AVENIR LNG LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Avenir LNG Limited
Consolidated financial statements

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Avenir LNG Limited
Consolidated Income Statement
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars except per share data)

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Operating revenue	**4**	**72,799**	63,755
Operating expenses	**5**	**(57,932)**	(54,662)
Depreciation and amortisation		**(12,646)**	(11,333)
Impairment expense		**(7,024)**	-
Administrative and general expenses	**6**	**(9,915)**	(5,622)
Operating loss		**(14,718)**	(7,862)
Non-operating (expenses) income:			
Finance expense	**7**	**(13,630)**	(8,174)
Finance income		**532**	97
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)		**221**	(1,223)
Loss before income tax		**(27,595)**	(17,162)
Income tax expense	**8**	**(274)**	(1,139)
Net loss		**(27,869)**	(18,301)

The above consolidated income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Avenir LNG Limited
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Net loss	**(27,869)**	(18,301)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	**1,073**	(3,021)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**1,073**	(3,021)
Total comprehensive loss	**(26,796)**	(21,322)

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Avenir LNG Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	**9**	**16,777**	19,390
Restricted cash	**9**	**366**	1,173
Trade and other receivables	**10**	**4,463**	4,751
Inventories	**11**	**2,206**	3,049
Other current assets	**12**	**812**	5,452
Non-current assets held for sale	**13**	**-**	281
Total Current Assets		**24,624**	34,096
Property, plant and equipment	**15**	**256,820**	269,530
Investment in joint venture	**14**	**10**	10
Other assets		**188**	79
Goodwill	**16**	**56**	54
Total Non-current Assets		**257,074**	269,673
Total Assets		**281,698**	303,769
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities:			
Current portion of long-term debt	**17**	**11,504**	50,043
Current portion of lease liability	**19**	**21**	176
Trade and other payables	**18**	**5,670**	13,423
Income tax payable		**233**	993
Provisions	**22**	**364**	-
Current portion of related party payable	**25**	**29,081**	12,307
Total Current Liabilities		**46,873**	76,942
Long term portion of related party payable	**25**	**-**	11,733
Long-term debt	**17**	**120,395**	73,998
Lease liability	**19**	**668**	627
Total Non-current Liabilities		**121,063**	86,358
Total Liabilities		**167,936**	163,300
Equity			
Share capital	**24**	**182,000**	182,000
Contributed capital		**(3,525)**	(3,614)
Accumulated losses		**(62,067)**	(34,198)
Foreign currency reserve		**(2,646)**	(3,719)
Total Equity		**113,762**	140,469
Total Liabilities and Equity		**281,698**	303,769

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Avenir LNG Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Contributed capital	Foreign currency reserve	Total
Balance, January 1, 2022	**182,000**	**(15,897)**	**(1,451)**	**(698)**	**163,954**
Loss for the year	—	(18,301)	—	—	(18,301)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(3,021)	(3,021)
Total comprehensive loss	—	(18,301)	—	(3,021)	**(21,322)**
Transactions with shareholders:					
Share options	—	—	50	—	50
Acquisition of minority interest*	—	—	(2,213)	—	(2,213)
Balance, December 31, 2022	**182,000**	**(34,198)**	**(3,614)**	**(3,719)**	**140,469**
Loss for the year	—	(27,869)	—	—	(27,869)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,073	1,073
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	(27,869)	—	1,073	**(26,796)**
Transactions with shareholders:					
Share options	—	—	89	—	89
Balance, December 31, 2023	**182,000**	**(62,067)**	**(3,525)**	**(2,646)**	**113,762**

*In March 2022, the Group paid $2.2 million for the acquisition of the equity interest of minority shareholders in HiGas Srl.

The above consolidated statement of change in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Avenir LNG Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Net loss		**(27,869)**	(18,301)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) generated from operations:			
Depreciation and amortisation	**15**	**12,646**	11,333
Impairment		**7,024**	-
Amortization of debt issuance costs	**7**	**1,313**	1,559
Finance expense, net		**11,784**	6,518
Share options expense	**21**	**89**	50
Write-down of inventory	**11**	**-**	3,000
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		**(221)**	1,223
Income tax expense	**8**	**274**	1,139
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in receivables		**288**	3,803
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	**12**	**4,529**	(4,321)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	**11**	**843**	(2,666)
(Decrease) increase in related party payables	**25**	**(3,715)**	1,807
(Decrease) increase in payables		**(7,077)**	4,404
Cash (used in) generated from operations		**(92)**	9,548
Income tax paid		**(1,491)**	(1,115)
Interest paid		**(11,647)**	(4,741)
Interest received		**73**	97
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities		**(13,157)**	3,789
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		**(6,614)**	(77,938)
Net proceeds from sale of asset held-for-sale		**-**	293
Net cash used in investing activities		**(6,614)**	(77,645)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in restricted cash	**9**	**807**	(864)
Proceeds from borrowings	**17**	**61,392**	62,616
Repayments of borrowings	**17**	**(53,579)**	(10,405)
Payment of deferred financing fees		**(1,269)**	(2,107)
Proceeds from shareholder loan	**25**	**10,399**	-
Acquisition of minority interest	**25**	**-**	(2,213)
Lease payments		**(141)**	(231)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**17,609**	46,796
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,162)**	(27,060)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		**(451)**	(175)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	**9**	**19,390**	46,625
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**9**	**16,777**	19,390

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Avenir LNG Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

1. Background

Avenir LNG Limited (the "Company", or "Avenir") is incorporated in Bermuda. The registered address of the Company is Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda and the registration number is EC 52417.

The objective of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") is to acquire and operate LNG assets and supply small-scale LNG to off-grid industry, power generation and transport fuel sectors as well as to provide infrastructure to support the development of LNG as a marine fuel.

In October 2018, Stolt-Nielsen Limited ("SNL"), Höegh LNG Holdings Ltd ("Höegh") and Golar LNG Ltd ("Golar") (together, the "Founding Shareholders") formed a joint venture where the companies invested a total of $180.0 million into Avenir. Subsequent to the initial capital raise, Avenir successfully completed a registration with the Norwegian Over-the-Counter market during 2018.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's fleet consists of five small-scale LNG carriers. In addition, the Company owns a terminal and distribution facility in the port of Oristano, Sardinia which commenced operations in August 2021.

