



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2023 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

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

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

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: NILS PER HELLESUND
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 14.03.2024

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2023: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2022: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2023

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	2023	2022
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	4	4 376 000	6 024 000
Profit from sale of non-current assets	4	0	2 450 000
Sum inntekter		4 376 000	8 474 000
Kostnader			
Varekostnad	5	4 095 000	6 939 000
Annen driftskostnad	3,6,7	7 000	413 000
Sum kostnader		4 102 000	7 352 000
Driftsresultat		274 000	1 122 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt		59 000	144 000
Sum finansinntekter		59 000	144 000
Annen rentekostnad	15		575 000
Annen finanskostnad	8	25 000	243 000
Sum finanskostnader		25 000	818 000
Netto finans		34 000	-674 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		308 000	448 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		308 000	448 000
Årsresultat		308 000	448 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføring til/fra fond		308 000	448 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		308 000	448 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2023	2022
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	3		311 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler			311 000
Sum anleggsmidler		0	311 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Varer	10		365 000
Sum varer			365 000
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	11		43 000
Other current assets	12	62 000	912 000
Financial derivatives	17		123 000
Konsernfordringer	3	1 013 000	
Sum fordringer		1 075 000	1 078 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	13	292 000	1 229 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		292 000	1 229 000
Sum omløpsmidler		1 367 000	2 672 000
SUM EIENDELER		1 367 000	2 983 000
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	14	14 000	14 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2023	2022
Sum innskutt egenkapital		14 000	14 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital		46 000	838 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		46 000	838 000
Sum egenkapital		60 000	852 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		0	0
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leases			0
Leverandørgjeld		2 000	8 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	3	1 100 000	400 000
Other current liabilities	16	205 000	1 723 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		1 307 000	2 131 000
Sum gjeld		1 307 000	2 131 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		1 367 000	2 983 000



Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAP FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2023 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Journalnummer: 2024 382738

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Brønnøysundregistrene, 27.05.2024



Organisasjonsnr: 892 749 132
KGJ CEMENT AS

RESULTATREGNSKAP

Beløp i: USD	Note	2023	2022
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	4	4 376 000	6 024 000
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Organisasjonsnr: 892 749 132
KGJ CEMENT AS

BALANSE

Beløp i: USD Note 2023 2022

BALANSE - EIENDELER

Anleggsmidler

Immaterielle eiendeler

Finansielle anleggsmidler

Lån til foretak i samme
konsern 3 311 000

Sum finansielle
anleggsmidler 311 000

Sum anleggsmidler 0 311 000

Omløpsmidler

Varer

Varer 10 365 000

Sum varer 365 000

Fordringer

Kundefordringer 11 43 000

Other current assets 12 62 000 912 000

Financial derivatives 17 123 000

Konsernfordringer 3 1 013 000

Sum fordringer 1 075 000 1 078 000

Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende

Bankinnskudd, kontanter
og lignende 13 292 000 1 229 000

Sum bankinnskudd,
kontanter og lignende 292 000 1 229 000

Sum omløpsmidler 1 367 000 2 672 000

SUM EIENDELER 1 367 000 2 983 000

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Egenkapital

Innskutt egenkapital

Selskapskapital 14 14 000 14 000

Sum innskutt egenkapital 14 000 14 000

Opptjent egenkapital

Annen egenkapital 46 000 838 000

Sum opptjent egenkapital 46 000 838 000

Sum egenkapital 60 000 852 000



Sum langsiktig gjeld	0	0
Kortsiktig gjeld		
Leases		0
Leverandørgjeld	2 000	8 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld 3	1 100 000	400 000
Other current liabilities 16	205 000	1 723 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld	1 307 000	2 131 000
Sum gjeld	1 307 000	2 131 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD	1 367 000	2 983 000



Organisasjonsnr: 892 749 132
KGJ CEMENT 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.



KGJ CEMENT AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

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

During 2023, one pneumatic cement vessel on time charter was redelivered from the Company. The Company is currently without activity. Administrative services are provided by KGJS.

2. Accounting principles

a. Basis of preparation

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

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

b. Changes in accounting principles and errors

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

c. Currency

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

d. Use of estimates

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

e. Classification of assets and liabilities

Assets are classified as current assets when:

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

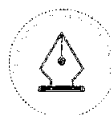
All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

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KGJ CEMENT AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

f. Segments

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

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

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

g. Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

h. Taxes

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

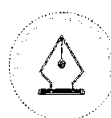
Deferred income tax is provided for all temporary variances arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities compared to the carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and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

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

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

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) issued model rules for a new global minimum tax framework (Pillar Two), and various governments around the world have issued, or are in the process of issuing, legislation on this. In Norway, the government released legislation on Pillar Two in January 2024. However, since the newly enacted tax legislation in Norway is only effective from 1 January 2024, there is no current tax impact for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Company is in the process of assessing the full impact of this but expect no material effects 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 are exempted.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

i. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

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

The Company classifies its financial assets in two categories:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Derivatives at fair value through income statement

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

The category includes bunker agreements, ref note 17.

