



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 919 100 737
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: KGJ CEMENT II AS
Forretningsadresse: Zander Kaaes gate 7
5015 BERGEN

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

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

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

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

Grunnlag for avgivelse

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

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

Brønnøysundregistrene, 13.05.2025



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	4	-9 000	-2 000
Sum inntekter		-9 000	-2 000
Kostnader			
Varekostnad	3,5	-15 000	-93 000
General and administrative expenses	3,6,7	19 000	8 000
Sum kostnader		4 000	-85 000
Driftsresultat		-13 000	83 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt	3	11 000	36 000
Annen finansinntekt	8	17 000	95 000
Sum finansinntekter		28 000	131 000
Netto finans		28 000	131 000
Resultat før skattekostnad		15 000	214 000
Skattekostnad	9	0	28 000
Årsresultat		15 000	186 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital		15 000	186 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		15 000	186 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	3	65 000	257 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		65 000	257 000
Sum anleggsmidler		65 000	257 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	10	0	4 000
Andre fordringer	11	0	49 000
Sum fordringer		0	53 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	12	60 000	55 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		60 000	55 000
Sum omløpsmidler		60 000	108 000
SUM EIENDELER		125 000	365 000
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	13	4 000	4 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital		96 000	96 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		100 000	100 000
Opptjent egenkapital			



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
Annen egenkapital		16 000	0
Sum opptjent egenkapital		16 000	0
Sum egenkapital		116 000	100 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		0	0
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		9 000	5 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	3	0	259 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	14	0	1 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		9 000	265 000
Sum gjeld		9 000	265 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		125 000	365 000



Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAP FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Journalnummer: 2025 389140

Enheten

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Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
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årsregnskapet til selskapet: Forenklet IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

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

Revisjon

Selskapet har besluttet at årsregnskapet
ikke skal revideres: Ja

Grunnlag for avgivelse

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Brønnøysundregistrene, 12.05.2025



Organisasjonsnr: 919 100 737
KGJ CEMENT II AS

RESULTATREGNSKAP

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Organisasjonsnr: 919 100 737
KGJ CEMENT II AS

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Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital		16 000	0
Sum opptjent egenkapital		16 000	0
Sum egenkapital		116 000	100 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		0	0



Kortsiktig gjeld			
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Organisasjonsnr: 919 100 737
KGJ CEMENT II AS

NOTEOPPLYSNINGER - SELSKAP - alle poster oppgitt i hele tall

Note

Antall årsverk i regnskapsåret
0.00

Sum Beløp

Balanseført verdi 31.12. Varige driftsmidler Immaterielle eiend.

Konsernregnskap

Morselskapet sitt navn

Forretningskontor for morselskapet

Begrunnelse for at datterselskap er utelatt fra konsolideringen

Samlet beløp - tilknyttet selskap Årets Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern Årets Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern Årets Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - felles kontrollert virksomhet Årets Fjorårets

Pantstillelse Beløp

Beholdning av egne aksjer Antall Pålydende Andel av aksjek.



Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler
Rune Tystad

Deres dato
19.09.2017

Vår dato
22.09.2017

Telefon
977 59 464

Deres referanse
Nicholas Nunn

Vår referanse
2011/1133256

KRISTIAN GERHARD JEBSEN SKIPSREDERI AS
Postboks 423, Marken
5832 BERGEN

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for KGJ Cement II AS, org.nr. 919 100 737

Vi viser til deres brev av 19. september 2017 hvor dere søker om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for KGJ Cement II AS.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering KGJ Cement II AS 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

KGJ Cement II AS er et 100 % eid selskap av KGJ Cement Holding AS som igjen er 100 % eid av Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS. Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS med datter- og datterdatterselskaper er tidligere gitt dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk. Det er opplyst at konsernets arbeidsspråk er engelsk. Konsernet er av internasjonal karakter innenfor skipsfart og dette innbefatter at selskapet må utarbeide engelsk versjon av konsernregnskapet samt for en rekke tilhørende datterselskaper for å tilfredsstille kravene til sine bankforbindelser, kunder, leverandører etc. De norske versjonene utarbeides kun for å tilfredsstille regnskapsloven.

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

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0134 Oslo

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Sentralbord
800 80 000
Telefaks
22 17 08 60



foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.