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Avenir and its subsidiaries. Unless indicated otherwise, the subsidiaries listed below are 100% held (either directly or indirectly) by Avenir. As of December 31, 2023, the Group's structure is as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation	Principal activity
100%-owned subsidiaries:		
Avenir Supply & Trading B.V.	Netherlands	Holding company
Avenir (L) Pte. Ltd.	Malaysia	Ship-owning company
Avenir Accolade Limited	United Kingdom	Ship-leasing company
Avenir LNG M.S. Limited	United Kingdom	Management services company
Avenir LNG (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company
Avenir Supply and Trading Limited	United Kingdom	Commodity trading company
Avenir Aspiration Limited	United Kingdom	Ship-owning company
Avenir Ascension Limited	United Kingdom	Ship-leasing company
Avenir Achievement Limited	United Kingdom	Ship-owning company
Avenir Marine Limited	United Kingdom	LNG-bunkering company
HiGas SRL	Italy	Terminal-owning company
Avenir Italia Srl	Italy	Dormant
49%-owned joint venture:		
Future Horizon (L) Pte. Ltd.	Malaysia	Ship-leasing company

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The Consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The presentation currency used in these consolidated financial statements is the U.S. dollar and the consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of

the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going Concern

As part of the going concern valuation, Management and the Board of Directors considered any large expenditures that are expected to occur in the period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025 including long-term debt repayments of $30.2 million, including a balloon payment of $18.7 million in January 2024 and normal working capital requirements.

The future expenditures are mitigated by the following:

- In January 2024, the Group borrowed $28.2 million on the Avenir Advantage to repay the balloon payment. See Note 17.
- The revolving credit facility ("RCF") with SNL, Golar and Höegh was extended on May 13, 2024 until November 23, 2025 from November 23, 2024.
- The ability of the Group to meet future expenditure requirements is dependent on the timing and quantum of cash flows from operations. The Group has prepared a detailed cash flow forecast for 2024 and 2025 which shows continued robust cash from operations. Cash flow forecasts, including various downside scenarios, are revised and reviewed by Management and reviewed by the Board of Directors quarterly.
- The Founding Shareholders regularly review the cash requirements of the Group and under the Shareholders' Agreement will take all reasonable endeavours to ensure that the Group is able to meet its commitments and working capital requirements and comply with its debt covenants.
- In regards to the shipbuilding contract which the Group entered into on April 25, 2024, the newbuilding downpayment will be financed by a shareholder loan with SNL with an expiration date of the loan of November 30, 2025.

Management and the Board of Directors believe that after considering its cash requirements as described above and the various downside scenarios, the sources of funds mentioned above will be sufficient for the Group to meet its liquidity needs and comply with its banking covenants for at least twelve months from the end of the reporting period and therefore it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Basis of consolidation

Control exists where either a parent entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. A parent entity has power over the subsidiary when it has existing rights to direct the relevant activities of the subsidiary. The relevant activities are those which significantly affect the subsidiary's returns. The ability to approve the operating and capital budget of a subsidiary and the ability to appoint key management personnel are decisions that demonstrate that the Group has the existing rights to direct the relevant activities of a subsidiary. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are taken into account.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Where the Group jointly controls an entity, the results, assets and liabilities of the entity are included in the financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

In connection with the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, management has made assumptions and estimates about future events, and applied judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and the related disclosures. The assumptions, estimates and judgements are based on historical experience, current trends, and other factors that management believes to be relevant at the time the consolidated financial statements are prepared. Actual results may differ from these estimates. On a regular basis, management reviews the accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgements to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with IFRS and Bermudian Company law, applied on a consistent basis.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the change affects both as per IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements are those that have a significant risk of having a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. Management believes the following areas are the significant judgements and estimates used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of accounting judgement

Property, plant and equipment and newbuilding deposits are reviewed for impairment whenever circumstances indicate the carrying value of the ships or terminal may not be fully recoverable.

External triggers include:

- Observable indications of declining value of the CGU beyond normal use.
- Adverse changes in the CGU's technological, market, economic or legal environment.
- Increase in market interest rates which would affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use.
- Carrying value of the net assets of the entity which was more than its market capitalisation.

Internal triggers include:

- Evidence of obsolescence or physical damage of the CGU's assets.
- Significant adverse changes which have changed or will change how the CGU's assets are used.
- Indications, through review of internal reports, that the economic performance of a CGU's assets are or will be worse than expected.
- Other specific risks within each CGU.

When such events or circumstances are present, Management measures the recoverable amount of these assets by comparing their carrying amount to the higher of their fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") or value in use ("VIU").

For the LNG ships, no impairment trigger was noted; however, due to continued losses at the HiGas terminals, an impairment trigger was indicated and an impairment review was performed.

Judgements and estimates

Under IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, external and internal sources of information are to be reviewed for potential triggers of asset impairment for each Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") in the business segments.

Uncertainties related to impairment triggers include:

- Effect of future technological advances on the value of our assets.
- Determination of the future effects of climate change on asset values.
- Effect of current and expected future changes to the political environments in which the CGUs operate.
- Changes in rules and regulations (for example, taxes on carbon usage).
- Effect of market capitalisation, which has increased from the prior year but which is still less than the net assets of the entity.
- Evaluation of factors related to the discount rate.

When a trigger of asset impairment has been identified, the cash flows on which the assessment of recoverability is based for VIU is highly dependent upon forecasts which are highly subjective, especially as the market for small-scaled LNG ships and terminal is an expanding market and the LNG market has been volatile over the last 24 months.

For the LNG ships, the principal assumptions would include, among others, charter rates, ship operating expenses, utilisation, drydocking requirements, future growth rates, supply-demand balance of LNG ships and residual value. Specifically, forecasted charter rates were based on information regarding current spot market rates from industry experts. Estimated outflows for operating expenses and drydockings were based on historical costs adjusted for assumed inflation.

The recoverability assessment of the HiGas terminal was based on the weighted probability of two scenarios: (i) a regulated model and (ii) a merchant model. The principal assumptions that were used under the regulated model included the expected regulatory rates under the regulated model, terminal operating costs and required capital expenditures.

The principal assumptions that were used under the merchant model included the purchase price for the LNG, forecast volumes of LNG sold, margin on customer contracts, terminal operating costs and required capital expenditures. Specifically, forecast volumes are based on signed customer contracts.

In the weighted probability assessment, we have assumed a 75% probability of a regulated model and a 25% probability of a merchant model.

The result of the impairment recovery assessment for the HiGas terminal was an impairment of $7.0 million in 2023. A 10% increase in the assumed probability of a merchant model (and corresponding reduction in the probability of a regulated model) would increase this impairment by $4.2 million.

