
Other financial income		0	693 989
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>8 968 203</b>	<b>3 119 878</b>
Annen rentekostnad	9	44 858 575	32 255 658
Other financial expenses		0	789 939
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>44 858 575</b>	<b>33 045 597</b>
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-35 890 372</b>	<b>-29 925 719</b>
<b>Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>-36 134 527</b>	<b>-30 486 683</b>
Tax	6	0	0
<b>Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad</b>		<b>-36 134 527</b>	<b>-30 486 683</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>-36 134 527</b>	<b>-30 486 683</b>
<b>Overføringer og disponeringer</b>			
Loss brought forward		-36 134 527	-30 486 683
<b>Sum overføringer og disponeringer</b>	7	<b>-36 134 527</b>	<b>-30 486 683</b>



### Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
<b>Finansielle anleggsmidler</b>			
Investering i datterselskap	3	456 476 674	456 476 674
<b>Sum finansielle anleggsmidler</b>		<b>456 476 674</b>	<b>456 476 674</b>
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>456 476 674</b>	<b>456 476 674</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Other short-term receivables		14 999	13 103
Konsernfordringer	5	204 974 592	107 693 907
<b>Sum fordringer</b>		<b>204 989 591</b>	<b>107 707 010</b>
<b>Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>			
Cash and bank deposits		124 002	463 353
<b>Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>		<b>124 002</b>	<b>463 353</b>
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>205 113 593</b>	<b>108 170 363</b>
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>661 590 267</b>	<b>564 647 037</b>
<b>BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>			
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Share capital	7, 8	24 226 258	22 314 634
Overkurs		131 490 138	150 420 052
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>155 716 396</b>	<b>172 734 686</b>
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>155 716 396</b>	<b>172 734 686</b>



## Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
<b>Gjeld</b>			
<b>Langsiktig gjeld</b>			
<b>Annen langsiktig gjeld</b>			
Other non-current liabilities	4, 5, 9	505 848 871	391 793 602
<b>Sum annen langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>505 848 871</b>	<b>391 793 602</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>505 848 871</b>	<b>391 793 602</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Leverandørgjeld		25 000	25 000
Other current liabilities	5	0	93 750
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>25 000</b>	<b>118 750</b>
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>505 873 871</b>	<b>391 912 352</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>661 590 267</b>	<b>564 647 038</b>



### Konsernets resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Inntekter</b>			
Charter income	5	275 800 000	237 220 000
Other operating income	5	1 629 000	5 800 000
<b>Sum inntekter</b>		<b>277 429 000</b>	<b>243 020 000</b>
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Payroll expenses	6	27 042 000	25 504 000
Depreciation	9, 10	63 312 000	64 490 000
Operating expenses vessels	7	23 286 000	23 957 000
Crew expenses	7	68 535 000	59 566 000
Other operating expenses	6	13 994 000	9 520 000
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>196 169 000</b>	<b>183 037 000</b>
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>81 260 000</b>	<b>59 983 000</b>
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Finance income	17	25 853 000	22 547 000
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>25 853 000</b>	<b>22 547 000</b>
Finance expense	17	116 467 000	68 818 000
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>116 467 000</b>	<b>68 818 000</b>
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-90 614 000</b>	<b>-46 271 000</b>
<b>Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>-9 354 000</b>	<b>13 712 000</b>
Income tax expenses	20	-1 275 000	2 120 000
<b>Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad</b>		<b>-8 079 000</b>	<b>11 592 000</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>-8 079 000</b>	<b>11 592 000</b>
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-4 000	59 000
Sum resultatkomponenter for IFRS-foretak		-4 000	59 000
<b>Totalresultat</b>		<b>-8 083 000</b>	<b>11 651 000</b>



### Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
Intangible assets	10	4 993 000	14 724 000
Utsatt skattefordel	20	1 301 000	349 000
Goodwill	10	13 120 000	13 120 000
<b>Sum immaterielle eiendeler</b>		<b>19 414 000</b>	<b>28 193 000</b>
<b>Varige driftsmidler</b>			
Vessels and other fixed assets	9	1 369 898 000	1 252 449 000
<b>Sum varige driftsmidler</b>		<b>1 369 898 000</b>	<b>1 252 449 000</b>
<b>Finansielle anleggsmidler</b>			
Non-current derivative financial assets	11	2 052 000	1 189 000
Non-current receivables	20, 24	67 405 000	82 148 000
<b>Sum finansielle anleggsmidler</b>		<b>69 457 000</b>	<b>83 337 000</b>
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>1 458 769 000</b>	<b>1 363 979 000</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
Inventories		3 893 000	3 174 000
<b>Sum varer</b>		<b>3 893 000</b>	<b>3 174 000</b>
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Accounts receivables	11, 15	7 551 000	8 069 000
Short-term derivative financial assets	11	944 000	522 000
Other short-term receivables	15, 24	23 782 000	20 083 000
<b>Sum fordringer</b>		<b>32 277 000</b>	<b>28 674 000</b>
<b>Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>			
Cash and bank deposits	16	183 830 000	39 443 000
<b>Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>		<b>183 830 000</b>	<b>39 443 000</b>
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>220 000 000</b>	<b>71 291 000</b>



### Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>1 678 769 000</b>	<b>1 435 270 000</b>
<b>BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>			
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Share capital	19	24 226 000	22 315 000
Overkurs		185 234 000	176 114 000
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>209 460 000</b>	<b>198 429 000</b>
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>209 460 000</b>	<b>198 429 000</b>
<b>Gjeld</b>			
<b>Langsiktig gjeld</b>			
Pensjonsforpliktelser	8	0	0
Utsatt skatt	20	0	0
<b>Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Annen langsiktig gjeld</b>			
Non-current derivative financial liabilities	11, 13	463 000	5 086 000
Non-current interest-bearing debt	12, 13	781 158 000	690 712 000
Non-current interest-bearing debt to related parties	12	505 912 000	391 794 000
Other long-term liabilities	14	1 882 000	27 500 000
<b>Sum annen langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>1 289 415 000</b>	<b>1 115 092 000</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>1 289 415 000</b>	<b>1 115 092 000</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Current interest-bearing debt	12, 13	111 075 000	81 286 000
Current derivative financial liabilities	11, 13	29 892 000	0
Leverandørgjeld	11	9 036 000	12 686 000
Current tax	20	57 000	2 803 000
Other short-term liabilities	14	29 832 000	24 976 000
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>179 892 000</b>	<b>121 751 000</b>
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>1 469 307 000</b>	<b>1 236 843 000</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>1 678 767 000</b>	<b>1 435 272 000</b>



## Konsernets balanse

<b>Beløp i: NOK</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
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# Annual report 2021

**Hadar Holding AS**

**Consolidated financial statements**



## Board of Directors Report

### General

Hadar Holding AS ("The Company") is a holding company whose sole purpose is the ownership of the shares in Intership AS. Intership AS is the parent company of the Norwegian subsidiaries Intership Crew AS, Intership West AS, Intership Nord AS, Intership North West AS, Intership Norge AS and Intership East AS, the Canadian subsidiary Intership BC Corp and the Chilean subsidiary Intership S.A. Together these ten companies form the Hadar Holding Group ("The Group"). The Group is headquartered in Hareid, Norway, and has an office in Puerto Montt, Chile.

Since inception in 2013, The Group has become established as a growing and highly respected participant in the wellboat market with a global reach and a young and modern fleet.

### Our business and our fleet

The Group's primary activity is to own and operate The Group's fleet of modern wellboat vessels serving salmon farmers in Norway, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Canada and Chile. The Group aims for further growth beyond its current fleet and beyond the two vessels it currently has under construction.

As of 31 December 2021, The Group's fleet consists of seven well boats each owned and operated by The Group. These vessels are primarily chartered out on long-term time charter contracts. Two vessels are operating in Norway, two in Canada, and one vessel is operating in each of the United Kingdom, Iceland and Chile.

In 2020, The Group commissioned an additional two wellboats from the Spanish shipyard Zamakona. Expected delivery is during the third quarter of 2022 and first quarter of 2023.

### Work environment, HSE and equality

The total number of onshore and offshore employees in The Group as of 31 December 2021, is 121 of which 7 are female. Management and administrative personnel are employed by the Company and Intership S.A., and number 21 employees of which 4 are female. The management team consists of 4 men. The Board of Directors consist of 5 men.

During 2021 leave of absence due to sickness was 7.8% for The Group. The Group strives to improve safety and environmental performance on all vessels and in all locations and The Group experienced only two lost time incidents during 2021. In addition, The Group has experienced two incidents requiring medical treatment and two with work restriction during 2021. The Group's ambition is to be incident free and a strong safety culture has been established. The Group has also developed safety cooperation with clients, industry partners and suppliers.

The industry is dominated by male employees and management. Nevertheless, The Group has focused on diversity and strives to create equal opportunities for all employees, regardless of their gender, ethnic background, nationality, colour, language, religion, sexual orientation or lifestyle. The Group aims to be an equal opportunity employer and to appoint the most suitable person for a position based on their qualifications, skills, experience and attitude. The Group has a zero-tolerance policy for workplace harassment. Our people are our most valuable resource.



## External environment

Intership aims to implement new technology and environmentally friendly solutions in order to minimize the impact of our operations on the environment.

In order to meet the requirements for safe food and the environment, sustainability and welfare for both humans and animals, The Group received a declaration of conformity towards the recognized standard GLOBAL G.A.P. in 2021. This is a global standard for responsible farming practices that covers the entire production chain, from brood stock, seedlings, and compound feed to farming, harvesting, and transportation.

To permit hybrid operations and thereby reduce environmentally harmful emissions, the vessel to be delivered in Q1 2023 will be equipped with one of the largest battery packages in the wellboat industry. Intership has also implemented a number of KPIs which monitor fuel consumption, spill to environment and generation of waste, among others.

## Financial performance

### The Group

The Group's revenues in 2021 increased to NOKm 275.8 compared to NOKm 237.2 in 2020 primarily due to the full year effect from one additional vessel compared to 2020. EBITDA for the year increased by 16.1% to NOKm 144.6 (margin of 52.1%) compared to NOKm 124.5 (margin of 51.2%) in the previous financial year.

Net income in 2021 decreased by NOKm 19.7 to NOKm (8.1). The positive development in EBITDA was countered by an increase in net financial expenses of NOKm 44.4. This was primarily driven by a net foreign exchange loss of NOKm 13.3 compared to net foreign exchange gain of NOKm 13.1 in 2020. Interest to owners amounted to NOKm 44.9 in 2021, compared to NOKm 32.3 in 2020. Net income adjusted for net foreign exchange gain/loss and interest to parent company was NOKm 50.1 in 2021 compared to NOKm 30.8 in 2020.

Net cash flows from operating activities in 2021 were NOKm 137.0 vs NOKm 144.6 in EBITDA with the difference primarily due to foreign exchange differences included in net cash flows from operating activities.

Net cash flows from investment activities in 2021 were NOKm (127.8) which primarily relates to instalments to the Astilleros Zamakona yard for the vessels under construction.

Net cash flows from financing activities in 2021 were NOKm 134.9 which primarily reflects the drawdown of long-term bank financing related to the refinancing of The Group which was finalized during autumn 2021.

Total non-current assets increased by NOKm 94.8 during 2021 principally representing yard instalments to the Astilleros Zamakona shipyard and acquisition of equipment on board our vessels.

Total current assets are NOKm 220.0 and consist primarily of cash and other short-term receivables. They represent an increase of NOKm 148.7 compared to 2020 with the increase primarily being cash arising from the refinancing of The Group.

Total Equity of The Group is NOKm 209.5 which is an increase of NOKm 11.0, principally from a capital increase of NOKm 19.1m reduced by the negative net income of the year of NOKm (8.1).



Including NOKm 505.9 in debt to owners the total equity of The Group is NOKm 715.4 which represents 42.6% of total assets.

## **The Company**

The Company had no revenues in 2021 or 2020.

The operating expenses were reduced from NOKm 0.6 in 2020 to NOKm 0.2 in 2021 primarily due to a reduction in legal cost.

Net finance increased from NOKm (29.9) in 2020 to NOKm (35.9) in 2021. Net finance primarily consists of interest expense to owners of NOKm (44.9) and interest income from Group companies of NOKm 9.0.

Net income in 2021 is NOKm (36.1) compared to NOKm (30.5) in 2020.

Total investment in Intership AS is NOKm 456.5, which is unchanged from 2020 to 2021.

Total receivables have increased by NOKm 97.3 from 2020 to 2021, primarily due to new loans to Intership AS.

Book value of equity was reduced by NOKm (17.0) to NOKm 155.7. The change in equity is due to a capital increase of NOKm 19.1 reduced by annual net loss of NOKm (36.1).

Total long-term liabilities increased by NOKm 114.1 to NOKm 505.8 due to increased borrowing from the owning shareholders to finance The Group's growth during 2021.

## **Financial risks**

The Group is exposed to market, commercial, operational and financial risks that affect its assets, liabilities, available liquidity and future cash flows.

