



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2021 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 994 495 925
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: KGJ BULK HOLDING AS
Forretningsadresse: Zander Kaaes gate 7
5015 BERGEN

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Nei
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: 14.06.2022

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, 19.04.2023



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2021	2020
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Kostnader			
Annen driftskostnad	3,4,5	6 000	26 000
Sum kostnader		6 000	26 000
Driftsresultat		-6 000	-26 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Dividends	6	2 307 000	
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern	3	381 000	339 000
Annen finansinntekt	8	1 000	13 000
Sum finansinntekter		2 689 000	352 000
Nedskrivning av finansielle eiendeler	6	-4 300 000	5 806 000
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	3	7 000	129 000
Annen finanskostnad	8		1 000
Sum finanskostnader		-4 293 000	5 936 000
Netto finans		6 982 000	-5 584 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		6 976 000	-5 610 000
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat	9	234 000	-24 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		6 742 000	-5 586 000
Årsresultat		6 742 000	-5 586 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital		6 742 000	-5 586 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		6 742 000	-5 586 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2021	2020
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Utsatt skattefordel	6		30 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler			30 000
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap		51 377 000	29 177 000
Lån til foretak i samme konsern		182 000	18 229 000
Investeringer i tilknyttet selskap		35 000	35 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		51 594 000	47 441 000
Sum anleggsmidler		51 594 000	47 471 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Andre fordringer		1 000	52 000
Konsernfordringer	3	15 000	
Sum fordringer		16 000	52 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	10	288 000	36 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		288 000	36 000
Sum omløpsmidler		304 000	88 000
SUM EIENDELER		51 898 000	47 559 000
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	11	17 000	17 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2021	2020
Annen innskutt egenkapital		47 464 000	47 464 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		47 481 000	47 481 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital		3 488 000	
Sum opptjent egenkapital		3 488 000	
Sum egenkapital		50 969 000	47 481 000
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Langsiktig konserngjeld			76 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld			76 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		0	76 000
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	3	927 000	
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		2 000	2 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		929 000	2 000
Sum gjeld		929 000	78 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		51 898 000	47 559 000



To the General Meeting of KGJ Bulk Holding AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

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

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by 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 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Sandviksbodene 2A, Postboks 3984 - Sandviken, NO-5835 Bergen
T: 02316, org. no.: 987 009 713 MVA, www.pwc.no
Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap



Independent Auditor's Report - KGJ Bulk Holding AS



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 simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to <https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger>

Bergen, 7 March 2022
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Fredrik Gabrielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant

(This document is signed electronically)



 Securely signed with Brevio

Revisjonsberetning

Signers:

Name	Method	Date
Gabrielsen, Fredrik	BANKID_MOBILE	2022-03-16 08:28

This document package contains:

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



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DIRECTORS' REPORT 2021

KGJ BULK HOLDING AS (the Company)

Business summary

KGJ Bulk Holding AS (the "Company") is the parent company of a group of shipowning companies operating within the bulk segment. The Company is a fully owned subsidiary of Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS (KGJS). KGJS presents consolidated financial statements, which include the financial statements of the bulk segment. The Company is located in Bergen, Norway.

The bulk segment comprises four Kamsarmax bulk vessels ranging in size from 80 800 dwt to 82 400 dwt. The last vessel was delivered from the yard in January 2021.

The vessels are commercially operated by BTG Pool AS through a pool agreement. BTG Pool AS is owned 50% by the Company. Administrative services are delivered by KGJS. Technical management of the vessels are delivered by OSM Bergen Dry AS.

Result

The net income for 2021 was USD 6.7 mill. compared to a net loss of USD 5.6 mill. in 2020.

The variance between the operating result and the cash flow from operating activities is mainly due to depreciation of fixed assets and changes in current assets and liabilities.

The board recommends that the Company's net income of USD 6.7 mill. is transferred to other equity.

Investments

As at the end of 2021 the Company's total investments in non-current assets amounted to USD 51.6 mill. compared to USD 47.5 mill at the end of 2020.