Effect if actual results differ from assumptions

We believe that the underlying assumptions supporting HiGas impairment assessment were reasonable and appropriate at the time they were made; however, it is reasonably possible that a further decline in the economic environment, effects of future technological advances, future effects of climate change, and change in rules and regulations could adversely impact the business prospects in the future and result in further impairments.

To the extent that the terminal remains within the merchant model, it is expected that a further impairment of approximately $31.2 million would need to be recognised based on its expected cash flows.

For the LNG ship fleet, although Management believes the underlying assumptions supporting the impairment assessment are reasonable, if charter rate trends, gas market and the length of the current market downturn vary significantly from forecast, this might trigger impairment indicators and result in an impairment review and possibly a material impairment of plant, property and equipment.

Depreciation and amortisation

Description of accounting judgement

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, after reducing for the estimated residual value. Estimated useful lives are based on past experience, expected future performance and management's estimate of the period over which the asset will provide economic benefit. For ships, residual values are estimated based on the steel price, the estimated light displacement tonnage of the fleet and current trends in the price of recycling of ships. Both estimated useful lives and the residual values are evaluated annually, and the effect of any change is considered as a revision of accounting estimates, and the effect is reflected in the future depreciation charge.

Judgements and estimates

In order to achieve component accounting, the Group uses the useful economic life of the asset. In the case of ships and terminal, estimated useful lives of the components are at 25 years. Future useful lives could be reduced based on customer preferences, new technological advances, governmental and industry regulations, and the effects of climate change. Residual values are difficult to estimate given the long lives of ships, the uncertainty as to future economic conditions and the price of steel, which is considered as the main determinant of the residual price.

Effect if actual results differ from assumptions

If the estimated economic useful life has to be reduced in future periods, an impairment loss or additional depreciation expense could result. A decrease in the useful life of the ship or fall in the residual value would have the effect of increasing the annual depreciation charge and potentially resulting in an impairment loss. If the residual value is overestimated, it would reduce the annual depreciation and overstate the value of the assets.

Business combinations with entities under Common Control

For business combinations with entities under common control, the assets and liabilities of the purchased entity is included in the Group's books based on their existing carrying values in the parent's consolidated financial statements.

Investment in joint ventures

A joint arrangement is an arrangement where two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is established by a contractual arrangement that requires unanimous agreement on decisions made on relevant activities. Without the presence of joint control, joint arrangements do not exist.

Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The arrangement is a joint operation when the contractual agreement provides rights to assets and obligations for liabilities for those parties sharing joint control. The joint arrangement is a joint venture when the agreement grants rights to the arrangement's net assets. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method after initially being recognized at cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Leases

The Group accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration. All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability unless the leased asset is of low value or the lease duration is for 12 months or less (short-term leases).

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the associated lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives and increased for any lease payments made prior to commencement of the lease, any initial direct costs incurred and any provisions recognised for the dismantlement, removal or restoration of the lease asset. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or, if shorter, over the asset's remaining useful economic life.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments, excluding any payments relating to non-lease components, due to the lessor over the lease term including the exercise price of any options if exercise is considered reasonably certain. The discount rate is determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless this is not readily determinable, in which case the Group's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Subsequent to initial measurement, lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the outstanding balance and are reduced for lease payments made.

The Group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Short-term leases or low-value leases are expensed in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, short-term time deposits of less than three months and short-term securities readily convertible to cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash reflects deposits in retention or restricted accounts with certain banks that can only be used to pay the current loan installments and interest or are required to be maintained as certain minimum security deposits. Cash required to be maintained as unrestricted liquidity is not considered restricted cash if the relevant account has no restrictions for use or withdrawal.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially valued at their fair value and subsequently at amortised costs. The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. See ***Financial Instruments*** below for further discussion.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in, first-out principle and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Property, plant and equipment and Newbuilding deposits

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets, including instalment payments, supervision and technical costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of significant assets are added to the cost of such assets until they are ready for their intended use. Grant receipts are netted against the cost of the asset. Capitalisation ceases and depreciation commences once the asset is completed and available for its intended use.

Ships are required to undergo drydocking overhaul every five years to restore their service potential and to meet their classification requirements that cannot be performed while the ships are operating. The drydocking component is estimated at the time of a ship's delivery from the shipyard or acquisition from the previous owner and is measured based on the estimated cost of the first drydocking subsequent to its acquisition, based on the Group's historical experience with similar types of ships. For subsequent drydockings, actual costs are capitalized when incurred.

When a ship is disposed of, any unamortised drydock expenditure is charged against income in the period of disposal.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

(ii) Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Land and assets under construction are not depreciated. Ships and property, plant and equipment are depreciated to a residual value which reflects management's estimate of recoverable value at the end of the estimated useful life of the asset. Residual values and economic lives are reviewed annually.

The expected useful lives of all long-lived tangible assets are as follows:

Ships	25 years
Terminal	25 years
Drydocking assets	5 years
Other property, plant and equipment	3 to 5 years

(iii) Impairment of tangible assets

Tangible assets are tested for impairment if there are indications of impairment. The carrying amounts of the Group's tangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss.

Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Ship newbuildings and other assets under construction are tested for impairment when there is an indication of impairment.

FVLCD is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants. FVLCD is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset, including any expansion projects, and its eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. These cash flows are discounted at an appropriate rate to arrive at a net present value of the asset.

VIU is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. VIU is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Group's continued use and cannot take into account future development. These assumptions are different to those used in calculating fair value and consequently the value in use calculation is likely to give a different result to a fair value calculation.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

An impairment loss, other than for goodwill, is reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Assets held for sale

Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from

employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement. An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the asset is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents amounts arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries. Goodwill arising on acquisition represents the difference between the cost of the acquisition and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.

Goodwill is initially recognised at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash-generating unit is impaired.

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially valued at their fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Current maturities are based on principal payments to be paid in the next 12 months.

Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

The individual financial statements of all Group companies are presented in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiaries operate.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated while non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated at foreign exchange rates prevailing at the dates the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the income statement, except for those differences arising from monetary balances with foreign operations where settlement is not planned and unlikely to occur which are recorded in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated at foreign exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated at an average rate for the period where this rate approximates the foreign exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The differences are reported in Other comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 contains a classification and measurement approach for financial assets and liabilities, that reflects the business model in which assets are managed.

Under IFRS 9 all financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, in the case of a financial asset or liability not at fair value through profit or loss. This requirement is consistent with IAS 39. Financial asset classification and measurement is an area where many changes have been introduced by IFRS 9. Consistent with IAS 39, the classification of a financial asset is determined at initial recognition, however, if certain conditions are met, an asset may subsequently need to be reclassified.