### **Market risk**

The Group has a global market reach and serves all of the main markets for wellboats, so that market risk is geographically diversified. Activity in all of The Group's main markets is principally based on long-term contracts with leading salmon farmers. Market risk in the industry is assessed to be limited due to the length and diversity of contracts but The Group is exposed to developments in demand for salmon over the longer term. The Group had one vessel operating in the spot market at year end 2021.

### **Foreign exchange rate risk**

Revenues, expenses and debts of The Group are primarily in NOK, The Group's functional currency.

The vessel in Chile is on a four-year time charter where revenues are in USD. The part of the debt which is to be serviced during the term of the charter is in USD, hence providing a partial hedge against the currency risk associated with the vessel.

The Group is to a limited extent exposed to currency risk in Canada, as some of the revenue there is denominated in Canadian Dollars but this is mainly matched by local operating expenses.

The two shipbuilding contracts The Group has entered into are denominated in EUR. The Group has purchased EUR with future delivery to fix the acquisition costs in NOK for the two vessels under construction.



## **Interest rate risk**

The Group's interest rate risk is associated with long-term borrowings. Loans at floating rate constitute an interest rate risk for The Group's cash flows. Lenders are either reputable Norwegian banks or are shareholder of the Company.

The Group has not entered into any interest hedging arrangements with respect to its floating rate bank loans. The loans from the parent company are at a fixed rate.

## **Credit risk**

The Group is exposed to potential losses associated with receivables. However, The Group's credit risk is considered to be low as nearly all customers have experienced many years of very solid profits and hence have a satisfactory financial position and satisfactory credit ratings. The Group had no significant losses on receivables in 2021 and does not expect any significant losses on outstanding receivables as of 31 December 2021 under current market conditions.

## **Tax risk**

The Group has operations and is delivering services in several different tax jurisdictions and tax regimes. Income and profits and other economic activities from these operations are subject to taxation and judgements which may change over time.

## **Liquidity risk**

Cash inflows are largely predictable on a short- and medium-term basis as 6 vessels are trading on long-term charterparties with financially solid salmon farmers. The Group maintains at any one time an appropriate available cash balance to handle unforeseen vessel incidents that may incur repair cost or off-hire. To finance substantial new investments The Group raises project funding from its banks and owning shareholder, in addition to using its own cash reserves where possible.

## **Research and development**

The Group has not participated in any research or development activities in 2021.

## **Subsequent events**

No material subsequent events have occurred.

## **Corporate social responsibility**

The Group's business is to be conducted in accordance with current laws and regulations as well as good business practice. The Group's guidelines for ethics and social responsibility govern our employees and anyone representing any Group company.

## **Equality statement**

The Group is committed to equal opportunities for all employees and applicants.

It is our policy that all employment decisions are based on merit and the legitimate business needs of our organisation. Intership does not discriminate based on race, colour or nationality, ethnic or national origins, sex, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, marital or civil partner status, pregnancy or maternity, disability, religion or belief, age or any other ground on which it is or becomes unlawful to discriminate.

It is our intention to enable all our employees to work in an environment which allows them to fulfil their potential without fear of discrimination, harassment or victimisation.



## Gender equality and non-discrimination

### Position levels and salary

When calculating wage differences, The Group has assessed fixed pay and various additions for the 2021 financial year.

The position levels are based on existing job categories described in the different companies.

### Temporary employees

Intership Crew AS employs seafarers on part time contracts from time to time due to sick leave or other absence. The number is low, and due to this involuntary part-time work is considered to be a very limited issue.

### Observations

The Gender Equality and Discrimination Act states that an Equality statement shall be formulated so that no personal circumstances of individual employees are revealed.

When assessing The Group, no position level has a proportion of women large enough to publish wage differences.

For seafarers wages are regulated by collective agreements, and thus there is little room for discrimination between the sexes. For employees in the management companies there are no collective agreements regulating remuneration. In these companies there are no positions with equal work.

The total proportion of permanently employed women is 7,1 % as of 31.12.2021.

In the segment related to maritime personnel the number is 4,3 %. The low number of female seafarers is a result of several factors such as culture and tradition, working hours and the shift work related to this type of work. The table below gives an overview of key numbers related to the survey conducted based on 2021 numbers.

Company	Women	Men	Total permanent employees	Proportion of women
Intership AS	4	15	19	21,1 %
Intership S.A	0	23	23	0,0 %
Intership Crew	3	59	62	4,8 %
Intership B.C	1	7	8	12,5 %
Total	8	104	112	7,1 %

In 2021, a total of 32 substitutes was employed on part time contracts. All of these were men. There were fewer than 5 employees, both men and women with parental leave in 2021, thus no information regarding potential differences relating to this will be disclosed.

The Company's management and board of directors consist of 5 members, all of which are men.

## How The Group works for gender equality and non-discrimination

### Intership policy and standards

Work for gender equality and non-discrimination is rooted in The Group strategy and a designated policy in the company management system. A corporate culture program was initiated in 2021. This includes topics related to gender equality and non-discrimination. Intership has initiated a work environment survey which addresses items in relation to harassment, equality and discrimination. In cooperation with an external health service



supplier this survey will be conducted on a regular basis. Internal whistleblowing routines have been established.

On a regular basis, company management conduct meeting with employee representatives from the maritime personnel staff.

### **Equality and Non-discrimination work in Intership**

The Group's HR and crewing department ensures that managers at all levels have regard to gender equality work, as well as provide advice and guidance related to this.

The Company has identified and evaluated risks involved. Measures have been established to reduce and control risks related to diversity and equality. To monitor the effect of these measures the company has established KPI's and targets in its HSEQ plan.

### **Brief summary of risk and mitigative measures**

To work as a seafarer a valid medical certificate is required, meaning that accommodating for disabilities without this certificate is difficult.

Seafarers work shifts of 2-5 weeks continuously, with an equal amount of time off the vessel afterwards. The long periods on the vessels make balancing family life and work possible, but also makes facilitating part time work or reduced positions difficult.

In 2021 The Group conducted a working environment survey. Analysis of results from the survey was presented as a focus area during the annual personnel conferences, and results from the survey have been addressed with several actions resulting.

The Operations Department holds regular meetings which also focus on possible incidents and prevention of issues relating to this topic. The Crew Manager conducts meetings with union representatives, where, amongst other things, gender equality is a topic.

Management meetings are held every week. Gender equality is for discussion if deemed required. Mapping of gender equality was carried out for 2021, and equality and non-discrimination have been addressed at several operational meetings during 2021.

### **Corporate Governance**

The Group's principles of good corporate governance are intended to lay the foundation for long-term value creation in the best interest of shareholders, employees and society in general. The Group's goal is to create value for the owning shareholders through profitable operations and business development, and in accordance with good corporate governance.

There have been no changes to the Board of Directors during 2021. The Board of Directors consists of Chairman Peter Rigg, Ole Peter Brandal, Håvard Johannes Grøntvedt, Kjetil Opshaug and Nicholas Toby Westcott.

### **Liability insurance for the CEO and board members**

Intership has taken out liability insurance for members of the board, management and other employees who have been assigned independent management responsibilities. The insurance covers personal liability for economic loss caused to someone in their capacity as a director or an employee.

### **Going concern**

The Board of Directors considers that the financial statements for the Company and The Group provide a true and fair view of its financial performance and its financial position as of 31 December 2021. The Board of Directors confirms that the 2021 financial statements of The Group and the Company, pursuant to section 3-3a of the Norwegian Accounting Act, have been prepared under the assumption of going concern.



## Outlook

The Group has analysis and market research capability in-house and prepares regular market research for internal use and for its stakeholders. There is currently a shortage of wellboat capacity in all the major geographical areas where The Group operates, however there are seasonal and yearly variations due to for example changes in biomasses, sea temperature and lice treatment operations. Covid-19 had only a minimal effect on the Group. As an after effect of the Covid-19-pandemic the salmon price has increased dramatically, and the market has shown peak prices at levels above NOK 130 per kilo, which is highest ever registered. There is also an element of mismatch between the size and type of vessels needed by salmon farmers and vessels available in the market. Considerable additional capacity is on order worldwide in the form of newbuilds and these typically have build times of around 2 years. Today's orderbook for the wellboat market shows peak delivery of newbuilds in 2022 and a significant decrease in 2023 and 2024. We expect a gradual normalization of supply and demand over the coming years. The Group's fleet currently has an average firm contract length of approximately 2 years and the aim will be to maintain or increase this. The newbuilds contracted by The Group have also been sized and specified with this additional market supply in mind.

The Group's strategy is to continue to offer high quality, environmentally friendly and technology-leading services to existing and new customers on long term charterparties in all the major wellboat markets. The Group expects to add additional vessel capacity beyond the two vessels currently under construction in order to meet anticipated growth in demand from new and existing customers.



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Member of the board

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Member of the board

Håvard Johannes Grøntvedt  
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Ole Peter Brandal  
Member of the board / CEO



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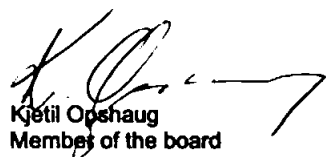


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## Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 December  
(NOK 1000)

	Notes	2021	2020
Charter income	5	275 800	237 220
Other operating income	5	1 629	5 800
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>277 429</b>	<b>243 020</b>
Operating expenses vessels	7	23 286	23 957
Crew expenses	7	68 535	59 566
Depreciation	9, 10	63 312	64 490
Payroll expenses	6	27 042	25 504
Other operating expenses	6	13 994	9 520
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>196 169</b>	<b>183 037</b>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>81 259</b>	<b>59 983</b>
Finance income	17	25 853	22 547
Finance expense	17	116 467	68 818
<b>Net financial income/expense</b>		<b>-90 615</b>	<b>-46 270</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>-9 356</b>	<b>13 712</b>
Income tax expense	20	-1 275	2 120
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>-8 080</b>	<b>11 593</b>
<b>Net profit attributable to the owners of the parent</b>		<b>-8 080</b>	<b>11 593</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items which will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plan		-	-
<i>Items which may be reclassified over profit and loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-4	59
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-8 084</b>	<b>11 652</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent</b>		<b>-8 084</b>	<b>11 652</b>



## Consolidated statement of financial position

<i>(NOK 1000)</i>	Notes	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	01.01.2020
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Vessels and other fixed assets	9	1 369 898	1 252 449	981 696
Goodwill	10	13 120	13 120	13 120
Intangible assets	10	4 993	14 724	38 208
Deferred tax asset	20	1 301	349	-
Non-current derivative financial assets	11	2 052	1 189	-
Non-current receivables	20, 24	67 405	82 148	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1 458 768</b>	<b>1 363 979</b>	<b>1 033 024</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Inventories		3 893	3 174	2 909
Accounts receivables	11,15	7 551	8 069	6 187
Short-term derivative financial assets	11	944	522	-
Other short-term receivables	15, 24	23 782	20 083	15 786
Cash and bank deposits	16	183 830	39 443	42 512
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>220 001</b>	<b>71 291</b>	<b>67 394</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1 678 768</b>	<b>1 435 271</b>	<b>1 100 418</b>



## Consolidated statement of financial position

(NOK 1000)	Notes	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	01.01.2020
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Share capital	19	24 226	22 315	18 041
Share premium		185 234	176 114	125 997
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>209 460</b>	<b>198 429</b>	<b>144 038</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Pension liabilities	8	-	-	362
Deferred tax liability	20	-	-	151
Non-current derivative financial liabilities	11, 13	463	5 086	-
Non-current interest-bearing debt	12, 13	781 158	690 712	508 015
Non-current interest-bearing debt to related parties	12	505 912	391 794	297 523
Other long-term liabilities	14	1 882	27 500	27 833
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1 289 416</b>	<b>1 115 092</b>	<b>833 885</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Current interest-bearing debt	12, 13	111 075	81 286	72 009
Current derivative financial liabilities	11, 13	29 892	-	-
Accounts payables	11	9 036	12 686	13 373
Current tax	20	57	2 803	1 520
Other short-term liabilities	14	29 832	24 976	35 593
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>179 892</b>	<b>121 751</b>	<b>122 496</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1 469 308</b>	<b>1 236 842</b>	<b>956 380</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1 678 768</b>	<b>1 435 271</b>	<b>1 100 418</b>

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## Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(NOK 1000)	Share capital	Share premium	Other Equity		Retained earnings	Total equity
			Actuarial gain/loss	Cumulative translation differences		
<b>As at 1 January 2020 (NGAAP)</b>	<b>18 041</b>	<b>118 302</b>				<b>136 342</b>
Effect of implementing IFRS		7 695				7 695
<b>As at 1 January 2020 (IFRS)</b>	<b>18 041</b>	<b>125 997</b>	-	-	-	<b>144 038</b>
<b>Comprehensive income:</b>						
Annual net profit/loss					11 593	11 593
Other comprehensive income				59		59
Conversion difference						-
<b>Transactions with owners:</b>						
Capital increase	4 274	38 465				42 739
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>22 315</b>	<b>164 462</b>	-	<b>59</b>	<b>11 593</b>	<b>198 429</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2021</b>	<b>22 315</b>	<b>164 462</b>	-	<b>59</b>	<b>11 593</b>	<b>198 429</b>
<b>Comprehensive income:</b>						
Annual net profit/loss		-8 080				-8 080
Other comprehensive income				-4		-4
Conversion difference						-
<b>Transactions with owners:</b>						
Capital increase	1 912	17 205				19 116
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>24 226</b>	<b>173 586</b>	-	<b>55</b>	<b>11 593</b>	<b>209 460</b>