Liquidity and financing

The Company's strategy is to have adequate liquidity in the form of cash and/or available credit facilities. As at the end of 2021 the cash reserve was USD 0.3 mill.

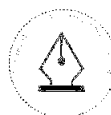
Going concern

The annual financial statements are prepared and presented based on a going concern assumption as described in clause 3.3 in the Norwegian Accounting Act and give a true and fair picture of the Company's assets and liabilities, financial position and results. Based on available cash and projected cash flow, it is the Board's opinion that the Company is in a good financial standing.

Risks

The Company applies an active approach to manage market risks, operational risks and financial risks. Risks are recognized and managed within areas like credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, bunker price risk and other general market risk as further described in notes to the financial statements. Hedging instruments are used in order to reduce the exposure to fluctuations in several of the above risk areas.

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Insurance

The Company has a Directors and Officers insurance in place. The insurance covers liability for financial loss of third parties due to neglect, error or omissions from any directors and officers of the Company in their capacity of such position. The insurance does not cover damage to persons or property.

Annual renewal of the Directors and Officers insurance is in January each year and next renewal is in January 2023.

Quality, health, safety and environment

The Company has outsourced technical management to a third party ship manager. Structured monitoring and audit processes are in place to ensure that our sub-suppliers meet specific quality requirements. KGJS expects that contracted ship management suppliers maintain strong focus on vessel management following a policy based on high quality requirements. Extensive regulations, locally and internationally have become the standard requiring high quality in areas such as vessel manning, vessel operation and technical maintenance. Vessel maintenance shall be carried out continuously based on a long-term preventive maintenance program.

The vessels consume heavy fuel oil and diesel oil. Fuel consumption is carefully monitored and measures to reduce consumption have been implemented. The Company maintains full compliance with the global 0.5% Sulphur cap since on or before the date of implementation, and monitors fuel compliance closely as part of the continuous vessel operation.

Vessel operation in general can potentially cause pollution or other incidents. Vessels owned by the Group are equipped in accordance with international rules and regulations. Vessel operation focuses on reducing risks with the use of qualified personnel and well-developed routines.

The Company has no employees.

Outlook

The shipping industry continues to be affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in numerous ways, including severe restrictions for the world fleet to carry out required crew changes. Notwithstanding ongoing vaccination of seafarers, such restrictions lead to heavy burdens on seafarers and the entire maritime supply chain. The Group is engaged in several initiatives to alleviate this situation.

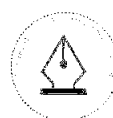
The world economy continues to recover as a result of increased vaccination rates and fewer restrictions on mobility. Central banks continue to stimulate economic activity. A positive development is expected to continue in the near term, however increasing inflation, geopolitical tensions, and new outbreaks of Covid-19 may pose risks to further global economic recovery.

Dry bulk markets are expected to remain well balanced, due to sustained strong demand for a wide range of commodities. Fleet growth is expected to slow down due to lower contracting of newbuildings in recent years. China continues to play a very important role for the overall market balance in all dry bulk segments and slower economic growth in China is a risk for the dry bulk market. Volatility is expected to remain high in the dry bulk market, including the price of vessel fuels.

Future regulations for reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions may have a significant impact on freight markets and trading patterns for all segments of the shipping industry. The Group is following these developments closely and considers itself well prepared to handle new environmental requirements.

Currently, it is difficult to assess the impact the Russian-Ukrainian conflict will have on the shipping industry, and particularly the dry bulk markets. The Group is monitoring the development closely.