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets, based on the business models under which they are held:

- Amortised cost: The Group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met: the assets are held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. Income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. The Group's assets measured at amortised cost include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for future sales of the financial assets and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal, of interest and dividends, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment

As required by IFRS 9, "expected credit loss model" are applied and credit losses are calculated as the present value of the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows that the entity expects to receive. Expected credit losses are the sum of all possible credit losses, weighted by their probability of occurrence.

The "12 month expected credit losses" approach is applied to all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables. For this asset, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables, net of any allowance losses. The allowance loss measurement is determined by applying a simplified approach equalling the lifetime expected credit losses.

Under the simplified approach the tracking of changes in credit risk is not required but instead the base lifetime expected credit loss at all times is applied. An allowance for loss is made for potentially impaired receivables during the year in which they are identified based on a periodic review of all outstanding amounts. Losses are recorded within administrative and general expenses in the income statement. Trade receivables are deemed as impaired when there is an indication of significant financial difficulties of the debtor (delinquency in or default on payments occurs, probability of bankruptcy or need for financial reorganisation).

Equity capital stock

The company's capital comprises equity capital stock. Equity capital stock is measured based upon net proceeds.

Share-based compensation

The fair value of options as of the date granted to employees is recognised on a straight-line basis as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase to equity over the vesting period. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest.

Earnings per share

Basic Earnings per Common share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for all potentially dilutive shares and equivalents outstanding, including share warrants, during the year using the Treasury stock method.

Operating revenue

Revenue from customer contracts

Operating revenue is measured on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue as a point in time when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. The transfer of control can take place in five ways: 1) at the Group's terminal when LNG is loaded to the customer's truck; 2) at the point of delivery of LNG to the customer's site where LNG is loaded to the customer's tank; 3) upon completion of LNG bunkering operations, whereby the company supplies

LNG to a customer; 4) at the point of delivery of LNG to its customers for Spot Trade Cargoes and 5) at the point of delivery of LNG on behalf of its customer to designated location for Contracts of Affreightment.

The Group may also transport and store LNG in a tank that is owned by the Group but which is located at a customer's facility. Revenue is generated when the LNG is loaded to the tank. Lease revenue is also recorded by the Group for the customer's use of the tank which is recognized on a straight-line basis.

Time and Bareboat charters

Revenues from time charters and bareboat charters are accounted for as operating leases and are recognized on a straight-line basis over the periods of such charters, as service is performed.

Expenses

Operating expenses

Operating expenses include costs directly associated with the operation and maintenance of the property, plant and equipment. These types of costs include LNG purchases, transportation costs, ship operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation and other expenses.

Taxes

Current tax is provided for at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Certain companies of the Group operate within the UK Tonnage Tax regime, under which ship owning and operating activities are taxed based on the net tonnage of ships operated.

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liabilities method on all temporary differences which result in an obligation at the reporting date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates that are expected to apply when they crystallize based on current tax rates.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is not provided when the amounts involved are not significant.

Accounting policies that became effective during the year

There are no new IFRS standards and amendments that became effective during the current year that have had a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the December 31, 2023 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the group.

These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

3. Segment information

The Group has three reportable segments:

- Assets on charter – bareboat or time charters with external customers;
- Assets for trading – sale of LNG and rendering of services through the Group's ships and HiGas terminal;
- Corporate – corporate related items and result of other insignificant operations not reportable under other segments.

The Company's Executive Management team has been identified as the chief operating decision maker as they direct the allocation of resources to operating segments. The basis of measurement and accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in Note 2. Beginning in 2023, indirect administrative and general costs have been apportioned between the segments of the Group on the basis of corresponding direct costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 USD in thousands	Assets on charter	Assets for trading	Corporate	Total
Operating revenue	24,508	47,785	506	72, 799
Operating expenses	(7,348)	(50,100)	(484)	(57,932)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,470)	(4,830)	(346)	(12,646)
Impairment expense	-	(7,024)	-	(7,024)
Administrative and general expenses	(1,623)	(5,486)	(2,806)	(9,915)
Operating profit (loss)	**8,067**	**(19,655)**	**(3,130)**	**(14,718)**
Finance expense	(9,440)	(5,939)	1,749	(13,630)
Finance income	178	93	261	532
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain	(306)	359	168	221
Income tax (expense) benefit	(518)	1,100	(856)	(274)
Net profit (loss)	**(2,019)**	**(24,042)**	**(1,808)**	**(27,869)**
Capital expenditures [1]	**4,839**	**646**	**13**	**5,498**
As of December 31, 2023				
Intangible assets and goodwill	-	56	-	56
Segment assets	228,729	44,438	8,831	281,998

For the year ended December 31, 2022 USD in thousands	Assets on charter	Assets for trading	Corporate	Total
Operating revenue	18,665	44,763	327	63,755
Operating expenses	(3,428)	(51,234)	-	(54,662)
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,682)	(5,330)	(321)	(11,333)
Administrative and general expenses	-	-	(5,622)	(5,622)
Operating profit (loss)	**9,555**	**(11,801)**	**(5,616)**	**(7,862)**
Finance expense	(4,147)	(3,313)	(714)	(8,174)
Finance income	48	23	26	97
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	30	(563)	(690)	(1,223)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(366)	1,282	(2,055)	(1,139)
Net profit (loss)	**5,120**	**(14,372)**	**(9,049)**	**(18,301)**
Capital expenditures [1]	**73,553**	**2,090**	-	**75,643**
As of December 31, 2022				
Intangible assets and goodwill	-	54	-	54
Segment assets	234,183	67,923	1,663	303,769

1. Capital expenditures include additions to property, plant and equipment, drydocking, ship deposits and intangible assets other than goodwill.

The Group has no material operating revenues or non-current assets in Bermuda, its country of domicile.

Information about major customers

Revenues of approximately $7.2 million (2022: $6.8 million), $6.6 million (2022: $6.8 million) and $9.0 million (2022: $nil) are derived respectively from three (2022: two) individual external customers, attributed to the Assets on charter segment.

Revenues of approximately $23.6 million (2022: $14.2 million), $7.9 million (2022: nil) and $7.6 million (2022: $14.6 million) are derived respectively from three individual external customers, attributed to the Assets for trading segment.

4. Operating revenue

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Shipping revenue	**25,551**	18,665
Revenue from the sale of LNG and rendering of services	**47,248**	45,090
	72,799	63,755

Shipping revenue, which is recognized over time, represents the hire income generated from time and bareboat charters of the ships in Malaysia, Europe and the Caribbean.