## Consolidated cash flows statement

For the years ended 31 December  
(NOK 1000)

	Notes	2021	2020
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		-9 356	13 712
Tax paid for the period		-1 254	-95
Gain/loss on sale of fixed assets	9	-34	5
Depreciation	9, 10	63 312	67 114
Net interest income/expense	17	80 060	60 233
Change in inventory		-719	-265
Change in accounts receivables	15	518	-1 882
Change in accounts payables		-3 650	-687
Difference in pension expenses and payments	8	0	-266
Change in other accrual items		8 108	-17 533
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>136 986</b>	<b>120 338</b>
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	9	400	20
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	9	-138 160	-361 068
Payments received of principal portion of lease receivables		8 360	6 031
Interest received	17	1 629	1 459
<b>Net cash flows from investment activities</b>		<b>-127 771</b>	<b>-353 558</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of new long-term liabilities	13	884 661	845 296
Proceed from equity		19 116	30 160
Payment of long-term liabilities	13	-735 614	-611 430
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	24	-8 661	-5 898
Interest paid	17	-24 564	-27 251
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>134 939</b>	<b>230 878</b>
Change in cash as a result of foreign exchange movement		234	-727
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		<b>144 387</b>	<b>-3 069</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	16	39 443	42 512
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>		<b>183 830</b>	<b>39 443</b>



## Notes to the consolidated financial statements

### Note 1 - Corporate information

Hadar Holding AS was established 5th of March 2018. The company is incorporated and domiciled in Norway with registered office at Raffelneset 6, 6060 Hareid, Norway. The consolidated financial statements of Hadar Holding AS AS for the year ended 31 December 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board on June 30, 2022.

The principal activities of the Group are fish handling and transportation. The Group has 100 employees and is present in 3 continents. Information on the Group's structure is provided in note 21.

### Note 2 - Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise of consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of cash flows, consolidated statement of changes in equity and related notes. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by The European Union (EU) and represents the first financial statements for the Group in accordance with IFRS. See note 24 for information related to first time adoption.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except from pensions which are measured according to IAS 19 and derivatives measured at fair value according to IFRS 9.

Comparative information is provided for the previous period. In addition, an additional statement of financial position as at 1 January 2020 is presented in these financial statements due to the first-time adoption of IFRS.

#### *Going concern assumption*

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption.

#### **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, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other assets 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.

### **Note 3 Accounting principles**

The principles presented below are related to the Group financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements for Hadar Holding AS are prepared in accordance with Norwegian General Accepted Accounting Principles (NGAAP), and hence the notes and accounting principles for Hadar Holding AS are presented after the Group notes in connection with the Hadar Holding AS income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement.

#### **Functional currency and presentation currency**

The functional currency is determined in each entity in the Group based on the currency within the entity's primary economic environment. The entities in the Group primarily have NOK as their functional currency, except for Intership BC Corp and Intership SA Chile for which the functional currency is CAD and CLP respectively.

The Group's presentation currency is NOK. This is also the parent company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and 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 measured. Changes in the exchange rate are recognised continuously in the accounting period.

Entities with a different functional currency than the presentation currency is translated to the presentation currency using the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period for balance sheet items, and the monthly average exchange rate for profit and loss items. Translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

#### **Revenue from contracts with customers**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the control of a service is transferred to the customer at the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

#### *Revenues from time charter*

The Group's operating income is mainly generated from time charter contracts. Income from time charter is fixed based on a contractual rate of hire. The revenue from the Group's time charter contract revenues are separated into a lease element and a service element.



Revenue from lease agreements is recognised rateably over the rental period.

The service element from the Groups time charter contracts is recognised over time, as the performance obligation is satisfied over time. The customer receives and consumes the benefits as the Company performs its obligation. The Group has chosen the practical expedient where the revenue from service element is recognised when the Group has the right to invoice.

When allocating the transaction price between the lease element and the service element, the Group determines the relative stand-alone selling prices at contract inception. The stand-alone selling price is the price at which an entity would sell the promised goods or services separately to a customer. For more details, see note 5.

Expenses related to the vessels, that are to be covered by the customers, are reinvoiced at face value.

#### *Cost to obtain a contract*

The Group recognises incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer as an asset, provided that the costs are expected to be recovered throughout the contract. The costs are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the related goods or services to the customer and subsequently re-assessed at the end of each reporting period.

## **Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.

#### ***The Group as a lessee***

The Group has applied the following lease recognition exemptions:

- Exemption for short-term leases (duration of 12 months or less)
- Exemption for low value assets (value NOK 50,000 or less)

#### *Right-of-use assets*

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises a lease liability and a right-of-use asset. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The cost of the right-of-use asset compromise the amount of the lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life and the lease term. The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.



## *Lease liabilities*

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payments dependent on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Also, the lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase/extension option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option and any penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease are assessed not to be readily determined.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. If there has been any reassessments or lease modifications, the lease liability is remeasured to reflect this.

## ***The Group as a lessor***

The Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Leases are classified as finance leases if the terms of the lease agreement transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position and presented as receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Subsequently, the Group recognises finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment in the lease.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income, are recognised as an expense. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

## *Subleases*

Subleases in which the Group is an intermediate lessor are classified as either an operating lease or a finance lease as follows:

- if the head lease is a short-term lease, the sublease is classified as an operating lease; or
- otherwise, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than by reference to the underlying asset.

The Group accounts for the sublease as follows:

- if the sublease is classified as an operating lease, the Group continues to account for the lease liability and right-of-use asset on the head lease like any other lease.
- if the sublease is classified as a finance lease, the Group derecognises the right-of-use asset on the head lease at the sublease commencement date and continues to account for the original lease liability in accordance with the lessee accounting model. The Group, as the sublessor, recognises a net investment in the sublease and evaluates it for impairment.



## **Consolidation principles**

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2021. An entity is assessed as being controlled by the Group when the Group is exposed to or have the rights to variable returns from its investment with the entity and has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

There is a presumption that if the Group has the majority of the voting rights in an entity, the entity is considered as a subsidiary. To support this presumption, and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the entity. This includes ownership interests, voting rights, ownership structure and relative power, as well as options controlled by the Group and shareholder's agreement or other contractual agreements. The assessments are done for each individual investment.

The Group reassesses whether it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

The acquisition method is applied when accounting for business combinations. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

## **Investment in associates**

Investments in associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control over the financial and operating management. The Group is considered to have significant influence if it holds, directly or indirectly (e.g. through subsidiaries) 20-50 % of the voting power of the investee. Associates are accounted for using the equity method from the date when significant influence is achieved until such influence ceases. Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost and adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. The Group's profit or loss includes its share of the associate's profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## **Inventories**

Inventories are recognised at the lowest of cost or net realisable value. The Group's inventories consist of lube oil, provisions and spare parts on the Group's vessels.

## **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets that have been acquired separately are carried at cost. Capitalised intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less any amortization and impairment losses.

The Group has software and other intangibles which are depreciated over an economic useful life and tested for impairment if there are any indications. The depreciation method and period are assessed at least once a year. Changes to the depreciation method and/or period are accounted for as a change in an estimate.



Expenditure on own Research and Development are expensed when they incur.

## **Vessels and other fixed assets**

Vessels and other fixed assets are measured at their cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When assets are sold or disposed of, the carrying amount is derecognised and any gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The cost of vessels and other fixed assets is the purchase price, including taxes/duties and costs directly linked to preparing the asset ready for its intended use. Costs incurred after the asset is in use, such as regular maintenance costs, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, while other costs that are expected to provide future financial benefits are capitalised.

Vessels and other fixed assets are depreciated linearly based on the expected useful economic life of the assets. The depreciation period and method are assessed each year together with its residual value. Useful life is determined based on the Group's intentions with the vessels. The expected useful life is revaluated annually.

Periodical dry docking of the vessels is recognised as a component and depreciated separately from the main component of the vessels.

Vessels under construction are recognised as vessels under construction as a fixed asset. Cost of vessels under construction include all directly attributable costs incurred to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Examples of such costs include yard instalments and borrowing costs. Vessels under construction are not depreciated until the asset is ready for use as intended by management.

Future tax benefits related to the Group's operations in Chile, in accordance with local regulatory requirements, is recognised as non-current receivables and reduces the value of the vessel the future tax benefit is related to.

## **Pensions**

The Group is required to have a pension scheme in accordance with the Norwegian occupational pension act ("lov om obligatorisk tjenstepensjon"). The Group's pension scheme meets the requirement of this law.

### *Defined contribution plan*

With a defined contribution plan the Group pays contributions to an insurance company. After the contribution has been made, the Group has no further commitment to pay. The contribution is recognised as payroll expenses. Prepaid contributions are reflected as an asset (pension fund) to the degree the contribution can be refunded or will reduce future payments.

### *Defined benefit plans*

The Group also has a defined benefit plan. However, this plan was terminated during 2020. Defined benefit plans are valued at the present value of accrued future pension benefits at the end of the reporting period. Pension plan assets are valued at their fair value. The current service cost and net interest income/costs are recognised immediately and is presented in the payroll expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. Changes in net pension liabilities as a result of payments of



premiums and pension payments have been taken into consideration. Net income/interest costs are calculated by using the discount rate of the liability at the beginning of the period on the net liability. Actuarial gains and losses, including changes in value, both for assets and liabilities, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Actuarial gains and losses are not reclassified over profit and loss.

## **Tax**

The tax expense consists of the current tax and changes to deferred tax. Deferred tax/tax assets are calculated on all differences between the book value and tax value of assets and liabilities, except for temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates when the Group controls when the temporary differences are to be reversed and this is not expected to take place in the foreseeable future.

### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that the Group will have a sufficient profit for tax purposes in subsequent periods to utilise the tax asset. The Group recognise previously unrecognised deferred tax assets to the extent it has become probable that the company can utilise the deferred tax asset. Similarly, the company will reduce a deferred tax asset to the extent that the company no longer regards it as probable that it can utilise the deferred tax asset.

### *Presentation and measurement*

Deferred tax and deferred tax assets are measured on the basis of the expected future tax rates applicable to the companies in the Group where temporary differences have arisen. Deferred tax and deferred tax assets are recognised at their nominal value and classified as non-current asset or non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Current income tax and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

## **Tonnage tax regime**

Ship owning companies in the Group are subject to the rules of the tonnage tax regime and will not be taxed on net operating result. Net financial income is currently taxed with 22 %. Tonnage tax abroad calculated based on operating income is classified as an operating expense.

## **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**

All the Group's financial assets are measured at amortised cost.

### *Financial assets at amortised cost*



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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

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

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes accounts receivables and other receivables and cash and bank deposit. Accounts receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

#### *Derecognition of financial assets*

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group 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
  - a. the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - b. the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

Financial assets valued at amortised cost are subsequently assessed for impairment by recognizing an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs). The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs, where the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group bases its ECLs on its historical losses, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

#### **Financial liabilities**

The Group's financial liabilities include interest-bearing debt and accounts payables. The financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Payables are measured at their nominal amount when the effect of discounting is not material.

#### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

## **Fair value**

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are grouped into classes and categories. The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value.

### *Fair value hierarchy*

The Group measures fair value using the fair value hierarchy as described below, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables and other current assets is a reasonable approximate of their carrying amounts.

### *Financial liabilities at amortised cost*

Management assessed that the fair values of accounts and other payables is a reasonable approximate of their carrying amounts.

The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing loans are determined by using the DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings are similar to the carrying amount, as the interest rates are floating and as the own non-performance risk as of 31 December 2021 was assessed to be insignificant.

## **Note 4 - Estimates, judgements and assumptions**

The preparation of accounts in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates, judgement and assumptions. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed by management to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements are as follows:



*Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The incremental borrowing rate reflects the rate the Group would have to pay if they were to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of use asset in a similar economic condition. The Group has estimated the incremental borrowing rate based on margin from external loan agreements and government bonds.

*Intership SA – Assessment of control*

The Group owns 49 % of Intership SA in Chile and is considered to have control over the entity. All relevant facts and agreements have been taken into consideration in this assessment. Hadar Holding AS, through Intership AS is exposed to and have the rights to variable returns from its investment in Intership SA and has the ability to use its power over Intership SA to affect the amount of the Group's returns, hence Intership SA is included in the consolidated financial statements of Hadar Holding AS.



## Note 5 - Operating income

The Group's operating income is mainly generated from time charter contracts. The Group also has other operating income from sale of consultancy, administration hours, and other services accounted for as service obligations according to IFRS 15.