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Bergen, 7 March 2022

The board of directors of
KGJ Bulk Holding AS

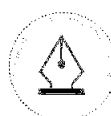
Hans Peter Jebsen
Chairman

Jarle Haugsdal
Board member

Hans Petter Høegh
Board member

Geir Bruvik Mjelde
CEO

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KGJ BULK HOLDING AS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	Notes	USD 000	USD 000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income/(loss) before tax.....		6 976	-5 610
Payable tax.....	9	- 234	0
Impairment losses/(Reversal impairment losses).....	6	-4 300	5 806
Changes in trade creditors.....		0	- 3
Changes in other current assets/liabilities.....		52	- 19
Net cash provided by operating activities.....		<u>2 493</u>	<u>175</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividend received.....		0	18 000
Investments in subsidiaries.....	6	-17 900	1 387
Investments in joint ventures.....	7	0	- 35
Loans to group companies.....	3	18 032	-11 919
Changes in other investments.....		30	0
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities.....		<u>162</u>	<u>7 433</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Loans from group companies.....	3	851	-1 072
Dividend.....		-3 254	-6 500
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities.....		<u>-2 403</u>	<u>-7 572</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....		252	36
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....		36	1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....		<u>288</u>	<u>36</u>



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Vår dato 25.03.2021 Din/Deres dato 12.03.2021 Saksbehandler Joakim Engebretsen

800 80 000 Din/Deres referanse AR420275516 Telefon 92251412

Org.nr 974761076 Vår referanse 2021/5310029 Postadresse Postboks 9200 Grønland 0134 OSLO

KRISTIAN GERHARD JEBSEN SKIPSREDERI AS
POSTBOKS 423 MARKEN
5832 BERGEN

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk

Vi viser til Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS søknad på vegne av KGJ Bulk Holding AS (org.nr. 994 495 925) om dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk.

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering selskapet dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at engelsk språk benyttes i stedet ved utarbeidelsen, og at øvrige opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på, heller ikke endres vesentlig.

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 siteres:

"Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS er et internasjonalt konsern som har som hovedbeskjeftigelse å eie og drive skip herunder utføre administrative oppgaver som befraktning, operasjon og teknisk drift.

Konsernet utarbeider i dag årsregnskaper både på norsk og engelsk for en rekke av sine datterselskaper. De norske årsregnskapene blir kun utarbeidet med det formål om å oppfylle innsendingskravene til Regnskapsregisteret.

Konsernet er av internasjonal karakter innenfor skipsfart og dette innebærer at vi må utarbeide engelsk versjon av konsernregnskapet samt for en rekke tilhørende datterselskaper for å tilfredsstille kravene til våre bankforbindelser, kunder, leverandører etc.

Vi har blitt rådført av vår revisor, PwC, om å søke om tillatelse til å innlevere engelske regnskaper til Regnskapsregisteret da en slik aksept vil være veldig praktisk og tidsbesparende for oss. Vi håper at vår overnevnte argumentasjon vil være tilstrekkelig for at en slik tillatelse blir innvilget.

Vi har tidligere innvilget søknader (senest i 2020, referanse 2020/6146935) om dispensasjon fra kravet om utarbeidelse av årsregnskap for Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS med datter- og



datterselskaper. Vi søker derfor om dispensasjon for innlevering av engelsk regnskap til Regnskapsregisteret for følgende selskap:

- 994 495 925 KGJ Bulk Holding AS

For ordens skyld nevnes det at KGJ Bulk Holding AS (org.nr 994 495 925) er eid 100% av Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS (914 530 393)."

Skattekontorets vurdering

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

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

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

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

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

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I dette tilfellet er det opplyst at selskapet opererer i en internasjonal bransje, hvor kommunikasjon med de fleste av kunder og leverandører skjer på engelsk. Flere andre selskap i konsernet har tidligere fått innvilget tilsvarende tillatelse. Skattekontoret finner at disse forholdene samlet tilsier at dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk kan gis.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.



Med hilsen

Roar Thorbjørnsen
underdirektør
Innsats, storbedrift
Skatteetaten

Joakim Engebretsen

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.