Revenue is generated from the sale of LNG in the Baltic and Mediterranean regions in Europe. LNG is transferred to the customer as required by the customer at a point in time. The Group generated operating revenue through truck loadings, bunkering operations and LNG wholesale supply cargoes and under Contracts of Affreightment (transporting LNG on behalf of its customer) over the course of the year.

5. Operating expenses

USD in thousands	2023	2022
LNG supply and trading expenses	**45,751**	42,775
Ship operating expenses	**11,722**	8,785
Write-down of inventory (Note 11)	**-**	3,000
Other	**459**	102
	57,932	54,662

6. Administrative and general expenses

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Personnel expenses	**4,934**	3,875
Professional fees	**2,824**	968
Office costs	**726**	732
Other expenses	**1,431**	47
	9,915	5,622

Auditors' remuneration to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for the audits of the Group and its subsidiaries was $0.4 million for both of the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services amounted to $0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022: $0.4 million).

7. Finance expense

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Interest payable on borrowings (Note 17)	**10,858**	5,750
Interest payable on shareholder Revolving Credit Facility (Note 25)	**1,452**	730
Interest payable on parent guarantees (Note 25)	**-**	404
Amortization of deferred finance cost	**1,313**	1,559
Interest on lease liabilities	**7**	56
Capitalised interest	**-**	(325)
	13,630	8,174

The interest payable on shareholder RCF relate to the revolving credit facility with SNL, Höegh and Golar. The interest rate on the shareholder RCF was amended from 5% to 7% in May 2023. The interest payable on parent guarantees relate to the newbuilding and financing guarantee agreements with SNL, Höegh and Golar for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The interest rate on the parent guarantees was 1% of outstanding commitments. The interest payable on parent guarantees relating to newbuildings has been capitalised and added to the cost of the ship.

8. Income tax expense

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Current income tax	**102**	1,432
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	**172**	(1,784)
Deferred income tax	**-**	1,491
Total income tax expense	**274**	1,139

The following reconciles the actual income tax expense to income taxes computed at the Bermuda statutory tax rate:

USD in thousands	2023	2022
(Loss) profit before income tax	**(27,595)**	(17,162)
Tax at the Bermuda statutory tax rate	**-**	-
Difference in overseas tax rates	**1,411**	2,545
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	**172**	(1,784)
Deferred tax movement	**-**	1,491
Utilisation of current year losses	**(1,309)**	(1,113)
Total income tax expense	**274**	1,139

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognised for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognised for tax purposes:

USD in thousands	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	1,551
Exchange rate change impact	(60)
Utilised during the year	(1,491)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**-**
Recognition of deferred tax asset on tax losses	1,258
Utilised during the year	(1,258)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**-**

As at December 31, 2022, the total prior year deferred tax asset of $1.6 million was utilised against taxable income generated by UK subsidiaries.

As at December 31, 2023, the Group's total unrecognised tax losses were $42.0 million (2022: $19.6 million) which can be carried forward indefinitely.

United Kingdom

Certain UK ship owning subsidiaries engaged in shipping activities have entered the U.K. Tonnage tax regime, under which its ship owning and operating activities are taxed based on the net tonnage of ships operated. Any income and profits outside the tonnage tax regime are taxed under the normal U.K. Corporation Tax rules at 25% (2022: 19%). The blended corporation income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2023 is 23.5%

During the year ended December 31, 2022, $1.8 million chargeable gain tax was partly offset by utilization of the deferred tax asset that had arisen in the prior years from available net operating losses generated from one of the Group's UK subsidiaries.

9. Cash and cash equivalents & Restricted cash

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	**16,777**	19,390
Restricted cash	**366**	1,173
	17,143	20,563

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, short-term time deposits and short-term securities held by the Group. Restricted cash refers to cash deposits required under our debt facilities.

10. Trade and other receivables

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Trade receivables	**2,567**	2,991
VAT receivables	**1,896**	1,760
	4,463	4,751

See Note 20 for an analysis of the credit risk of receivables. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, there is no expected credit loss; therefore, no impairment has been recorded.

11. Inventories

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Fuel oils	**80**	518
Liquified natural gas	**2,126**	2,461
Other	**-**	70
	2,206	3,049

The cost of inventory included in operating expenses during 2023 and 2022 was $36.9 million and $40.8 million, respectively. These costs relate to cost of goods sold and fuel and boil-off consumption costs. Included in operating expenses was the write-down of inventories to net realizable value amounting to $3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

12. Other current assets

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Prepaid LNG inventory	**-**	5,139
Other	**812**	313
	812	5,452

13. Non-current assets held for sale

In 2021, the Group decided to sell the semi-trailers owned by HiGas SRL. One semi-trailer was sold during 2022, whilst the remaining semi-trailer is no longer intended to be sold so has been reclassed to Property, plant and equipment.

14. Investment in joint venture

In December 2019, the Group contributed $9,800 for 49% ownership in Future Horizon (L) Pte. Ltd., a joint venture with MISC Berhad. The joint venture entered into a three-year time charter with Petronas, upon delivery of the Group's first ship in October 2020. Equity method accounting is applied to this joint venture. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was no material movement in the investment in joint venture.

15. Property, plant and equipment

USD in thousand	Land	Right-of-use Asset	Property. Plant and Equipment	Ships	Drydock Assets	Construction in Progress [2]	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2022	**3,029**	**1,468**	**43,586**	**122,796**	**3,000**	**4,192**	**178,071**
Additions [1]	—	—	2,090	66,796	2,500	4,257	75,643
Transfer from construction in progress	—	—	—	4,192	—	(4,192)	—
Transfer from newbuild deposits [1]	—	—	—	34,604	—	—	34,604
Recording right-of-use asset	—	102	—	—	—	—	102
Net foreign exchange differences	(203)	(124)	(1,834)	—	—	—	(2,161)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**2,826**	**1,446**	**43,842**	**228,388**	**5,500**	**4,257**	**286,259**
Additions	—	—	601	4,898	—	7	5,506
Transfer from construction in progress	—	—	—	4,264	—	(4,264)	—
Retirement of right-of-use asset	—	(613)	—	—	—	—	(613)
Transfer from Held for sale asset	—	—	294	—	—	—	294
Other	—	(138)	—	—	—	—	(138)
Net foreign exchange differences	162	19	1,109	—	—	—	1,290
Balance at December 31, 2023	**2,988**	**714**	**45,846**	**237,550**	**5,500**	**—**	**292,598**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2022	**—**	**581**	**965**	**3,542**	**444**	**—**	**5,532**
Depreciation and amortisation	—	161	2,344	7,858	970	—	11,333
Net foreign exchange difference	—	(83)	(16)	(37)	—	—	(136)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**—**	**659**	**3,293**	**11,363**	**1,414**	**—**	**16,729**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	—	170	9,241	9,157	1,100	—	19,668
Retirement of right-of-use asset	—	(613)	—	—	—	—	(613)
Net foreign exchange difference	—	(82)	76	—	—	—	(6)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**—**	**134**	**12,610**	**20,520**	**2,514**	**—**	**35,778**
Net Book Value							
Balance at December 31, 2022	**2,826**	**787**	**40,549**	**217,025**	**4,086**	**4,257**	**269,530**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**2,988**	**580**	**33,236**	**217,030**	**2,986**	**—**	**256,820**

(1) Two ships were delivered during the year ended December 31, 2022.