Derecognition of financial assets

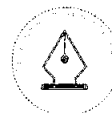
A financial asset or a part of a financial asset/group of similar financial assets is derecognised when:

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

Financial liabilities

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Measurement of fair value

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

j. Inventories

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

k. Accounts receivables

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

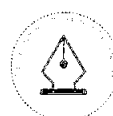
l. Cash and cash equivalents

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

m. Equity

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

n. Contingent assets, liabilities and provisions

Contingent liabilities are defined as:

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

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

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

o. Events after the reporting date

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

p. Statement of cash flows

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

3. Related parties

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

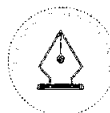
a. Transactions relating to management services:

KGJS provides the Company with commercial and administrative services and charges management fees. These costs amounted to USD 1 900 in 2023, compared to USD 408 300 in 2022, recorded in the income statement as general and administrative expenses.

b. Transactions relating to financial items:

KGJCH provided the Company with a guarantee under the financial lease agreement and charged guarantee fees amounting to USD 0.1 mill. in 2022, recorded in the income statement as other financial items. As the financial lease agreement ceased in 2022 there are no guarantee fees provided in 2023.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c. Receivables/payables with related parties:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Receivables - non-current assets - shareholder.....	0	311
Receivables - current assets - shareholder.....	1 013	0
Payables - current liabilities - shareholder.....	- 1 100	- 400
Total	- 87	- 89

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)	2023	2022
Voyage income and time charter hire.....	4 376	6 024
(Profit)/loss from sale of non-current assets.....	0	2 450
Total	4 376	8 474

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

5. Vessel related expenses

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

6. General and administrative expenses

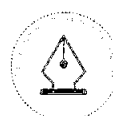
General and administrative expenses consists of expenses for administrative services delivered by KGJS, lawyers, auditors and others.

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Administrative services.....	2	408
Statutory audit fees.....	4	3
Miscellaneous.....	1	1
Total	7	412

7. Salaries, benefits and number of employees

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Other financial items

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Currency gains.....	38	103
Total financial income	38	103
Currency losses.....	- 63	- 124
Other financial expenses.....	0	- 222
Total financial expenses	- 63	- 346
Net other financial items	- 25	- 243

9. Taxes

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Changes in deferred tax.....	89	501
Deferred tax assets expensed.....	- 89	- 501
Total tax expense/(income)	0	0

Reconciliation of nominal and effective tax rate:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Net income/(loss) before tax.....	308	448
Estimated tax expense (22%).....	68	99
Difference between estimated and actual tax expense.....	- 68	- 99
Total tax expense/(income)	0	0

Specification of differences between estimated and actual tax expense:

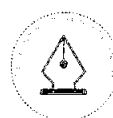
For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets expensed.....	- 89	- 501
Currency transaction and other permanent differences.....	21	402
Total difference between estimated and actual tax expense	- 68	- 99

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)	2023	2022
Profit & loss account.....	993	1 288
Other differences.....	0	- 605
Net temporary differences.....	993	683
Taxable deficit.....	- 2 402	- 2 497
Total basis for deferred tax(+)/tax assets(-)	- 1 409	- 1 813

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KGJ CEMENT AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-).....	0	0
Changes in deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-).....	89	501
Non-recorded deferred tax (+)/ tax assets (-) - ordinary taxation.....	- 310	- 399

Payable tax:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Payable tax – ordinary taxation	0	0
Total	0	0

10. Inventories

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

11. Trade receivables

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

12. Other current assets

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Accrued revenues.....	0	427
Prepaid expenses.....	- 0	229
Other receivables.....	62	256
Total	62	912

13. Cash and cash equivalents

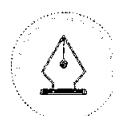
For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Cash in bank.....	291	1 229
Total	291	1 229

14. Share capital and shareholder information

At 31 December 2023 the share capital of the Company consists of one class of 70 000 ordinary shares at NOK 1 each.

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

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KGJ CEMENT AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Leases

The Company sold its vessel during 2022, financed through a financial lease agreement. This represented the net present value of the lease discounted at its cost of capital. The lease period was 15 years as from 2016. The Company had a purchase option from year 3 to year 15.