KGJ BULK HOLDING AS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Other paid- in equity	Other equity	Total equity
	<u>USD 000</u>	<u>USD 000</u>	<u>USD 000</u>	<u>USD 000</u>
Equity at 31.12.2020.....	17	47 464	0	47 481
Net income/(loss) 2021.....	0	0	6 742	6 742
Group contribution.....	0	0	-2 531	-2 531
Dividend.....	0	0	- 723	- 723
Equity at 31.12.2021.....	<u>17</u>	<u>47 464</u>	<u>3 488</u>	<u>50 969</u>



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KGJ BULK HOLDING AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

KGJ Bulk Holding AS (the "Company") is the parent company of a group of shipowning companies operating within the bulk segment. The Company is a fully owned subsidiary of Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS (KGJS). KGJS presents consolidated financial statements, which include the financial statements of the bulk segment. The Company is located in Bergen, Norway.

The bulk segment comprises four Kamsarmax bulk vessels ranging in size from 80 800 dwt to 82 400 dwt. The last vessel was delivered from the yard in January 2021.

The vessels are commercially operated by BTG Pool AS through a pool agreement. BTG Pool AS is owned 50% by the Company. Administrative services are delivered by KGJS. Technical management of the vessels are delivered by a OSM Bergen Dry AS.

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 18 December 2020. This principally implies that all calculations and measurement methods are carried out in accordance with IFRS, while presentation and notes follow 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 on the income statement classified as financial items.

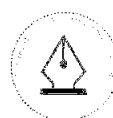
d. Long term shareholding and other shares

Subsidiaries and other long-term shareholdings are recorded in the parent company using the cost method. Investments are tested regularly for impairment and written down to fair value.

e. 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, including the useful life and disposal value of vessels. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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KGJ BULK HOLDING AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

f. 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.

g. 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 activity takes place in Norway.

h. 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.

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

Dividends from subsidiaries and group contributions are recorded as appropriations in the same year as proposed.

i. 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

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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.

j. Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Fair value reduced by estimated sale costs is made up of an attainable sale price less expenses to an independent third party. The recoverable amount is calculated for each cash-generating unit (CGU).

Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Impairment losses which are reported in previous years' income statement are reversed when succeeding events indicates that the cause of the write down is no longer valid. The reversal is classified in income statement as an impairment reversal. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

k. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets are: trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents. 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 four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Derivatives at fair value through income statement

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

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

For debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses/reversals are recognised in the income statement and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to income statement.

The Company currently holds no investments in quoted instruments which would classify under this category.

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never reclassified to the income statement. Dividends are recognised as other financial income in the income statement when the right to receive payment arises. Dividends representing a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset are instead recorded as other comprehensive income. Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company currently holds no non-listed equity investments which would classify under this category.

Derivatives at fair value through income statement

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

The Company currently holds no derivatives which would classify under this category.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives. Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value. Loans, borrowings and payables are recognised at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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Derivatives are financial liabilities when the fair value is negative, accounted for similarly as derivatives as assets.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are 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 taking into account 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.

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 taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Measurement of fair value

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

1. 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.

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m. Cash and cash equivalents

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

n. 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.

o. 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 amount of the liability, the liability is recognised at fair value. Any increase over time in the amount of the liability is reported as interest costs.

p. 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.

q. 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 0.003 mill. in 2021, same as in 2020, recorded in income statement as general and administrative expenses.

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b. Receivables/payables with related parties:

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Non-current assets	182	18 229
Current assets	15	0
Non-current liabilities	- 0	- 76
Current liabilities	- 927	0
Total	- 730	18 152

Settlement of inter-company balances takes place regularly.

4. General and administrative expenses

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

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Administrative services	3	3
Statutory audit fees	3	3
Other audit services	0	2
Other expenses	0	19
Total	6	26

5. Salaries, benefits and number of employees

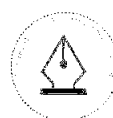
The Company purchases all of its services from KGJS or its subsidiaries. Such services are covering all administrative services. As a consequence, the Company has no employees. There is no remuneration to the Company's board members.

6. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company has evaluated its investment in subsidiaries for potential impairment losses. If the book value of shares is higher than the adjusted shareholders equity in the corresponding company, impairment occurs. Based on the review, the Company has in 2021 made an impairment reversal of USD 4.3 mill. on its investment in BTG Arrow I AS, BTG Arrow II AS and Bulk Trading Group AS.