<b>Income from contracts with customers</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Consultant, administration hours, and other income	1 629	5 800
<b>Total income from contracts with customers</b>	<b>1 629</b>	<b>5 800</b>

Revenues from contracts with customers are usually prepaid and invoiced the first day in each month with a due date of 0-15 days. Most revenues are from time charter contracts. The Group therefore has no material contract assets or liabilities.

<b>Income from time charter contracts</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Charter income	275 800	237 220
<b>Total income from time charter contracts</b>	<b>275 800</b>	<b>237 220</b>

Time charter contracts consist of a service element within the range from 45 % to 55 % in 2021 and from 45 % to 55 % in 2020.

The Group's customers are usually large international salmon farmers. The time charter contracts are typically multi-year long. Customers may have options to extend for an additional two to three years.

<b>Future undiscounted payments from time charter contracts</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
< 1 year	260 331	279 255
1-2 years	227 020	260 454
2-3 years	127 050	203 274
3-4 years	54 489	110 825
4-5 years	55 851	54 925
> 5 years	57 247	113 168
<b>Total</b>	<b>781 987</b>	<b>1 021 901</b>

<b>Geographical distribution</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Europe	159 772	156 409
Americas	117 657	86 611
<b>Total</b>	<b>277 429</b>	<b>243 020</b>

The geographical distribution reflects all income from both time charter contracts and consultant and administration hours.



## Note 6 - Payroll expenses and other operating expenses

Payroll expenses	2021	2020
Salaries	21 190	18 675
Social security tax	3 799	3 095
Pension cost	1 326	1 042
Other remuneration	728	2 692
<b>Total payroll expenses</b>	<b>27 042</b>	<b>25 504</b>

Average number of landbased employees during the financial year: 21 16

The Group is required to have a pension scheme in accordance with the Norwegian occupational pension act ("lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon"). The Group has both a defined contribution plan and a defined benefit plan, see note 8.

## Remuneration to Management and board members 2021

Management	Board			Other		Total
	remuneration	Salary	Bonus*	Pension	Compensation	
Ole Peter Bandal, CEO	-	2 288	1 200	104	8	3 600
Geir Sandnes, CFO	-	1 507	500	94	8	2 109
Kjetil Opshaug, COO	-	1 637	500	96	9	2 243
Håvard Grøntvedt, Business Development Director 50 %	-	819	300	52	8	1 178

The management may be entitled to a bonus based on the result of the Group and operational performance.

\* Bonus paid to management and board members in 2021 was accrued in 2020.

## Remuneration to Management and board members 2020

Management				Other		Total
	Salary	Bonus	Pension	Compensation		
Ole Peter Bandal, CEO	2 228	780	116	13	3 136	
Geir Sandnes, CFO	1 338	100	96	10	1 544	
Kjetil Opshaug, COO	1 588	325	100	10	2 023	
Håvard Grøntvedt, Business Development Director 50 %	794	200	57	10	1 061	

No remuneration has been paid to members of the Board in 2020 or 2021.

Specification of auditor's fee	2021	2020
Statutory audit fee*	582	928
Other assurance services	30	48
Tax advisory fee (incl. technical assistance with tax return)	92	148
Other assistance (incl. Technical assistance with financial statements)	369	365
<b>Total audit fees</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>1 489</b>

\* Statutory audit fee for 2020 includes technical assistance with financial statements.

VAT is not included in the fees specified above.



## Note 7 - Operating expenses vessels and Crew expenses

Crew expenses	2021	2020
Salary/wages	65 799	62 534
Net salary refund scheme	-20 611	-17 686
Social security fees	5 222	5 141
Pension expenses	4 724	296
Travel expenses crew	8 348	5 753
Other crewing expenses	5 052	3 527
<b>Total crew expenses</b>	<b>68 535</b>	<b>59 566</b>

Average number of crewing employees during the financial year: 100 88

Operating expenses vessels	2021	2020
Repair and maintenance	12 199	11 494
Communication	1 655	1 324
Insurance	5 316	4 020
Other operating expenses vessels	4 117	7 119
<b>Total operating expenses vessels</b>	<b>23 286</b>	<b>23 957</b>

## Note 8 - Pensions

The Group's defined benefit pension scheme was terminated during 2020 and the employees included in this scheme have entered a defined contribution scheme. The total costs related to the defined benefit pension scheme in 2020 was MNOK 1.366. After the termination of the defined benefit pension scheme, the pension premium fund was valued at MNOK 0.992 as of 31.12.2020. For 2021, the only pension scheme is the defined contribution scheme in accordance with the Norwegian law on required occupational pension ("Lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon").

The year's pension cost is calculated as follows:	2021	2020
Costs related to termination of pension scheme	-	1 366
Defined contribution pension	2 018	1 597
<b>Total pension cost for the year</b>	<b>2 018</b>	<b>2 963</b>

Number of employees covered by the scheme: 0 0

Change in gross pension obligation	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Benefit obligation 1.1	-	5 092
Present value of pensions earned this year	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Termination of pension scheme	-	-5 092
<b>Gross pension obligation 31.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Change in gross plan assets	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Fair value of plan assets 1.1	992	4 730
Used for payment of defined contribution scheme	-992	-
Termination of pension scheme	-	-3 738
<b>Fair value of plan assets 31.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>992</b>

Fair value of plan assets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period (level 1). For details of gains/losses, see note 17.

<b>Net pension obligation 31.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-992</b>
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Changes in the pension obligation:		
Net obligation 1.1	-992	362
Pension costs recognized in the income statement	992	1 366
Termination of pension scheme	-	-2 720
<b>Net pension obligation 31.12</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>-992</b>



## Note 9 - Vessels and other fixed assets

	Vessels	Vessels under construction**	Periodic maintenance and other equipment	Right-of-use asset*	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>960 356</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19 512</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>981 696</b>
<b>Acquisition cost at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>991 624</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24 476</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>1 018 307</b>
Additions	210 809	72 809	28 465	345	312 428
Disposals	-	-	-35	-	-35
<b>Acquisition cost at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1 202 433</b>	<b>72 809</b>	<b>52 906</b>	<b>2 552</b>	<b>1 330 700</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2020</b>	<b>31 268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 964</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>36 610</b>
Depreciation	33 340	-	7 894	407	41 641
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation 31 December 2020</b>	<b>64 608</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 858</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>78 251</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1 137 825</b>	<b>72 809</b>	<b>40 049</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>1 252 449</b>
<b>Acquisition cost at 1 January 2021</b>	<b>1 202 433</b>	<b>72 809</b>	<b>52 906</b>	<b>2 552</b>	<b>1 330 700</b>
Additions	-	113 619	53 903	3 941	171 464
Disposals	-434	-	-	-	-434
<b>Acquisition cost at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>1 201 999</b>	<b>186 427</b>	<b>106 810</b>	<b>6 493</b>	<b>1 501 730</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2021</b>	<b>64 608</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 858</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>78 251</b>
Depreciation	36 308	-	16 402	870	53 580
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation 31 December 2021</b>	<b>100 917</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29 260</b>	<b>1 655</b>	<b>131 832</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>1 101 083</b>	<b>186 427</b>	<b>77 550</b>	<b>4 839</b>	<b>1 369 898</b>
Useful life	21-38 years	N/A	3-10 years	5-6 years	
Depreciation plan	Straight-line method	Not amortized	Straight-line method	Straight-line method	

\*Reference is made to note 23 for a specification of leases.

\*\*The company has entered into a shipbuilding contracts for two new well boats.



## Note 10 - Intangible assets

	Goodwill*	Customer contracts	Software and other intangibles	Total
<b>Acquisition cost 1 January 2020</b>	13 120	77 396	1 555	92 070
Additions			-	-
Disposals			-635	-635
<b>Acquisition cost 31 December 2020</b>	13 120	77 396	920	91 436
<b>Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2020</b>	0	40 696	47	40 743
Depreciation	-	22 650	198	22 848
Disposals			-	0
<b>Accumulated depreciation 31 December 2020</b>	-	63 346	245	63 592
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	13 120	14 050	674	27 844
<b>Acquisition cost 1 January 2021</b>	13 120	77 396	920	91 436
Additions			-	-
Disposals			-	-
<b>Acquisition cost 31 December 2021</b>	13 120	77 396	920	91 436
<b>Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2021</b>	0	63 346	245	63 592
Depreciation	-	9 550	182	9 732
Disposals			-	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation 31 December 2021</b>	-	72 896	427	73 323
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	13 120	4 500	493	18 112
Useful life		1-5 years	5 years	
Depreciation plan		Straight-line method	Straight-line method	

\* Hadar Holding group consist of the parent company Hadar Holding AS (with limited activity), Intership AS (Parent company of subgroup, with administration of the remaining subsidiaries), 5 ship owning companies, one staffing company, one administrative company and one company with limited activity. The companies are closely integrated and mutually dependent on each other.

Based on this, management is of the opinion that the Hadar Holding Group must be viewed as one cash generating unit ("CGU"). All capitalized goodwill is related to this CGU. To assess the recoverable amount, value in use is calculated. A valuation has been made using cash flow prognosis. The key assumptions for cash flows are prognosis for income and operating margin. Scenario analysis for future growth, estimated operation margin and different multiples based on cash flows are used to calculate value in use. Based on this a internal rate of return is calculated.

The sensitivity analysis indicate that no realistic multiple gives a lower value in use than the carrying value. The amount paid for Hadar Holding in 2018 were NOK 113,5 million.

Nothing has happened since these calculations were made that would indicate that they should be re-evaluated. In the company's opinion, there is nothing to indicate that there is a need to write down the carrying value of goodwill.



## Note 11 - Categories of Financial Instruments

31.12.2021	Note	Financial instruments at FVTPL*	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Non-current receivables	15, 20, 23		67 405	67 405
Accounts receivables	15		7 551	7 551
Derivative financial instruments		2 996		2 996
Other short-term receivables	15, 23		23 782	23 782
Cash and bank deposits	16		183 830	183 830
<b>Total financial assets</b>		2 996	282 568	285 564
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging**		25 662		25 662
Derivative financial instruments held for trading at FVPL		4 694		4 694
Non-current interest-bearing debt	12, 13		1 287 070	1 287 070
Current interest-bearing debt	12, 13		111 075	111 075
Accounts payables			9 036	9 036
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		30 356	1 407 182	1 437 537

\* All derivatives are used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as "held for trading" for accounting purposes and are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

\*\* The derivative financial instruments are used for hedging the currency risk related to the Group's two newbuilds.

31.12.2020	Note	Financial instruments at FVTPL*	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Non-current receivables	15, 20, 24	992	81 156	82 148
Accounts receivables	15	-	8 069	8 069
Derivative financial instruments		1 711	-	1 711
Other short-term receivables	15, 24	-	20 083	20 083
Cash and bank deposits	16	-	39 443	39 443
<b>Total financial assets</b>		2 702	148 276	150 978
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments		5 086	-	5 086
Non-current interest-bearing debt	12, 13	-	1 082 506	1 082 506
Current interest-bearing debt	12, 13	-	81 286	81 286
Accounts payables		-	12 686	12 686
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		5 086	1 176 478	1 181 564

\* The Group's financial instruments valued at fair value through profit or loss consists of forward exchange contracts in EUR and USD, and net pension funds (see note 8 for details). Forward exchange contracts with maturity dates in 2022 are classified as short-term assets/liabilities. The contracts are valued based on observable market data at period end (level 2). Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. See note 17 for amounts recognised in profit or loss.

01.01.2020	Note	Financial instruments at FVTPL*	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Non-current receivables	15, 20, 24	-	-	-
Accounts receivables	15	-	6 187	6 187
Derivative financial instruments		-	-	-
Other short-term receivables	15, 24	-	15 786	15 786
Cash and bank deposits	16	-	42 512	42 512
<b>Total financial assets</b>		2 702	148 276	150 978
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments		-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing debt	12, 13	-	805 538	805 538
Current interest-bearing debt	12, 13	-	72 009	72 009
Accounts payables		-	13 373	13 373
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		-	890 921	890 921



## Note 12 - Interest-bearing debt

<b>Non-current interest-bearing debt</b>	<b>Interest rate</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>01.01.2020</b>
Non-current interest-bearing debt to related parties	10 %	505 912	391 794	297 523
Non-current interest-bearing debt to financial institutions	NIBOR/LIBOR + 2,75 % margin	758 112	661 767	506 351
Lease liabilities*		23 046	28 945	1 664
<b>Total non-current interest-bearing debt</b>		<b>1 287 070</b>	<b>1 082 506</b>	<b>805 538</b>

<b>Current interest-bearing debt</b>				
1st year's principal repayments	NIBOR/LIBOR + 2,75 % margin	70 018	70 890	67 772
Accrued interest	NIBOR/LIBOR + 2,75 % margin	5 463	2 226	3 832
Lease liabilities*		9 345	8 169	405
Repayment vendor financint incl. Accrued interest		26 250		
<b>Total current interest-bearing debt</b>		<b>111 075</b>	<b>81 286</b>	<b>72 009</b>

\* Reference is made to note 23 for a specification of leases.

Intership refinanced its long-term loans from financial institutions in 2021. The refinancing included repayment of all previous loans from financial institutions. The interest-bearing debt to financial institutions are balloon loans with due date before 31.12.2026.