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Opening balance lease liability.....	0	13 857
New lease liabilities recognised in the year.....	0	0
Cash payments - principal portion of the lease liability.....	0	- 13 857
Cash payments - interest portion of the lease liability.....	0	- 427
Interest expense on lease liabilities.....	0	427
Currency exchange differences.....	0	0
Total	0	0

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Lease liability.....	0	0
Debt issue costs.....	0	- 146
Current portion finance lease.....	0	146
Total	0	0

Book value of leased vessels:

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Total fleet	0	0

16. Other current liabilities

For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Accrued vessels related expenses.....	200	1 550
Other accruals.....	4	173
Total	204	1 723

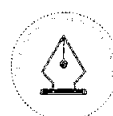
17. Risk management and other hedging activities

Risk management

The company is currently without activity, consequently the Company incurs immaterial risks.

The Company was exposed to general freight and bunker price fluctuations for its vessel. To reduce such risks the Company entered into bunker derivatives to hedge against fluctuations in the results for Contracts of Affreightments without World Scale compensation.

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KGJ CEMENT AS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial derivatives

a. Bunker derivatives:

The Company estimated bunker consumption for its activities under Contracts of Affreightments without World Scale compensation and secured part of the net cash flow of related bunker expenses by using hedging instruments. All bunker derivatives were recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value of such derivatives were recorded as voyage expenses.

b. Fair value financial derivatives:

The fair value of financial derivatives was based upon quotations obtained from banks or brokers that the Company would receive or would have to pay if the financial derivatives had been terminated/sold at the reporting date.

Fair value

The following table presents the fair value of derivative financial instruments:

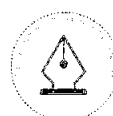
For the years ended 31 December (in US Dollar thousands)	2023	2022
Current assets:		
Bunker agreements	0	123
Total current assets.....	0	123

18. Contingencies

The Company maintains insurance coverage for its activities consistent with industry practice. In the course of 2023, the Company has not been involved in any incidents which have resulted in material loss or liability to the Company.

19. Subsequent events

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



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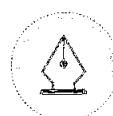
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KGJ CEMENT AS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital USD 000	Other equity USD 000	Total equity USD 000
Equity at 31.12.2022.....	14	838	852
Net income/(loss) 2023.....	0	308	308
Dividend to owners.....	0	-1 100	-1 100
Equity at 31.12.2023.....	14	46	60



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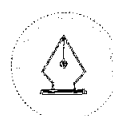
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KGJ CEMENT AS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	Notes	USD 000	USD 000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income/(loss) before tax.....		308	448
Payable tax.....		0	- 3
(Profit)/loss from sale of non-current assets.....	4	0	-2 450
Changes in inventories.....	10	365	45
Changes in trade debtors.....	11	43	- 37
Changes in trade creditors.....		- 6	- 598
Changes in intercompany receivables/payables.....	3	- 89	-8 000
Changes in other current assets/liabilities.....	12, 16	-1 559	202
Net cash provided by operating activities.....		<u>- 938</u>	<u>-10 391</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Sale of non-current assets.....		0	16 679
Loans to group companies.....	3	0	8 165
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities.....		<u>0</u>	<u>24 844</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Loans from group companies.....	3	0	400
Capital repayment.....		0	- 691
Repayments on interest bearing debt.....	15	0	-13 857
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities.....		<u>0</u>	<u>-14 148</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....		- 938	306
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....		1 229	923
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	13	<u>291</u>	<u>1 229</u>



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Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler
Rune Tystad

Telefon
977 59 464

Dergs.dato
18.11.2011

Deres referanse
Nicholas Nunn

Vår dato
28.11.2011

Vår referanse
2011/1133256

Kristian Gerhard Jebsen Skipsrederi AS
Folke Bernadottes vei 38
5147 FYLLINGSDALEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bakgrunn

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

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Org. nr: 996250318

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Telefaks

22 17 08 60



Skattedirektoratets vurdering

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

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

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

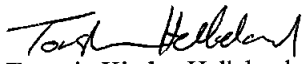
Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til “informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere”. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

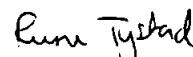
Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

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

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i anledning saken.

Med hilsen


Torstein Kinden Helleland
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet


Rune Tystad



To the General Meeting of KGJ Cement AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KGJ Cement AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, 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 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Act section 3-9, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to: <https://revisorforeningen.no/revisionsberetninger>

Bergen, 11 March 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

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

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





 Securely signed with Brevio

Revisjonsberetning - KGJ Cement AS

Signers:

Name	Method	Date
Gabrielsen, Fredrik	BANKID	2024-03-11 15:48

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