Bulk Trading Group AS has provided the company with a group contribution of USD 2.31 mill.

For the year ended 31 December 2021 (in US Dollar thousands)	Registered office	Equity USD 000	Net result USD 000	Owner /voting rights	Book value USD 000
BTG Arrow I AS	Bergen	11 140	1 239	100%	10 423
BTG Arrow II AS	Bergen	11 636	1 152	100%	10 723
Bulk Trading Group AS	Bergen	25 000	553	100%	30 231



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7. Investments in associated companies

For the year ended 31 December 2021 (in US Dollar thousands)	Registered office	Equity USD 000*	Net result* USD 000	Owner /voting rights	Book value USD 000
BTGPool AS	Bergen	67 300	0	50%	34 919

* Equity and net result presents values extracted from the accounts of the associated company.

8. Other financial items

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Currency gains	1	0
Total financial income	1	0
Currency losses	- 0	- 1
Total financial expenses	- 0	- 1
Net other financial items	1	- 1

9. Taxes

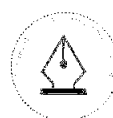
For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Payable tax	204	0
Changes in deferred tax	30	- 24
Total tax expense/(income)	234	- 24

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.

Reconciliation of nominal and effective tax rate:

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Net income/(loss) before tax	6 976	- 5 610
Estimated tax expense (22%)	1 535	- 1 234
Difference between estimated and actual tax expense	- 1 301	1 210
Total tax expense/(income)	234	- 24

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Specification of differences between estimated and actual tax expense:

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Currency transaction and other permanent differences	- 1 301	1 210
Total difference between estimated and actual tax expense	- 1 301	1 210

Summary of temporary differences:

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Taxable deficit	0	- 136
Total basis for deferred tax(+)/tax assets(-)	0	- 136

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Deferred tax(+)/ tax assets (-)	0	30
Changes in deferred tax(+)/ tax assets (-)	30	- 24

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Payable tax – ordinary taxation	204	0
Group contribution- taxeffect	- 204	0
Total	- 0	0

10. Cash and cash

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Cash in bank	288	36
Total	288	36

11. Share capital and shareholder information

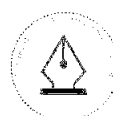
At 31 December 2021 the share capital of the Company consists of one class of 1 000 ordinary shares at NOK 100 each.

Ownership structure	Number of shares	Share of ownership	Voting rights
Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS AS	1 000	100.0%	100.0%

12. Other current liabilities

For the year ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2021	2020
Other accruals	2	3
Total	2	3

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13. Risk management and other hedging activities

Risk management

a. Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of failure of counter-parties to meet their obligations under a trading transaction. The Company's theoretical risk is the cost of replacement at current market prices of such transactions in the event of default by counter-parties. However, counter-parties are established with high credit ratings, and management believes that the possibility of non-performance by the counter-parties is remote. The Company therefore regards its maximum exposure to credit risk as being the carrying amount of receivables and other current assets. No collateral is held as security against receivables, none of which are considered to be impaired. The Company does not believe it is exposed to any material concentrations of credit-risk.

b. Liquidity risk

The Company's strategy is to have adequate liquid assets either in form of cash and/or available credit facilities at all times.

c. Market risk

Market risk comprises interest rate- and currency risk, and other price risks. The Company has no financial derivatives of which the fair value would fluctuate because of changes in other prices.

d. Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk for debt with floating interest rates.

e. Currency risk

The Company incurs immaterial net expenses in non-USD currencies. At the reporting date the Company has no non-current monetary assets or liabilities in non-USD currencies.

Financial derivatives and hedging

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company has neither financial derivatives nor hedging contracts.

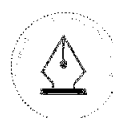
14. Contingencies

The Company maintains insurance coverage for its activities consistent with industry practice. In the course of 2021, the Company has not been involved in any incidents, which have resulted in material loss or liability to the Company.

15. Subsequent events

There have not been any events that would materially impact the financial statements for 2021 after 31 December 2021.

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