For a reconciliation of changes in financial liabilities from financing activities, reference is made to note 13. Bank loans and other long-term liabilities are secured by mortgage of some of the Group's assets.

<b>Liabilities secured by mortgage</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>01.01.2020</b>
Liabilities to financial institutions	833 592	734 883	577 955
<b>Total liabilities secured by mortgage</b>	<b>833 592</b>	<b>734 883</b>	<b>577 955</b>

The following assets are pledged as security for long-term debt:

<b>Pledged assets</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>01.01.2020</b>
Vessels	1 287 510	1 210 633	956 697
Equipment and other movables	77 550	40 049	18 227
Accounts and other receivables	31 333	21 945	21 945
Cash	181 519	36 797	35 870
<b>Carrying amount of pledged assets</b>	<b>1 577 912</b>	<b>1 309 424</b>	<b>1 032 738</b>
<b>Assets are also placed as security for:</b>			
Guarantee commitments*	309 428	196 630	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>309 428</b>	<b>196 630</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Guarantee issued in Euro, amounting to Euro 30 980 000. Amount presented above converted to NOK at exchange rates applicable as of 31.12.2021.

### Covenants

The Group is subject to financial covenants related to its external interest-bearing loan facilities. The key financial covenants for the loan facilities are as follows:

- Intership shall on a consolidated basis at all times have an aggregate cash balance equalling no less than NOK 35 000 000
- Booked Equity on a consolidated basis, including liabilities to related parties, shall not at any time be less than thirty per cent (30 %) of the assets.
- The market value of the vessels shall be at least equal to 125 % of the long term debt.
- Leverage ratio through 2022 shall not exceed 6.0.
- The EBITDA from vessels on fixed employment (with a minimum of 3 months remaining) shall be equal to minimum eighty per cent (80 %) of the next six (6) months Debt Service.

Hadar Holding AS was not in breach with any of its financial covenants as of 31 December 2021 or as of December 31 2020.



## Note 13 - Financial liabilities

### Undiscounted contractual cash flows financial liabilities

31.12.2021	Remaining period						Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	> 5 years	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Non-current interest-bearing debt*		150 504	146 720	142 937	1 001 320	505 912	1 947 393
Current interest-bearing debt	75 481						75 481
Interest on interest-bearing debt	39 064	45 609	41 800	37 991	34 182		198 645
Leasing liabilities	9 345	10 410	10 287	3 054	267	-	33 363
Derivative financial instruments	29 892	317	146	-	-	-	30 356
Other non-current liabilities	26 250						26 250
Accounts payables	9 036						9 036
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>189 068</b>	<b>206 840</b>	<b>198 954</b>	<b>183 982</b>	<b>1 035 769</b>	<b>505 912</b>	<b>2 320 524</b>

\* Cash outflows in regard to non-current interest-bearing debt includes payments related to NOK 540 million of debt accrued during 2022.

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities from financing activities are disclosed below:

	Interest-bearing debt to related parties	Interest-bearing debt to financial institutions	Lease liabilities*	Total
<b>31.12.2020</b>	391 794	734 887	37 111	1 163 792
Proceeds from issuance of new long-term liabilities	68 414	830 000	-	898 414
Payment of long-term liabilities	-	-737 917	-8 661	-746 579
Foreign exchange movement	-	1 160	-	1 160
Other changes	45 641	5 463	3 941	55 045
<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>505 849</b>	<b>833 593</b>	<b>32 392</b>	<b>1 371 833</b>

\* Reference is made to note 23 for a specification of leases.

	Interest-bearing debt to related parties	Interest-bearing debt to financial institutions	Lease liabilities*	Total
<b>01.01.2020</b>	297 523	577 955	2 069	877 547
Proceeds from issuance of new long-term liabilities	63 040	783 001		846 041
Payment of long-term liabilities		-611 430	-5 898	-617 328
Foreign exchange movement		-14 639		-14 639
Other changes	31 231		40 939	72 170
<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>391 794</b>	<b>734 887</b>	<b>37 111</b>	<b>1 163 791</b>

\* Reference is made to note 24 for a specification of leases.

## Note 14 - Other liabilities

Other long-term liabilities	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	01.01.2020
Vendor financing*		25 000	25 000
Loan from customers	1 746	2 290	2 833
Other long-term liabilities	136	210	-
<b>Total other long-term liabilities</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>27 500</b>	<b>27 833</b>

\* Vendor financing relates to the purchase of a vessel. The vendor financing is to be repaid in full in 2022.

Other short-term liabilities	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	01.01.2020
Public duties payable	12 171	12 370	9 601
Holiday pay	2 504	1 814	1 550
Accrued salary	5 947	7 251	2 254
Loan from customers	-	-	3 000
Other short-term liabilities	9 210	3 540	19 188
<b>Total other short-term liabilities</b>	<b>29 832</b>	<b>24 976</b>	<b>35 593</b>



## Note 15 - Accounts receivables and other receivables

<b>Accounts receivables</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>01.01.2020</b>
Accounts receivables from customers at nominal value	7 551	8 069	6 187
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-
<b>Total accounts receivables</b>	<b>7 551</b>	<b>8 069</b>	<b>6 187</b>

<b>Other short-term receivables</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>01.01.2020</b>
Prepayment purchase of vessel 2020			6 250
Receivable Norwegian Maritime Authority, net salary allowance for seafarers	7 423	5 701	5 600
Short-term lease receivable	8 741	8 360	
Other short-term receivables	7 618	6 009	3 907
<b>Total other short-term receivables</b>	<b>23 782</b>	<b>20 070</b>	<b>15 757</b>

The Group does not have allowance for credit losses. An impairment analysis is performed at 31 December 2020 to measure expected credit losses. All material receivables as of 31 Desember 2020 have been settled in 2021 and there is no expected credit losses on the outstanding receivables.

As of 31 December the ageing analysis of accounts receivables is as follows:

<b>Ageing analysis of accounts receivables</b>	<b>Past due but not impaired</b>				
	<b>Not due</b>	<b>&lt; 30 days</b>	<b>31-90 days</b>	<b>&gt; 90 days</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accounts receivables at 31.12.2021	5 257	2 075	219		7 551
Accounts receivables at 31.12.2020	7 798	272	-	-	8 069

For details regarding the Group's procedures on managing credit risk, reference is made to note 18.

## Note 16 - Cash and bank deposits

<b>Cash and cash deposits</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>01.01.2020</b>
Cash, unrestricted	181 519	37 260	40 569
Cash, restricted	2 311	2 183	1 943
<b>Total cash and cash and bank deposits</b>	<b>183 830</b>	<b>39 443</b>	<b>42 512</b>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Restricted cash consists of withholding tax on behalf of employees amounting to NOK 2.3 million as of December 31 2021, NOK 2.2 million as of December 31 2020, and NOK 1.9 million as of January 1 2020.

Cash and bank deposits include cash, bank deposits, and other short-term investments which immediately and with minimal exchange risk, can be converted into known cash amounts, with due dates less than three months from purchase date.



## Note 17 - Financial items

Finance income	2021	2020
Other interest income	94	68
Lease interest income	1 536	1 391
Foreign exchange gains	21 903	16 841
Gain on derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss	1 677	-
Other financial income	642	4 246
<b>Total finance income</b>	<b>25 852</b>	<b>22 547</b>

Finance expenses	2021	2020
Interest expense to related parties	44 859	32 256
Lease interest expenses	1 507	1 301
Other Interest expenses	26 293	27 251
Interest expense on vendor financing	1 250	-
Foreign exchange loss	35 226	3 755
Loss on derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	3 375
Other financial expenses	7 333	881
<b>Total finance expenses</b>	<b>116 468</b>	<b>68 818</b>

## Note 18 - Financial risk and capital management

### Overview

The group's financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings as well as trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has accounts and other receivables and cash which derive directly from its operations. The Group is exposed to market, credit, liquidity and capital risk. The risk management policies used by the group to manage these risks are discussed below.

Risk management is carried out by Group management with assistance from its owners under policies approved by the Board. All risk management activities are carried out by personnel with the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows for a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise two types of risks: interest-rate and currency. Financial instruments affected by market risk are mainly loans and borrowings, accounts receivables and accounts payables.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest-rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows for a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Group has loans with a floating interest rate. A general increase in the interest rate of 1 percentage point would negatively affect the results by NOK 9.6 million in 2021, and correspondingly, a general decrease in interest rate of 1 percentage point would have a positive impact on the result by NOK 9.6 million.

#### Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes to foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency which is not the group's functional currency. The group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to loans and net investments to foreign subsidiaries. The Group's management monitors exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly. Based on the composition of the Group's operating income and operating expenses, liabilities in USD and forward contracts entered into at 31.12.2021, a change in the exchange rate will affect the Group's result for the coming year as follows:

- An increase in the USD/NOK exchange rate by NOK 1.00 decreases the profit before tax by NOK 18.1 million

### Derivatives

Where all relevant criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to remove the accounting mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. The Group hedges foreign currency purchases, and the group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item. The group therefore performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.



Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as "held for trading" for accounting purposes and are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

As of December 31, 2021 the group's only fair value hedging is related to two newbuilds, and is summarised as follow:

Carrying amount of the hedged item, recognised as "vessels" in the balance sheet	186 427
Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount	25 662

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Group has procedures which aim to minimize such losses. Intership aims to reduce its liquidity risk by holding sufficient cash at any time to be able to finance its operations and planned investments. Intership maintains an active liquidity management. Surplus cash funds are deposited in banks.

See note 13 for an overview of the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities with corresponding cash flow effect.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily accounts receivables), and from its financing activities.

The Group manage its credit risks by trading only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures, which include an assessment of credit rating, short-term liquidity and financial position. The Group obtains sufficient collateral (where appropriate) from customers as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, with the result that the Group's exposure to losses has been insignificant and the overall credit risk is assessed as low.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due. For an overview of the ageing of trade receivables and the expected credit losses recognized for trade receivables and contract assets, please refer to Note 15.

#### Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The ongoing Interest Rate Benchmark Reform will replace existing inter-bank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative risk-free rates. The IASB has made amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 as a response to the ongoing reform. The amendments have been effective from 1 January 2021 and cover the effects on the financial statements when interest rate benchmarks are replaced by alternative benchmark rates due to the reform. The amendments introduce a practical expedient to account for a change in the basis for determination of cash flows when the interest rate benchmarks are changed. The change needs to meet two conditions to be applicable for the practical expedient:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the IBOR reform, and
- the new bases for determining cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous one.

Under the practical expedient, the changes that meet these requirements are treated as changes to a floating interest rate, thus not resulting in a modification gain or loss in the income statement.

As described in Note 12, the Group has financial liabilities with both NIBOR and USD LIBOR as reference rates. The total USD LIBOR-related exposure at year end was MNOK 176. The transition date for LIBOR USD is set at end-March 2023. The Group's total NIBOR exposure at year end was MNOK 654. Currently there is no decision on the transition date for NIBOR, however the reference rate for this exposure could also be changed in the forthcoming years. The Group is also exposed to EURIBOR through the guarantee commitments in EUR set forth in Note 12. EURIBOR ceased on 31 December 2021, however the guarantees are not reflected in the balance sheet, hence the change has no effect on the financial statements.

#### Capital management

The Group focuses on having a capital structure that supports its business. The group manages its capital needs and makes adjustment to it, in light of changes in economic or commercial conditions. The Group's owners provide capital when it is decided necessary to complete material investments.



## Note 19 - Share capital and shareholder information

The share capital in Hadar Holding AS consists of the following:

Share capital in Hadar Holding AS	Number of shares	Nominal Value	Balance Sheet
At 1 January 2020	180 407 759	0,10	18 041
At 31 December 2020	223 146 339	0,10	22 315
At 31 December 2021	242 262 576	0,10	24 226

## Ownership structure

The Group's shareholders at 31.12.2021					
Shareholders in Intership AS	Preference				Ownership
	shares	A1 Shares	A2 Shares	B Shares	
ASO LUX 3 S.A.R.L.	223 627 486	3 789 775		4 502	93,9 %
EHS Rederi AS	3 983 380		67 505		1,7 %
H. Grøntvedt AS	2 506 446		42 477	54 667	1,1 %
Noea AS	2 065 687		35 007	54 667	0,9 %
Panema AS	4 773 641		80 898	54 667	2,0 %
Harejsnærsagt AS	679 383		11 513	19 960	0,3 %
Peter Rigg	392 723		6 655	11 538	0,2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>238 028 746</b>	<b>3 789 775</b>	<b>244 055</b>	<b>200 001</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The main office of Hadar Holding AS is located at Raffelneset 6, 6060 Hareid, Norway. Consolidated financial statements are prepared by Hadar Holding AS according to NGAAP and may be requested at Raffelneset 6, 6060 Hareid, Norway.

## Shares owned by members of the board and the General Manager of Intership AS

Ole Peter Brandal, Håvard Grøntvedt, Kjetil Opshaug and Geir K. Sandnes have indirect ownership in the company through their investments in Panema AS, H. Grøntvedt AS, Noea AS and Harejsnærsagt AS, who owns shares in Hadar Holding AS.