(2) Construction in progress of $4.3 million at December 31, 2022 relate to *Avenir Achievement's* sub-cooler upgrade, which was completed in February 2023.

The ships are mortgaged as security for the loan facilities, refer to Note 17.

At December 31, 2023, the right-of-use asset relates to the lease of jetty infrastructure for the Group's LNG terminal in Sardinia (Note 19).

The Group recorded impairments of $7.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. This was based on an assessment of the carrying value of the HiGas terminal compared to the fair value less cost of disposal using discounted cash flow models (level 3 valuation method). HiGas is included in the Assets held for trading segment.

16. Goodwill

The Goodwill was generated from the HiGas acquisition in 2017 upon Stolt-Nielsen Gas B.V's acquisition of 66.6% of HiGas for $5.8 million. In March 2022, the minority shareholding was purchased by the Group for further consideration of $2.2 million.

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis based upon the cash-generating unit which is considered to be the entire Group.

17. Borrowings

An analysis of borrowings is as follows:

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Bank loans	**136,084**	128,121
Less: Deferred financing costs	**(4,185)**	(4,080)
	131,899	124,041
Presented in the financial statements as:		
Non-current portion of debt, net of deferred finance cost	**120,395**	73,998
Current portion of debt, net of deferred finance cost	**11,504**	50,043

Bank loans are secured with key charges over the ships, cash and cash equivalents, an assignment of earnings and a pledge over the share capital of certain Group subsidiaries.

In December 2023, the Group executed the new facility with Danske Bank using the *Avenir Advantage* as collateral which was drawn down for $28.2 million in January 2024. The facility bears interest at SOFR plus a margin of 3.0% and is repayable in quarterly installments over a term of three years with a final balloon payment at maturity. The January 2024 balloon repayment of $18.8 million has been shown as non-current as the above Danske debt was finalized prior to December 31, 2023.

In July 2023, the Group entered into a $62.0 million floating rate facility with Primer Maritime PVT (“PM facility”) using *Avenir Accolade* and *Avenir Ascension* as collateral. Repayment is monthly over a term of seventeen years at SOFR plus a margin of 1.9%. The Group has an option to repurchase the ships from the end of the second year and a purchase obligation at the end of the term. Due to the existence of a purchase obligation, the transaction was treated as collateralised debt.

In December 2021, certain subsidiaries of the Group entered into a secured term loan facility with ABN Amro and CEXIM for $93.9 million primarily for the purpose of financing the acquisition of two of the Group’s newbuildings and refinancing of the ship delivered in October 2021. The facility originally included interest at LIBOR plus a blended margin of 2.37% (amended to SOFR in July 2023) and is repayable in quarterly instalments each in an amount of 1/48th of the total borrowed amount with final balloon payments for two tranches of the facility at maturity. In May 2022, one of the Group’s subsidiaries drew down $39.1 million from the $93.9 million secured term loan facility for the purpose of financing the ship delivered in May 2022.

In October 2020, certain subsidiaries of the Group entered into a secured term loan facility for $53.5 million for the purpose of financing the acquisition of the Group’s newbuildings. In May 2022, the facility was amended to increase the amount of the total commitments from $53.5 million to $77.0 million. In July 2023, the Group refinanced $41.7 million following the completion of a longer-term facility as discussed above.

18. Trade and other payables

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Trade payables	**1,767**	3,514
Other payables	**-**	60
Deferred revenue	**951**	6,427
VAT payables	**58**	467
Other accrued expenses	**2,894**	2,955
	5,670	13,423

19. Leases

In January 2019, the Group entered into an office lease agreement for five years which expired in December 2023. The incremental borrowing rate used was 4%.

During 2020, the Group entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport for the lease of the jetty infrastructure in Sardinia for 25 years. The incremental borrowing rate used was 3.81%.

Maturity analysis is as follows:

As of December 31, 2023:

USD in thousands	Jetty Lease	Total 2023
Contractual undiscounted cash flows:		
Less than one year	45	**45**
From two to five years	181	**181**
From five years and beyond	678	**678**
	904	**904**
Less: Future finance charges	(215)	**(215)**
	689	**689**
Presented in the financial statements as:		
Current maturities		**21**
Non-current maturities		**668**
		689

As of December 31, 2022:

USD in thousands	Office Lease	Jetty Lease	Total 2022
Contractual undiscounted cash flows:			
Less than one year	162	44	**206**
From two to five years	-	176	**176**
From five years and beyond	-	746	**746**
	162	966	**1,128**
Less: Future finance charges	(5)	(320)	**(325)**
	157	**646**	**803**
Presented in the financial statements as:			
Current maturities			**176**
Non-current maturities			**627**
			803

The lease payments made during the year were principal charges of $0.1 million (2022: $0.2 million) and interest charges with respect to IFRS 16 of $0.1 million for the year (2022: $0.1 million), Depreciation for the right-of-use assets recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income totaled $0.2 million (2022: $0.2 million).

Operating lease expenses for short-term or immaterial leases are less than $0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 or 2022.

20. Financial risk factors

Risk management is carried out by the Avenir Group Finance team and approved by the Avenir Board of Directors. The Avenir Group Finance team identifies, evaluates, and hedges financial risks. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks such as market risk (including currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure, primarily with the Euro and British pound. Revenue earned by the Group are primarily in US Dollar and in Euros, while a significant portion of the operating expenses is incurred in other currencies, primarily Euros and the British Pound. When there is a mismatch between revenue and expense currencies, any depreciation of the revenue

currency relative to the expense currency will decrease profit margins. In addition, exposure occurs when a member of the Group holds accounts receivable or payable in a non-functional currency.