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

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

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

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Torstein Kinden Helleland
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

Rune Tystad

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer



KGJ CEMENT II AS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Notes	USD 000	USD 000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income/(loss) before tax.....		16	214
Changes in trade debtors.....	10	4	42
Changes in trade creditors.....		5	- 11
Changes in intercompany receivables/payables.....	3	- 68	- 10
Changes in other current assets/liabilities.....	11, 14	47	- 24
Net cash provided by operating activities.....		<u>5</u>	<u>211</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investments in tangible assets.....		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities.....		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Loans from group companies.....	3	0	- 286
Capital repayment.....		<u>0</u>	<u>99</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities.....		<u>0</u>	<u>44</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....		5	- 75
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....		<u>55</u>	<u>129</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	12	<u>60</u>	<u>55</u>





KGJ CEMENT II AS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital USD 000	Other paid-in equity USD 000	Other equity USD 000	Total equity USD 000
Equity at 31.12.2023.....	4	96	0	99
Net income/(loss) 2024.....	0	0	16	16
Equity at 31.12.2024.....	4	96	16	115



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KGJ CEMENT II AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

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

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

2. Accounting principles

a. Basis of preparation

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

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

b. Changes in accounting principles and errors

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

c. Currency

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

d. Use of estimates

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

e. Classification of assets and liabilities

Assets are classified as current assets when:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.



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KGJ CEMENT II AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

f. Segments

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

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

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

g. Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

h. Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



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KGJ CEMENT II AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

i. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

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

The Company classifies its financial assets in one category:

- Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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



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KGJ CEMENT II AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Measurement of fair value

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

j. Accounts receivables

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

k. Cash and cash equivalents

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

l. Equity

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

m. Contingent assets, liabilities and provisions

Contingent liabilities are defined as:

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

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

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



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KGJ CEMENT II AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

n. Events after the reporting date

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

o. Statement of cash flows

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

3. Related parties

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

a. Transactions relating to management services:

KGJS provides the Company with administrative services and charges management fees. These costs amounted to USD 5 000 in 2024, compared to USD 3 900 in 2023, recorded in the income statement as general and administrative expenses.

b. Transactions relating to financial items:

The Company has provided KGJCH with a loan and charged interests amounting to USD 8 334 in 2024 and USD 28 724 in 2023, recorded in the income statement as interest income.

c. Receivables/payables with related parties:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Receivables - non-current assets - shareholder.....	65	257
Receivables - current assets - shareholder.....	0	-
Payables - current liabilities - shareholder.....	0	- 259
Total	65	- 2

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

4. Vessel operating income

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Voyage income and time charter hire.....	- 9	- 2
Other income.....	- 0	- 0
Total	- 9	- 2

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

5. Vessel related expenses

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



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6. General and administrative expenses

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

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

7. Salaries, benefits and number of employees

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

8. Other financial items

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Currency gains.....	17	101
Total financial income	17	101
Currency losses.....	- 0	- 6
Total financial expenses	- 0	- 6
Net other financial items	17	95

9. Taxes

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Tax effect of group contribution.....	0	28
Changes in deferred tax.....	18	28
Deferred tax assets expensed.....	- 18	- 28
Total tax expense/(income)	0	28

Reconciliation of nominal and effective tax rate:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Net income/(loss) before tax	16	214
Estimated tax expense (22%).....	3	47
Difference between estimated and actual tax expense.....	- 3	- 19
Total tax expense/(income)	0	28



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Specification of differences between estimated and actual tax expense:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets expensed.....	- 18	- 28
Currency transaction and other permanent differences.....	15	9
Total difference between estimated and actual tax expense	- 3	- 19

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

Summary of temporary differences:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Profit & loss account.....	- 361	- 506
Provisions for losses on trade debtors.....	0	- 23
Net temporary differences.....	- 361	- 529
Taxable deficit.....	- 85	0
Total basis for deferred tax(+)/tax assets(-)	- 446	- 529

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-).....	0	0
Changes in deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-).....	18	28
Non-recorded deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-) - ordinary taxation.....	- 98	- 116

Payable tax:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Payable tax - ordinary taxation.....	0	28
Group contribution- tax effect.....	0	- 28
Total	0	- 0

10. Trade receivables

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

11. Other current assets

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2024	2023
Due from agents.....	0	45
Prepaid expenses.....	0	3
Total	0	49



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12. Cash and cash equivalents

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)		
	2024	2023
Cash in bank	60	55
Total	60	55

13. Share capital and shareholder information

At 31 December 2024 the share capital of the Company consists of one class of 1 000 ordinary shares at NOK 30 each.

Ownership structure	Number of shares	Share of ownership	Voting rights
KGJ Cement Holding AS.....	30	100,0%	100,0%

14. Other current liabilities

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)		
	2024	2023
Accrued vessels related expenses.....	0	1
Total	0	1

15. Contingencies

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

16. Subsequent events

There have not been any events that would materially impact the financial statements for 2023 after 31 December 2024.



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