## Dividend

The Group did not pay out any dividend in 2021 or 2020.

## Note 20 - Income tax

The Group's operations are subject to income tax in Norway (22 %), Canada (27 %) and Chile (27 %).

The ship owning companies located in Norway are all part of the Norwegian Tonnage Tax regime, which in effect entails no tax on operational profits, only a specific tax based on each vessels net tonnage. Net financial income is taxed with current tax rate (22 %).

Income tax expense	2021	2020
Current income tax*	-2 227	2 620
Changes in deferred tax	952	-501
<b>Tax expense on profit/loss</b>	<b>-1 275</b>	<b>2 120</b>

\*In the Chilean company, the income tax is not payable due to the Lay Austral grant.

Taxable income	2021	2020
Profit/loss before tax	36 329	66 849
Permanent differences	-56 496	-54 639
Change in temporary differences	-5 381	-48 421
Effect of transition to IFRS	-	-3 015
Interest limited of deduction	629	629
<b>Taxable income</b>	<b>-24 919</b>	<b>-38 597</b>

Tax payable in the balance	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	01.01.2020
Tax payable on this year's result	57	1 873	1 520
Tax payable on previous year's result		930	-
<b>Total tax payable in the balance</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2 803</b>	<b>1 520</b>

Temporary differences	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	01.01.2020
Tangible assets	88	87,53	
Profit and loss account	742	742,32	
Other differences	2 121	2 120,86	
Pension/premium liabilities	-266	-265,69	
<b>Total temporary differences</b>	<b>-394</b>	<b>-1 983</b>	<b>2 685</b>

Accumulated loss to be brought forward*	-65 957	-45 790	-39 341
Interest limited of deduction	-629	-629	-629
Not included in the deferred tax calculation	60 618	47 420	37 972
<b>Basis for calculation of deferred tax</b>	<b>-6 362</b>	<b>-981</b>	<b>688</b>

Deferred tax asset(-)/liability	-1 301	-349	151
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\* The accumulated loss to be brought forward is incurred by Norwegian entities in the Group and has no expiry date.

One of the subsidiaries has a tax credit regarding assets included in investment projects in the 11th and 12th regions and in the Palena province in Chile. This credit offsets corporate income tax for this subsidiary. In the balance sheet, the credit is classified as a non-current receivable, as it can be applied until 2055, and amounts to NOK 47 504 thousand.



## Note 21 - Group Structure

The following subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Hadar Holding AS:

Consolidated entity	Office location	Currency	Share	Controls?
Intership AS	Hareid, Norway	NOK	100 %	Yes
Intership Norge AS	Hareid, Norway	NOK	100 %	Yes
Intership Crew AS	Hareid, Norway	NOK	100 %	Yes
Intership West AS	Hareid, Norway	NOK	100 %	Yes
Intership Nord AS	Hareid, Norway	NOK	100 %	Yes
Intership East AS	Hareid, Norway	NOK	100 %	Yes
Intership North West AS	Hareid, Norway	NOK	100 %	Yes
Intership SA*	Puerto Montt, Chile	CLP	49 %	Yes
Intership BC Corp	Campbell River, B.C. Canada	CAD	100 %	Yes

\*Intership SA in Chile is consolidated in the group financial statements as Intership AS controls the entity.

## Note 22 - Related party transactions

Related parties are members of the board, shareholders, senior management in the parent company and associated companies. Note 19, 21 and 22 provides information about the Group's structure, including details of the subsidiaries and

Related Party 31.01.2021	Sale of services	Purchase of services	Interest-bearing debt	Interest expense	Other short-term liabilities
Owners	-	-	505 849	44 859	11 412
Njord Marine Service Ltd.	-	103	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>103</b>	<b>505 849</b>	<b>44 859</b>	<b>11 412</b>

Related Party 31.12.2020	Sale of services	Purchase of services	Interest-bearing debt	Interest expense	Other short-term liabilities
Owners	-	-	391 794	32 256	-
Njord Marine Service Ltd.	49	41	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>391 794</b>	<b>32 256</b>	<b>-</b>

Related Party 01.01.2020	Sale of services	Purchase of services	Interest-bearing debt	Interest expense	Other short-term liabilities
Owners	-	-	297 523	24 280	-
Njord Marine Service Ltd.	187	41	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>297 523</b>	<b>24 280</b>	<b>-</b>



## Note 23 - Leases

### The Group as a lessee

#### Right-of-use assets

	Office space	Equipment	Total
<b>Acquisition cost at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 207</b>
Additions	345	-	345
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>Acquisition cost at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2 552</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 552</b>
Additions	3 635	306	3 941
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>Acquisition cost at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>6 187</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>6 493</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>378</b>
Depreciation	407	-	407
Disposals	-	-	-
Reclassification to PP&E	-	-	-
<b>Depreciation and impairment at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>785</b>
Depreciation	818	51	870
Disposals	-	-	-
Reclassification to PP&E	-	-	-
<b>Depreciation and impairment at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1 655</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 828</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 767</b>
<b>Balance at December 2021</b>	<b>4 583</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>4 839</b>
Lease term	5-6 Years	3 Years	
Depreciation plan	Straight-line	Straight-line	

#### Office space

The Group leases office space. The Group's lease of office space includes an option to extend the lease term which may be exercised within six months prior to the expiration of the original lease term. The Group has assessed that it is not reasonably certain that options are exercised.

#### Leases recognised in other operating expenses

The lease expenses in the period related to short-term leases and low-value assets and variable lease payments are included in other operating expenses with NOK 161 thousand in 2021 and NOK 200 thousand in 2020 in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The payments are presented in the Group's operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

#### Lease liabilities

	Office space	Equipment	Total
<b>Total lease liabilities at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 060</b>
New lease liabilities recognized during the year	345	40 594	40 939
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	-258	-4 329	-4 597
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability	-85	-1 215	-1 301
<b>Total lease liabilities at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>35 050</b>	<b>37 111</b>
New lease liabilities recognized during the year	3 635	306	3 941
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	-759	-6 385	-7 154
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability	-157	-1 340	-1 507
<b>Total lease liabilities at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>4 760</b>	<b>27 630</b>	<b>32 391</b>
Current lease liabilities (note 12)	1 228	8 116	9 345
Non-current lease liabilities (note 12)	3 532	19 514	23 046
<b>Undiscounted lease liabilities and maturity of cash outflows</b>			
< 1 year		9 345	8 159
1-2 years		10 410	9 582
2-3 years		10 287	9 608
3-4 years		3 054	9 569
4-5 years		267	2 670
> 5 years		-	-
<b>Total undiscounted lease liabilities</b>		<b>33 363</b>	<b>39 598</b>

### The Group as a lessor

As described in note 5, Hadar Holding's revenue from time charter contracts contains a lease in accordance with IFRS 16. The bareboat element in the time charter contracts is considered as an operating lease with a non-cancellable lease term between 3 and 5 years. The Group has classified these leases as operating because they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the counterparties. The lease payment in these contracts are generally fixed over the lease term.

#### Subleases

The Group has subleased equipment installed at one vessel, classified as a financial sublease as the head lease and sublease has the same underlying lease term.

Lease income from finance leases	2021	2020
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	1 536	1 391
Gain on sublease contract	-	3 686
<b>Total income from finance leases</b>	<b>1 536</b>	<b>5 078</b>
<b>Finance leases receivables</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
Non-current finance lease receivables	21 148	29 889
Current finance lease receivables	8 741	8 360
<b>Total finance lease receivables</b>	<b>29 889</b>	<b>38 249</b>
<b>Undiscounted lease receivables and maturity of cash outflows</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>
< 1 year	8 741	8 360
1-3 years	21 148	27 433
> 3 years	-	2 456
<b>Total undiscounted lease receivables at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>29 889</b>	<b>38 249</b>



## Note 24 - First time adoption of IFRS

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 represents the first consolidated financial statements of Hadar Holding AS in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU).

Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared to comply with IFRS applicable as at 31 December 2021, with comparative numbers for the year ended 31 December 2020. In preparing the financial statements, the opening balance of financial position was prepared as at 1 January 2020, the date of transition to IFRS.

The following note explains the adjustments made by Hadar Holding AS in its transition to IFRS from NGAAP as of 1 January 2020 and for the period ended 31 December 2020.

IFRS 1 includes selected optional exemptions related to certain leases at transition to IFRS. The Group has chosen to apply the following exemption:

- All assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements of Intership AS (first time adoption in 2020) are measured at the same carrying amounts as in the consolidated financial statements of Intership AS, after adjusting for any consolidation and equity accounting

### Reconciliation of equity and financial position as of 1 January 2020

Amounts in NOK 1000	Notes	NGAAP	IFRS adjustments	IFRS
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Vessels and other fixed assets	A, B	976 209	5 487	981 696
Goodwill	C	8 746	4 373	13 120
Software and similar intangibles		38 208		38 208
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1 023 163</b>	<b>9 861</b>	<b>1 033 024</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Inventories		2 909		2 909
Accounts receivables	G	6 187		6 187
Other short-term receivables		15 854	-68	15 786
Cash and bank deposits		42 512		42 512
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>67 463</b>	<b>-68</b>	<b>67 394</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1 090 626</b>	<b>9 792</b>	<b>1 100 418</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Share capital		18 041		18 041
Share premium	J	118 302	7 695	125 997
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>136 342</b>	<b>7 695</b>	<b>144 038</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Pension liabilities	D	266	96	362
Deferred tax liability		151		151
Non-current interest-bearing debt	E,F	871 646	-66 108	805 538
Other long-term liabilities		27 833		27 833
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>899 897</b>	<b>-66 012</b>	<b>833 885</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Current interest-bearing debt	G	-	72 009	72 009
Accounts payables		13 373		13 373
Current tax	I	1 530	-9	1 520
Other short-term liabilities	H	39 484	-3 891	35 593
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>54 387</b>	<b>68 109</b>	<b>122 495</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>954 284</b>	<b>2 097</b>	<b>956 380</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1 090 626</b>	<b>9 792</b>	<b>1 100 418</b>



A: "Vessels" and "Equipment and other movables" were previously presented on separate financial statement lines, but are now presented as "Vessels and other fixed assets".

B: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 5.5 reflects the recognized right-of-use asset less depreciation of the year related to leasing of office space (MNOK 1.8) and the difference between the recognized right-of-use asset as of 1 January 2019 and the acquisition cost as per February 2019 related to one vessel (MNOK 3.7).

C: Goodwill related to the purchase of shares in Intership AS is depreciated in the NGAAP financial statements, but goodwill is not depreciated according to IFRS. Impairment measurement does not indicate the need for impairment, and hence the value is adjusted to the original acquisition cost in a retrospective manner.

D: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 0.1 reflects the accumulated recognition of actuarial loss in OCI which was not previously recognized in the balance sheet as the "corridor method" was applied under NGAAP.

E: "Liabilities to financial institutions" and "Liabilities to group companies" were previously presented on separate financial statement lines but are now presented as "Non-current interest-bearing debt".

F: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 66,1 is related to reclassification of 1st years principal repayments on interest-bearing debt from "non-current interest-bearing debt" to "current interest-bearing debt" (MNOK 72) and the non-current lease liability recognized related to leasing of office space (MNOK 2,1) in accordance with IFRS 16.

G: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 72 is related to reclassification of 1st years principal repayments on interest-bearing debt from "non-current interest-bearing debt" to "current interest-bearing debt" (MNOK 67,8) and the current lease liability recognized related to leasing of office space (MNOK 1,67) in accordance with IFRS 16. The accrued interest (MNOK2,5), not paid to financial institutions is also included in the current interest-bearing debt.

G: "Public duties payable" was previously presented on a separate accounting line but is now a part of "Other short-term liabilities". Accounts receivables and prepayments from customers were presented separately and is now presented as net short-term liabilities. Accrued interest on interest-bearing debt has been reclassified to current interest-bearing debt.

I: Tonnage tax has previously been presented as current tax, but according to IFRS this is to be presented as an other short-term liabilities.