At December 31, 2023, if the US Dollar had weakened or strengthened by 5% against the major currencies mentioned above, with all other currencies remaining constant, the recalculated pre-tax loss for the year would have been approximately $1.6 million higher/lower, mainly due to the effect of administrative and general expenses, net of revenues, from non-US dollar transactions and foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement of accounts receivable and payable balances held in a non-functional currency.

Cash flow interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate arises from borrowings with variable rates (LIBOR and SOFR), which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows:

USD in thousands	**2023**	2022
Variable rate borrowings LIBOR	**-**	105,796
Variable rate borrowings SOFR	**135,935**	22,325
	135,935	128,121

As at December 31, 2023 if SOFR had increased/decreased by 100 basis points with all other variables remaining constant, the decrease/increase in the results for the year would have been $1.4 million (2022: $0.2 million). As at December 31, 2022, if LIBOR had increased/decreased by 100 basis points, the decrease/increase in the results for the year would have been $1.0 million.

Concentration of credit and financing risk

There is a concentration of credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash to the extent that substantially all of the amounts are carried with Citibank N.A., Danske Bank and ABN Amro Bank N.V. However, we believe this risk is remote, as these are established and reputable establishments with no prior history of default.

There is a concentration of financing risk with respect to our long-term debt to the extent that a substantial amount of our long-term debt is carried with Danske Bank and ABN Amro Bank N.V. We believe these counterparties to be sound financial institutions, with investment grade credit ratings. Therefore, we believe this risk is remote.

Receivables are from customers of the Group. The Group extends credit to its customers in the normal course of business. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the customer receivables balance of $2.6 million at December 31, 2023 (2022: $3.0 million). The Group regularly reviews its receivables by performing credit checks upon entering into an initial sales contract with a customer and by the business controller regularly reviewing the days past due receivable reports. There are no receivables that are past due and no recorded allowance for doubtful accounts.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group manages this by monitoring forecasts and actual cash flows to ensure the Group has sufficient cash to meet operational needs and does not breach covenants on any of its borrowing facilities.

Also the Founding Shareholders regularly review the cash requirements of the Group and under the Shareholders' Agreement will take all reasonable endeavors to ensure that the Group is able to meet its capital expenditure commitments and working capital needs.

Fair value of financial instruments

The following estimated fair value amounts of financial instruments have been determined by the Group, using appropriate market information and valuation methodologies. Considerable judgement is required to develop these estimates of fair value, thus the estimates provided herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realised in a current market exchange:

USD in thousands	2023		2022	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash	**17,143**	**17,143**	20,563	20,563
Trade and other receivables, excluding VAT receivables	**2,567**	**2,567**	2,991	2,991
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	**1,525**	**1,525**	4,041	4,041
Related party payable balances	**29,081**	**29,081**	24,040	24,040
Lease liabilities	**689**	**689**	803	803
Long-term debt, net of deferred charges	**131,899**	**131,899**	124,041	124,041

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables, accounts payable and related party payables are reasonable estimates of their fair values, due to the short maturity thereof. Long-term leases are exempt from disclosure of fair value measurements so fair value equals book value.

The estimated fair values of the Group's bank loans have been determined by Management based upon the present value of the expected cash flows derived from the liability discounted at an appropriate discount rate.

The cash and cash equivalents meet Level 1 classification. There were no financial instruments in Level 3 and no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the periods presented. The definitions of the levels provided by IFRS 13 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Group has no financial assets which would otherwise have been past due or impaired that have been renegotiated.

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, because the impact of discounting is not significant.

Maturity of financial Liabilities

USD in thousands	Less than 1 year	From 2 to 5 years	From 5 years and beyond	Total
As of December 31, 2023				
Contractual obligations:				
Trade and other payables	1,525	—	—	1,525
Related party payable balances	29,081	—	—	29,081
Lease liability	21	98	570	689
Lease interest	23	82	149	254
Long-term debt, excluding debt issuance costs	12,010	46,914	77,160	136,084
Total contractual obligations	**42,660**	**47,094**	**77,879**	**167,633**

USD in thousands	Less than 1 year	From 2 to 5 years	From 5 years and beyond	Total
As of December 31, 2022				
Contractual obligations:				
Trade and other payables, excluding VAT payables	4,041	—	—	4,041
Related party payable balances	12,307	11,733	—	24,040
Lease liability	176	85	541	802
Lease interest	29	91	205	325
Long-term debt, excluding debt issuance costs	51,083	42,148	34,890	128,121
Total contractual obligations	**67,636**	**54,057**	**35,636**	**157,329**

Long-term debt in the above tables excludes debt issuance costs of $4.0 million and $4.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

21. Share options

The Company's Board of Directors approved the Avenir LNG Limited Share Option Plan 2018 in October 2018. Options are to be granted in consideration of services to the Company and its subsidiaries.

In USD except share data	Number of Shares	2023 Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	2022 Weighted Average Exercise Price
Common share options				
Outstanding at beginning of year	**1,575,000**	**1.03**	945,000	1.05
Issued	**-**	**-**	630,000	1.00
Expired	**(620,000)**	**1.00**	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	**955,000**	**1.05**	1,575,000	1.03
Exercisable at end of year	**345,000**	**1.10**	858,750	1.01
Fair value of share options granted during the year (in USD)		N/A		0.40
Risk-free rate		N/A		1.37%
Volatility		N/A		52.90%

The volatility was measured based on the share price development of five companies within the LNG industry for the last year.

Share-based compensation expense has been recorded in Avenir LNG M.S. Limited for $89 thousand and $50 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Company has recorded a corresponding increase in its Investment in Avenir LNG M.S. Limited

22. Commitments and contingencies and Provisions

Asset pledged

	2023	2022
Book value of ships secured against long-term debt	**217,030**	220,401

Newbuilding contracts

Between 2016 and 2019, the Group entered newbuilding contracts for the construction of four 7,500 cbm LNG carriers and two 20,000 cbm LNG carriers for a total cost of approximately $262 million. The first ship was delivered in 2020, further three ships were delivered in 2021, and the remaining two ships were delivered in 2022. Once ship was sold upon delivery to a third-party in 2021.

Provisions

	Restructuring
Balance at January 1, 2023	-
Provisions recognised	364
Balance at December 31, 2023	364

A restructuring provision has been established for termination benefits for redundancies announced in 2023 and paid in 2024. In addition, 775,000 share options (287,500 exercisable) were forfeited in the first quarter of 2024 as a result of the restructure. The provision was fully utilised in 2024.

23. Capital management

The Group defines capital as net debt and equity attributable to equity holders of Avenir. The Group manages capital by safeguarding their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group debts include covenants that requires compliance with certain ratios. These ratios include equity ratios, working capital ratios, minimum net worth covenants and minimum liquidity requirements.

