S.D. STANDARD DRILLING PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2020

STANDARD DRILLING

CONTENTS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

MARTIN NES

CHAIRMAN

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Martin Nes (born 1969) has been involved with the company since its incorporation in 2010 and has previously held the role of Acting CEO. He is well versed in the company and the shipping and offshore industry. He has been the CEO of Ferncliff TIH AS since 2010.

Mr. Nes holds a law degree from the University of Oslo and also holds a Master of Laws degree from University of Southampton, England. Prior to joining Ferncliff, he spent several years with the Norwegian law firm Wikborg Rein, working in both the Oslo and London offices, and with the shipping law firm Evensen & Co. He has extensive corporate experience and is/has been chairman and/or a member of the board of directors of several other listed companies, including Aqualis ASA, Nickel Mountain Group AB, Saga Pure ASA, NEL ASA, Hiddn Solutions ASA and Weifa ASA. He was re-elected as a Chairman of SD Standard Drilling Plc on 24 August 2020.

He is a Norwegian citizen and resides in Norway.

KONSTANTINOS PANTELIDIS

NON-EXECUTIVE / INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Mr. Konstantinos Pantelidis (born 1970) has over 27 years' experience in the service industry and extensive knowledge in accounting and audit, banking, financial management and budgeting. His experience includes participation in board meetings in his capacity as a non-executive director and finance director of various companies and organizations, including PLC's.

Since November 2008, Konstantinos is the founder and Director of Rombus Services Ltd. Konstantinos is a fellow member of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (ACCA) and a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Cyprus (ICPAC).

Mr. Pantelidis has been involved with the company from 2016 where he served as a member and chairman of the Nomination Committee, he was appointed to the Board of Standard Drilling in June 2018 and he also serves as a Chairman of the Audit committee.

GEORGE CRYSTALLIS

NON-EXECUTIVE / INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Mr. George Crystallis (born 1956) is Managing Director of M.G. Crystallis & Co Limited, a Cyprus trading company.

Mr. Crystallis has extensive board experience and serves on the boards of several Cypriot companies. He was appointed to the Board of S.D. Standard Drilling in December 2010. Mr. Crystallis holds a degree in Economics from the University of Freiburg.

EVANGELIA PANAGIDE

GENERAL MANAGER

Mrs. Evangelia Panagide (born 1974) has, from 1 September 2013, been appointed as General Manager of the Company. She is based in the Company's headquarter in Cyprus and has run this office since 2011.

CHRISTOS NEOCLEOUS

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Christos Neocleous (born 1970) has been appointed as Chief Financial Officer on 1 July 2017 but has been involved with the Company since its incorporation. He has more than 28 years of experience as auditor and advisor with a demonstrated history of working as a Partner in one of the Big 4 audit firms in Cyprus. He is skilled in numerous audit and accounting fields, and has extensive knowledge of International Financial Reporting Standards, taxation policies, Cyprus Companies Law, Corporate Governance matters and day to day administration processes.

Mr. Neocleous is a Fellow member of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (FCCA), a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Cyprus (ICPAC), a member of The Association of Accounting Technicians (MAAT) and a licensed Insolvency Practioner in Cyprus.

ALFO SECRETARIAL LIMITED
COMPANY SECRETARY
Griva Digeni
Panayides Building, 2nd floor
Office 3,
3030 Limassol, Cyprus

STATEMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSONS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with Article 9 sections (3c) and (7) of the Transparency Requirements (Securities for Trading on Regulated Markets) Law of 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 of Cyprus ("Law") we, the members of the Board of Directors and other responsible persons for the financial statements of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc ("the Company"), for the year ended 31 December 2020 we confirm that, to the best of our knowledge:

a) the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 which are presented on pages 11 to 41.

   (i) were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union in accordance with provisions of Article 9, section 4 of the Law, and
   (ii) give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position and the profit or losses of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc, and the business that are included in the financial statements as a total, and

b) the Management Report provides a fair review of the developments and the performance of the business as well as the financial position of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they are facing.