J: The IFRS adjustment in Share premium reflects changes in goodwill (MNOK 4,4) and the effect of IFRS 16 related to the acquisition cost

## Reconciliation of equity and financial position as of 31 December 2020

Amounts in NOK 1000	Notes	NGAAP	IFRS adjustments	IFRS
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Vessels and other fixed assets	A, B	1 247 151	5 298	1 252 449
Goodwill	C	6 123	6 997	13 120
Intangible assets		14 724		14 724
Deferred tax		349		349
Non-current derivative financial instruments	D	-	1 189	1 189
Non-current receivables	E	52 259	29 889	82 148
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1 320 606</b>	<b>43 373</b>	<b>1 363 979</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Inventories		3 174		3 174
Accounts receivables	F	10 637	-2 567	8 069
Short-term derivative financial assets	D	-	522	522
Other short-term receivables	E	11 723	8 360	20 083
Cash and bank deposits		39 443		39 443
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>64 977</b>	<b>6 315</b>	<b>71 291</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1 385 583</b>	<b>49 688</b>	<b>1 435 271</b>



## EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

### Equity

Share capital		22 315		22 315
Share premium reserve	G	162 684	13 430	176 114
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>184 998</b>	<b>13 430</b>	<b>198 429</b>

### Non-current liabilities

Non-current derivative financial liabilities	D	-	5 086	5 086
Non-current interest-bearing debt	H,I	736 032	346 473	1 082 506
Other long-term liabilities	H,I	419 294	-391 794	27 500
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1 155 326</b>	<b>-40 234</b>	<b>1 115 092</b>

### Current liabilities

Current interest-bearing debt	J	-	81 286	81 286
Accounts payables		12 686		12 686
Current tax		2 803		2 803
Other short-term liabilities	D, H	29 769	-4 794	24 976
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>45 258</b>	<b>76 492</b>	<b>121 751</b>

<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1 200 584</b>	<b>36 258</b>	<b>1 236 842</b>
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<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1 385 583</b>	<b>49 688</b>	<b>1 435 271</b>
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A: "Vessels" and "Periodic maintenance and other equipment" were previously presented on separate financial statement lines but are now presented as "Vessels and other fixed assets".

B: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 5.3 reflects the recognized right-of-use asset less depreciation of the year related to leasing of office space (MNOK 1.8) and the difference between the recognized right-of-use asset as of 1 January 2019 and the acquisition cost as per February 2019 related to one vessel (MNOK 3.5).

C: Goodwill related to the purchase of shares in Intership AS is depreciated in the NGAAP financial statements, but goodwill is not depreciated according to IFRS. Impairment measurement does not indicate the need for impairment, and hence the value is adjusted to the original acquisition cost.

D: Derivative financial instruments were previously presented accumulated as other short-term liabilities.

E: The adjustment in non-current receivables (MNOK 29.9) and other short term receivables (MNOK 8.4) are both related to the receivables from the Group's sublease. See note 23 for further details.

F: Prepayments from customers (2.6) were classified as other short-term liabilities according to NGAAP, but is included in accounts receivables according to IFRS.

G: The IFRS adjustment in other equity reflects the IFRS adjustments in P&L amounting to MNOK 5.4 (see table below), the cumulative IFRS adjustment related to goodwill (MNOK 7), and the adjustments of the vessel previously leased.

H: "Liabilities to financial institutions" and liabilities to owners classified as "Other long term liabilities" were previously presented on separate financial statement lines but are now presented as "Non-current interest-bearing debt".

I: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK is related to reclassification of 1st years principal repayments on interest-bearing debt from "non-current interest-bearing debt" to "current interest-bearing debt" (MNOK 70.9) and the non-current lease liability recognized related to leasing of office space (MNOK 1.7) in accordance with IFRS 16.

J: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 81.3 is related to reclassification of 1st years principal repayments on interest-bearing debt from "non-current interest-bearing debt" to "current interest-bearing debt" (MNOK 70.9) and the current lease liability according to information in note 23 (MNOK 8.2) in accordance with IFRS 16. The accrued interest (MNOK 2.2), not paid is also included in current interest-bearing debt.

H: "Public duties payable" was previously presented on a separate accounting line but is now a part of "Other short-term liabilities".



## Reconciliation of profit/loss for the year ended 31 December 2020

Amounts in NOK 1000	Notes	NGAAP	IFRS adjustments	IFRS
Charter income		237 220		237 220
Other operating income	A	6 076	-277	5 800
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>243 296</b>	<b>-277</b>	<b>243 020</b>
Payroll expenses		25 504		25 504
Crew expenses		59 566		59 566
Depreciation	B	66 579	-2 089	64 490
Operating expenses vessels		23 957		23 957
Other operating expenses		9 569	-49	9 520
<b>Operating expenses</b>		<b>185 175</b>	<b>-2 138</b>	<b>183 037</b>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>58 121</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>59 983</b>
Finance income	C, D	17 470	5 078	22 547
Finance expense	E, F	67 517	1 301	68 818
<b>Net financial income/expense</b>		<b>-50 048</b>	<b>3 777</b>	<b>-46 270</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>8 074</b>	<b>5 639</b>	<b>13 712</b>
Income tax expense		2 120	-	2 120
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>5 954</b>	<b>5 639</b>	<b>11 593</b>

## Other comprehensive income

Items which will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:

Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plan

-

Items which may be reclassified over profit and loss in subsequent periods:

Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations <sup>G</sup>

59

**Total comprehensive income for the year** 5 639 11 652

A: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 0.3 is related to reclassification of income related to the sublease, according to IFRS 16.

B: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK -2.1 reflects the change in depreciation as a result of IFRS 16 (MNOK 4.1) and the adjustment of depreciation of goodwill (MNOK -7)

C: "Other interest income" and "Other financial income" were previously presented on separate financial statement lines but are now presented as "Finance income".

D: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 5.1 is related to effect of gain on sublease contract (MNOK 3,7) and financial income on the net investment in the lease (MNOK 1.4). See note 23 for further details.

E: "Other interest expenses" and "Other financial expenses" were previously presented on separate financial statement lines but are now presented as "Finance expense".

F: The IFRS adjustment of MNOK 1.3 is related to interest expense on the lease liability under IFRS 16.

G: Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations is now presented as OCI. Under NGAAP, this was recognized directly in equity.



## Reconciliation of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2020

Amounts in NOK 1000	Notes	NGAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Profit before tax	A	8 074	5 639	13 712
Tax paid for the period		-95	-	-95
Gain/loss on sale of fixed assets		5	-	5
Depreciation	B	66 579	-2 089	64 490
Net interest income/expense	C		60 233	60 233
Change in inventory		-265	-	-265
Change in accounts receivables	D	-4 449	2 567	-1 882
Change in accounts payable		-687	-	-687
Difference in pension expenses and payments		-266	-	-266
Change in other accrual items	D, F	25 057	-39 966	-14 909
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>93 952</b>	<b>26 385</b>	<b>120 337</b>
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>				
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		20	-	20
Payments for purchase of fixed assets		-361 068	-0	-361 068
Payments received of principal portion of lease receivables	E		6 031	6 031
Interest received	C		1 459	1 459
<b>Net cash flows from investment activities</b>		<b>-361 048</b>	<b>7 490</b>	<b>-353 558</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Proceeds from issuance of new long-term liabilities		845 296		845 296
Payment of long-term liabilities		-611 430		-611 430
Proceeds from equity		30 160	-	30 160
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	E		-5 898	-5 898
Interest paid	C		-27 251	-27 251
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>264 027</b>	<b>-33 148</b>	<b>230 879</b>
Change in cash as a result of agio/disagio			-727	-727
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		-3 070		-3 070
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period		42 512		42 512
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>		<b>39 443</b>		<b>39 443</b>

A: The effect on result before tax of MNOK 5.6 reflects the adjustments described in the reconciliation of profit/loss for the year ended 31 December 2019 above.

B: The effect on depreciation of MNOK -2.1 reflects the change in depreciation as a result of IFRS 16 and goodwill, as described above.

C: Net interest income/expense has been reclassified from operating activities to investment activities (Interest income) and financing activities (Interest expenses). The interest expense on loan from owners is not paid, but accumulated and included in long-term interest bearing debt.

D: Accounts receivables is reclassified as net liabilities as a result of prepayments from customers.

E: The effect on payment of leasing of MNOK 5.9 is related to cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability under IFRS 16. The payment received (MNOK 6,0) is related to the sublease. See note 23 for further details.

F: Adjustment of previous year's cash flow. Main adjustment is related to accrued interest on loan from owners.



**Income statement**  
**HADAR HOLDING AS**

<b>Operating income and operating expenses</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Other expenses	2	244 155	560 964
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>244 155</u>	<u>560 964</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<u>-244 155</u>	<u>-560 964</u>
<b>Financial income and expenses</b>			
Interest income from group companies		8 967 933	2 425 414
Other interest income		270	475
Other financial income		0	693 989
Other interest expenses	9	44 858 575	32 255 658
Other financial expenses		0	789 939
<b>Net financial items</b>		<u>-35 890 372</u>	<u>-29 925 719</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<u>-36 134 527</u>	<u>-30 486 683</u>
Tax	6	0	0
<b>Annual net profit/loss</b>		<u>-36 134 527</u>	<u>-30 486 683</u>
<b>Attributable to</b>			
Loss brought forward		36 134 527	30 486 683
<b>Total brought forward</b>	7	<u>-36 134 527</u>	<u>-30 486 683</u>



**Balance sheet**  
**HADAR HOLDING AS**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
<i>Non-current financial assets</i>			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	456 476 674	456 476 674
<b>Total non-current financial assets</b>		<u>456 476 674</u>	<u>456 476 674</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>456 476 674</u>	<u>456 476 674</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<i>Receivables</i>			
Other short-term receivables		14 999	13 103
Receivables from group companies	5	204 974 592	107 693 907
<b>Total receivables</b>		<u>204 989 591</u>	<u>107 707 010</u>
<i>Cash and bank deposits</i>			
Cash and bank deposits		124 002	463 353
<b>Total cash and bank deposits</b>		<u>124 002</u>	<u>463 353</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>205 113 593</u>	<u>108 170 363</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>661 590 267</u>	<u>564 647 038</u>




**Balance sheet**  
**HADAR HOLDING AS**

Equity and liabilities	Note	2021	2020
<b>Equity</b>			
<i>Paid-up equity</i>			
Share capital	7, 8	24 226 258	22 314 634
Share premium		131 490 138	150 420 052
<b>Total paid-up equity</b>		<b><u>155 716 396</u></b>	<b><u>172 734 686</u></b>
<i>Retained earnings</i>			
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>7</b>	<b><u>155 716 396</u></b>	<b><u>172 734 686</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<i>Other non-current liabilities</i>			
Other non-current liabilities	4, 5, 9	505 848 871	391 793 602
<b>Total other long term liabilities</b>		<b><u>505 848 871</u></b>	<b><u>391 793 602</u></b>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade payables		25 000	25 000
Other current liabilities	5	0	93 750
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>25 000</u></b>	<b><u>118 750</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>505 873 871</u></b>	<b><u>391 912 352</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>661 590 267</u></b>	<b><u>564 647 038</u></b>

Hareid, 30.06.2022  
The board of HADAR HOLDING AS

\_\_\_\_\_  
Peter Martin Rigg  
Chairman of the board

  
Kjetil Opshaug  
Member of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Håvard Johannes Grøntvedt  
Member of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nicholas Toby Westcott  
Member of the board

  
Ole Peter Brandal  
Member of the board/General Manager

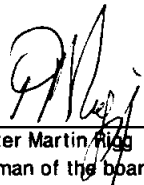


## Balance sheet

### HADAR HOLDING AS

Equity and liabilities	Note	2021	2020
<b>Equity</b>			
<b><i>Paid-up equity</i></b>			
Share capital	7, 8	24 226 258	22 314 634
Share premium		131 490 138	150 420 052
<b>Total paid-up equity</b>		<b><u>155 716 396</u></b>	<b><u>172 734 686</u></b>
<b><i>Retained earnings</i></b>			
<b>Total equity</b>	7	<b><u>155 716 396</u></b>	<b><u>172 734 686</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b><i>Other non-current liabilities</i></b>			
Other non-current liabilities	4, 5, 9	505 848 871	391 793 602
<b>Total other long term liabilities</b>		<b><u>505 848 871</u></b>	<b><u>391 793 602</u></b>
<b><i>Current liabilities</i></b>			
Trade payables		25 000	25 000
Other current liabilities	5	0	93 750
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>25 000</u></b>	<b><u>118 750</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>505 873 871</u></b>	<b><u>391 912 352</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>661 590 267</u></b>	<b><u>564 647 038</u></b>

Hareid, 30.06.2022  
The board of HADAR HOLDING AS

  
Peter Martin Rigg  
Chairman of the board

Kjetil Opshaug  
Member of the board

Håvard Johannes Grøntvedt  
Member of the board

Nicholas Toby Westcott  
Member of the board

Ole Peter Brandal  
Member of the board/General Manager



**Balance sheet**  
**HADAR HOLDING AS**


Equity and liabilities	Note	2021	2020
<b>Equity</b>			
Paid-up equity			
Share capital	7, 8	24 226 258	22 314 634
Share premium		131 490 138	150 420 052
<b>Total paid-up equity</b>		<b><u>155 716 396</u></b>	<b><u>172 734 686</u></b>
Retained earnings			
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>7</b>	<b><u>155 716 396</u></b>	<b><u>172 734 686</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Other non-current liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities	4, 5, 9	505 848 871	391 793 602
<b>Total other long term liabilities</b>		<b><u>505 848 871</u></b>	<b><u>391 793 602</u></b>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		25 000	25 000
Other current liabilities	5	0	93 750
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>25 000</u></b>	<b><u>118 750</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>505 873 871</u></b>	<b><u>391 912 352</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>661 590 267</u></b>	<b><u>564 647 038</u></b>