As of December 31, 2023, the Group was compliant with all covenants under their debt agreements.

Restriction on payment of dividends

Under the Bermuda Companies Act, dividends cannot be paid if there are reasonable grounds for believing that:

(a) The company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or

(b) The realizable value of the company’s assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts.

In consideration of the above, the Company has not proposed a dividend distribution in 2023 (2022: $nil).

24. Share capital

The Group’s authorised share capital consists of 500 million common shares as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. There were 182.0 million shares issued, outstanding and fully paid as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	Common Shares, par value $1 per share
Balance at December 31, 2023 and 2022	**182,000,000**

25. Related party transactions

Board of Directors and Key Management Compensation

Key management consists of two (2022: two) members of management. Total compensation and benefits of management were as follows:

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Salary and benefits	**676**	683
Pension cost	**62**	68
Share-based compensation	**63**	63
Total compensation and benefits	**801**	814

The Board of Directors consists of four members for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Board of Directors did not receive any remuneration for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Transactions with SNL, Golar and Höegh

USD in thousands	2023	2022
Transactions with SNL:		
Site team services costs, capitalised to newbuildings	-	1,046
Support services	**74**	94
Finance expense - guarantee, capitalised to newbuildings	-	69
Finance expense - guarantee, loan	**112**	132
Finance expense - RCF interest and commitment	**664**	438
Transactions with Golar:		
Finance expense - guarantee, capitalised to newbuildings	-	37
Finance expense - guarantee, loan	**55**	66
Finance expense - RCF interest and commitment	**281**	146
Transactions with Höegh:		
Ship management fee – operating cost	**6,808**	6,323
Ship management fee - pre-delivery cost	**208**	5,202
Finance expense - guarantee, capitalised to newbuildings	-	34
Finance expense - guarantee, loan	**55**	66
Finance expense - RCF interest and commitment	**285**	146

The Company has entered into two service agreements with subsidiaries of SNL for (a) newbuilding site team services for the Company and its subsidiary, Stolt-Nielsen Gas B.V. and (b) accounting, finance, treasury and other support services.

SNL, Golar and Höegh have agreed to guarantee the outstanding newbuilding commitments with the shipyards for a 1% commitment fee. The guarantee issued to the shipyards have since expired following delivery of all ships in 2022 and before.

In 2021, the Group entered into ship operating management agreements with Höegh for four ships, including *Avenir Allegiance* which was sold in 2021. In September 2023, the ship operating management agreements were terminated and the Group appointed Wilhemsen AS as the new Ship Manager.

Revolving Credit Facility

During 2021, the Group entered into a $21.0 million revolving credit facility agreement with SNL, Golar and Höegh. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, the Group had drawn down $21.0 million and $10.6 million from this facility. The RCF had an expiration date of November 23, 2024 which was extended to November 23, 2025 subsequent to the year end. The RCF had an average interest rate of 5.4% and 5.0% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The facility included a commitment fee on the undrawn amount at 2.0% per annum.

Accounts payable to SNL, Golar and Höegh

USD in thousands	**2023**	2022
Stolt-Nielsen group companies	**2,623**	2,443
Golar	**1,608**	1,547
Höegh	**1,488**	8,317
Total	**5,719**	12,307

Borrowings from SNL, Golar and Höegh

USD in thousands	**2023**	2022
Borrowings	**21,000**	10,601
Commitment fees charged	**199**	199
Interest charged	**2,163**	933
End of year	**23,362**	11,733

Warrants

Concurrent with the Framework and Shareholders Agreement, the Company issued warrants to SNL for the right to acquire up to 14,560,000 shares for $1/share (the "Warrants"). The Warrants shall be exercisable in tranches of 25% of the total number of Warrants when the price of Avenir's shares have been traded on the Norwegian OTC for 20 successive days at a price which is 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% above the first equity offering price of $1/share. The expiration date was October 1, 2023. No warrants have been exercised.

Future Horizon Transactions

USD in thousands	**2023**	2022
Bareboat hire	**6,555**	6,807

In September 2019, one of the Group's subsidiaries entered into a bareboat charter party agreement ("BBC") with MISC Berhard for the Group's first ship, *Avenir Advantage*. Subsequently, the BBC was novated to Future Horizon (L) Pte. Ltd. which is a joint venture of the Group. In November 2023, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an extension of the BBC for a further two years.

26. Subsequent events

As noted in Note 17, the Group drew down $28.2 million in January 2024 on a new facility with Danske Bank using *Avenir Advantage* as collateral to refinance maturing debt.

The Group extended the RCF with SNL, Golar and Höegh on May 13, 2024 until November 23, 2025.

The Group entered into a shipbuilding contract on April 25, 2024 with Nantong CIMC Sinopacific Offshore & Engineering Co. Ltd ("SOE") in China for two 20,000 cbm LNG bunker and supply carriers which are scheduled for delivery in 2026 and 2027. The newbuilding downpayment will be financed by a revolving credit facility with SNL ("Stolt RCF") with an expiration date of the loan of November 30, 2025. The Stolt RCF is for a $37.5 million which may be increased up to $15.8 million if required to make future payments on the shipbuilding contract.

Avenir LNG Limited
Responsibility Statement

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge, that the consolidated Group financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and gives a true and fair view of the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and loss as a whole. In preparing these financial statements, we are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable;
- State whether applicable IFRSs have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

We are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group. We are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. We highlight that legislation in Bermuda governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Financial Statements on pages 1 to 27 were approved and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Bermuda
June 27, 2024

Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Niels G. Stolt-Nielsen

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Independent auditors' report to the members of Avenir LNG Limited

Report on the audit of the group financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Avenir LNG Limited's group financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1981 (Bermuda).

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Consolidated Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023; the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Responsibility Statement set out on page 28, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, m atters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company/industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to regulations implemented by the International Maritime Organisation ("IMO"), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships ("MARPOL"), the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea ("SOLAS"), and the Bribery Act 2010 (UK), and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 1981 (Bermuda). We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results and potential management bias in the selection and application of significant accounting judgements and estimates. Audit procedures performed included:

- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- Discussions with the Chief Financial Officer, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud.
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in connection with significant accounting estimates; and
- Identifying and testing the validity of journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and consolidation journals.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 90 of the Companies Act 1981 (Bermuda) and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
Watford
Date: 27 June 2024

(a) The maintenance and integrity of the Avenir LNG Limited website is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

(b) Legislation in Bermuda governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.