Hareid, 30.06.2022  
The board of HADAR HOLDING AS

\_\_\_\_\_  
Peter Martin Rigg  
Chairman of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kjetil Opshaug  
Member of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Håvard Johannes Grøntvedt  
Member of the board

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Nicholas Toby Westcott  
Member of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ole Peter Brandal  
Member of the board/General Manager




**Balance sheet**  
HADAR HOLDING AS

Equity and liabilities	Note	2021	2020
<b>Equity</b>			
<i>Paid-up equity</i>			
Share capital	7, 8	24 226 258	22 314 634
Share premium		131 490 138	150 420 052
<b>Total paid-up equity</b>		<u>155 716 396</u>	<u>172 734 686</u>
<i>Retained earnings</i>			
<b>Total equity</b>	7	<u>155 716 396</u>	<u>172 734 686</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<i>Other non-current liabilities</i>			
Other non-current liabilities	4, 5, 9	505 848 871	391 793 602
<b>Total other long term liabilities</b>		<u>505 848 871</u>	<u>391 793 602</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade payables		25 000	25 000
Other current liabilities	5	0	93 750
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>25 000</u>	<u>118 750</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>505 873 871</u>	<u>391 912 352</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>661 590 267</u>	<u>564 647 038</u>

Hareid, 30.06.2022  
The board of HADAR HOLDING AS

\_\_\_\_\_  
Peter Martin Rigg  
Chairman of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kjetil Opshaug  
Member of the board

  
Håvard Johannes Grøntvedt  
Member of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nicholas Toby Westcott  
Member of the board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ole Peter Brandal  
Member of the board/General Manager



## Cash flow statement

### HADAR HOLDING AS

	2021	2020
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit/loss before tax	-36 134 527	-30 486 683
Change in accounts payable	0	-194 381
Change in other accrual items	36 577 523	29 276 922
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>442 996</b>	<b>-1 404 143</b>
<b>Cash flow from investment activities</b>		
Issuance of intercompany loans	-88 312 752	-94 000 000
<b>Net cash flow from investment activities</b>	<b>-88 312 752</b>	<b>-94 000 000</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from the issuance of new long-term liabilities	68 414 167	62 295 075
Proceeds from equity (net)	19 116 237	30 160 262
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>87 530 404</b>	<b>92 455 337</b>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-339 352	-2 948 806
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	463 353	3 412 160
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b>124 002</b>	<b>463 353</b>



## Notes to the financial statement 2021

### Note 1 General and Accounting principles

#### Accounting principles

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles. The functional currency of the company is NOK. This is also the presentation currency.

#### Use of estimates

The preparation of accounts in accordance with the Accounting Act requires the use of estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in the notes.

#### Classification and assessment of balance sheet items

Assets intended for long-term ownership or use are classified as fixed assets. Assets relating to the operating cycle have been classified as current assets. Other receivables are classified as current assets if they are to be repaid within one year after the transaction date. Similar criteria apply to liabilities. First year's instalment on long-term liabilities and long-term receivables are, however, not classified as short-term liabilities and current assets.

#### Investments in other companies

The cost method is applied to investments in other companies. The carrying amount is increased when funds are added through capital increases or when group contributions are made to subsidiaries. Dividends received are generally recognised as income. Dividends/group contribution from subsidiaries are booked in the same year as the subsidiary makes the provision for the amount. Dividends from other companies are reflected as financial income when the dividends are approved. Investments are written down to fair value if the fair value is lower than the carrying amount.

#### Tax

The tax charge in the income statement includes both payable taxes for the period and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at 22 % on the basis of the temporary differences that exist between accounting and tax values, as well as any possible taxable loss carried forwards at the end of the accounting year. Tax enhancing or tax reducing temporary differences, which are reversed or may be reversed in the same period, have been offset and netted.

The disclosure of deferred tax benefits on net tax reducing differences which have not been eliminated, and tax losses varied forward losses, is based on estimated future earnings. Deferred tax assets are not accounted for in the balance sheet.

Tax reduction on group contributions given and tax on group contribution received, booked as a reduction of cost price or taken directly to equity, are booked directly against tax in the balance sheet (offset against payable taxes if the group contribution has affected payable taxes, and offset against deferred taxes if the group contribution has affected deferred taxes).

#### Cash Flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits, and other short term investments which immediately and with minimal exchange risk can be converted into known cash amounts, with due date less than three months from purchase date.



## Notes to the financial statement 2021

### Note 2 Personnel expenses, number of employees, remuneration, loan to employees

No remuneration has been paid to senior executives or members of the board in 2021. No loans/sureties has been granted to the general manager, the chairman of the board or other related parties.

#### OTP (Statutory occupational pension)

The company does not have any employees, consequently the company is not required to establish a statutory occupational pension scheme in accordance with the Norwegian law on required occupational pension ("lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon").

#### Expensed audit fee

Expenses paid to the auditor for 2021 amounts to NOK 173 504,- excl. VAT.

Specification of auditor`s fee	2021	2020
Statutory audit fee*	50 864	185 000
Other assurance services	30 265	31 250
Tax advisory fee (incl. technical assistance with tax return)	38 250	22 500
Other assistance (incl. technical assistance with financial statements)	54 125	27 500
<b>Total audit fee</b>	<b>173 504</b>	<b>266 250</b>

### Note 3 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are booked according to the cost method.

Company	Location	Ownership/ voting rights	Equity pr. 01.01	Annual net profit (+) / loss (-)	Equity pr. 31.12
Intership AS	Norway, Hareid	100 %	336 184 600	-6 168 230	330 016 370

### Note 4 Debtors, liabilities, pledged assets and guarantees etc.

	2021	2020
Debtors which fall due later than one year after the expiry of the financial year	204 974 592	107 693 907
Long-term debtors which fall due later than five years after the expiry of the financial year	0	0



## Notes to the financial statement 2021

### Note 5 Intercompany and related parties balances

<b>Intercompany balances</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Other receivables (Intership AS)	204 974 592	107 693 907
<b>Total</b>	<b>204 974 592</b>	<b>107 693 907</b>
<b>Related parties balances</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Long-term liabilities to owners	505 848 871	391 793 602
<b>Total</b>	<b>505 848 871</b>	<b>391 793 602</b>

### Note 6 Tax

<b>This year's tax expense</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Payable tax	0	0
Changes in deferred tax assets	0	0
<b>Tax expense on profit/loss</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Taxable income:		
Profit/loss before tax	-36 134 527	-30 486 683
Permanent differences	24 357 563	9 260 506
Interest limited deduction	11 532 809	20 569 263
<b>Taxable income</b>	<b>-244 155</b>	<b>-656 914</b>
Payable tax in the balance:		
Payable tax on this year's result	0	0
<b>Total payable tax in the balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The tax effect of temporary differences and loss for to be carried forward that has formed the basis for deferred tax and deferred tax advantages, specified on type of temporary differences:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Accumulated loss to be brought forward	-7 492 400	-7 248 245	244 155
Interest limited deduction	-43 378 029	-31 845 220	11 532 809
Not included in the deferred tax calculation	50 870 429	39 093 465	-11 776 964
<b>Basis for deferred tax assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets (22 %)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Deferred tax assets is not booked to the balance sheet.

### Note 7 Equity

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Share premium</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
Equity 01.01	22 314 634	150 420 052	172 734 686
Capital increase	1 911 624	17 204 613	19 116 237
Annual net profit/loss		-36 134 527	-36 134 527
<b>Equity 31.12</b>	<b>24 226 258</b>	<b>131 490 138</b>	<b>155 716 396</b>



## Notes to the financial statement 2021

### Note 8 Share capital and shareholder information

The share capital in Hadar Holding AS as of 31.12 consists of the following share classes:

Share capital	Number	Nominal value	Entered
A1 shares	3 789 775	0,10	378 978
A2 shares	244 055	0,10	24 406
B shares	200 000	0,10	20 000
Preference shares	238 028 746	0,10	23 802 875
<b>Total</b>	<b>242 262 576</b>		<b>24 226 258</b>

### Ownership structure:

Shareholders:	Preference shares	A1 shares	A2 shares	B shares	Ownership
ASO LUX 3 S.A.R.L	223 627 486	3 789 775		4 502	93,9 %
EHS Rederi AS	3 983 380		67 505		1,7 %
H. Grøntvedt AS	2 506 446		42 477	54 667	1,1 %
Noea AS	2 065 687		35 007	54 667	0,9 %
Panema AS	4 773 641		80 898	54 666	2,0 %
Harejsånærsagt AS	679 383		11 513	19 960	0,3 %
Peter Rigg	392 723		6 655	11 538	0,2 %
<b>Sum</b>	<b>238 028 746</b>	<b>3 789 775</b>	<b>244 055</b>	<b>200 000</b>	<b>100,0 %</b>

Each A1 share has one vote. The A2 Shares, B Shares and the Preference Shares have no voting rights.

### Shares owned by members of the board and the General Manager

Ole Peter Brandal, Håvard Grøntvedt, Kjetil Opshaug and Geir K. Sandnes have indirect ownership in the company through their investments in Panema AS, H. Grøntvedt AS, Noea AS and Harejsånærsagt AS, who owns shares in Hadar Holding AS. Chairman Peter Rigg has direct ownership in Hadar Holding AS.

Hadar Holding AS did not pay out any dividend in 2021 or 2020.

### Note 9 Financial market risk

#### Interest risk

Fixed rate loan agreements with related parties have been entered on commercial terms for unsecured loans.

#### Credit risk

The company has a credit risk related to receivables from group companies. The risk of a counter-party not having the financial capacity to fulfil its obligations is considered to be moderate to low.

#### Currency risk

The company's currency exposure is low because financial income and costs are normally in the same currency.



To the General Meeting of Hadar Holding AS

## Independent Auditor's Report

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hadar Holding AS, which comprise:

- the financial statements of the parent company Hadar Holding AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- the consolidated financial statements of Hadar Holding AS and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the income statement, 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,
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and its 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 and the Group as required by laws and regulations 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.

### Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of

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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



Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable legal requirements.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation and true and fair view of the consolidated financial statements of the Group 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the Company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group 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/revisjonsberetninger>

Ulsteinvik, 30 June 2022

**PricewaterhouseCoopers AS**

**Terje Honningsvåg**

State Authorised Public Accountant

(This document is signed electronically)



 Securely signed with Brevio

Revisjonsberetning

**Signers:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Date</b>
Honningsvåg, Terje	BANKID	2022-07-01 14:21

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- The electronic signatures. These are not visible in the document, but are electronically integrated.



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The seal is a guarantee for the authenticity  
of the document.



Skatteetaten

Vår dato  
03.04.2019

Din/Deres dato  
02.02.2019

Saksbehandler  
Henning Stokke

800 80 000  
Skatteetaten.no

Din/Deres referanse  
Lars Erling Krogh

Telefon  
800 80 000

Org.nr  
974761076

Vår referanse  
2019/5409485

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0134 OSLO

INTERSHIP AS  
Postboks 83  
6069 HAREID

## Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsberetning og årsregnskap på engelsk språk

Vi viser til deres brev av 2. februar 2019 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for følgende selskaper:

- Intership Holding AS org.nr. 920 625 509
- Intership AS org.nr. 899 177 762
- Intership Crew AS org.nr. 911 856 409
- Intership Norge AS org.nr. 812 158 392
- Intership Nord AS org.nr. 920 927 246
- Intership West AS org.nr. 820 927 532
- Intership East AS org.nr. 920 438 784

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering selskapene nevnt ovenfor dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

### Bakgrunn

Fra søknaden gjengis:

#### Eiere:

*Utenlandske ASO LUX 3 S.A.R.L. UTL100137081 eier pr 31.12.2018 91,19 % av Intership Holding AS. Intership Holding AS eier 100% av Intership AS som eier 100% av de øvrige norske selskapene Ikonsernet. Våre ultimate majoritetseiere er utenlandske og vi er avhengig av å bruke engelsk for at de skal forstå regnskapet. To av styremedlemmene i Intership Holding AS er utenlandske og behøver engelsk språk for å forstå regnskapet.*



**Kunder:**

*Vi operer på tvers av landegrenser og har både norske og utenlandske kunder. Våre kunder består i stor grad av større oppdrettselskaper med betydelig internasjonal tilstedeværelse.*

**Bransje:**

*Intership konsernet driver innen shipping hvor kommunikasjon i stor grad foregår på engelsk.*

**Hjørnestensbedrift:**

*Etter vår vurdering er ikke konsernet en hjørnestensbedrift med interesse for hele lokalmiljøet.*

**Andre brukere:**

*Vi er ikke kjent med andre brukere.*

**Annet:**

*Konsernet har en betydelig andel av sin virksomhet i Scotland, Canada og Chile. Dette gjør at svært mye av vår kommunikasjon foregår på engelsk.*

**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 kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.



Som nevnt ovenfor er det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt vekt på at selskapene er direkte og indirekte eid av et utenlandsk selskap. Eierkretsen er begrenset. I tillegg opererer selskapene i en internasjonal bransje. Videre er det vektlagt at alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Inger Helene Iversen  
seniorrådgiver  
Juridisk avdeling  
Skattedirektoratet

Henning Stokke

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