Limassol, 15 April 2021

Martin Nes Chairman	Konstantinos Pantelidis Independent Director	George Crystallis Independent Director
	Christos Neocleous Chief Financial Officer	Evangelia Panagide General Manager

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As a company incorporated in the Republic of Cyprus, S.D. Standard Drilling Plc ("SDSD" or the "Company") is subject to Cypriot laws and regulations. Additionally, as a consequence of being listed on Oslo Bors, the Company must comply with certain aspects of Norwegian securities law and has decided to adhere to the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance dated 17 October 2018 (the "Code of Practice") on a "comply or explain" basis.

SDSD's Board of Directors and management annually review the principles for corporate governance in the Code of Practice and how they are implemented in the Company. Pursuant to the Code of Practice, SDSD hereby gives an account of the Company's corporate governance principles and practice.

The description below accounts for SDSD's compliance with the 15 sections in the Code of Practice.

IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As SDSD is a Cyprus registered company, the Company intends to comply with the Code of Practice as long as it is in accordance with mandatory provisions in the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113 and Cypriot practice and principles for public limited companies. To ensure adherence to the Code of Practice the Company has adopted specific guidelines such as:

- Rules of procedure for the Board of Directors
- Instructions for the Chief Executive Officer/General Manager
- Guidelines for the duties of the nomination committee
- Guidelines for the auditor's and associated persons' non-auditing work
- Code of conduct of business ethics and corporate social responsibility (Code of Ethics)
- Investor relations policy
- Audit committee charter

The Company's adoption of the Code of Practice and the above guidelines ensures an appropriate division of roles and responsibility and well-functioning cooperation among the Company's shareholders, the Board of Directors and its senior management, and that the Company's activities are subject to satisfactory control. An appropriate division of roles, effective cooperation, and satisfactory control contribute to the best possible value creation over time, to the benefit of owners and other stakeholders.

The Company's Code of Ethics addresses impartiality, conflicts of interests, relations with customers and suppliers, relations with media, insider trading and relevant financial interests of a personal nature. The code of ethics applies to all employees in SDSD.

BUSINESS

The Company is an investment entity within the oil and gas and shipping sectors, which invests directly or indirectly into companies, securities and / or assets. The objective of the Company is to generate significant medium to long term capital growth. The main focus of the Company is currently in the PSV and the VLCC tanker markets although the Company will pursue any attractive investment opportunities that may arise within the framework of industries it operates, including but not limited to, asset play or investment directly in other Companies. The main drivers are maximizing the return and minimizing the risk.

The objectives of the Company are within the framework of the Memorandum of Association, which is available on the Company's website, http://www.standard-drilling.com. The Company's Memorandum of Association contains the description of the Company's objectives and strategies under Cypriot law but does not clearly define the Company's business as this is not in accordance with Cypriot practice.

The annual report describes the Company's targets and principal strategies and the market is kept updated through the quarterly reports. The Board of Directors leads the Company's strategic planning, sets the objectives and makes the necessary decisions which provide guidance to the management of the Company for implementing the strategy. The Company's objectives, strategy and risk profiles are evaluated by the Board at least annually.

Having a sound financial position with no debt, the Board of Directors believes that the Company is well positioned to take advantage of opportunities that may appear in the PSV market in the North Sea Sector, the shipping industry and elsewhere.

EQUITY AND DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors continuously reviews the capital structure in light of the Company's targets, strategies and intended risk profile. The Company aims to manage its resources in a manner which will ensure shareholders a competitive return in the form of dividends and increases in share price relative to comparable investment alternatives.

The Company does not have a dividend policy. The annual dividend payment will depend on the Company's results, its financial situation and the need for working capital and investments.

Authorizations to the Board of Directors

At the AGM of the year 2020, the Board of Directors was granted the following authorizations:

- Following a waiver of the pre-emption rights of the shareholders, the Board was granted an authorization to issue new shares to the existing shareholders and/or new investors and/or convertible bondholders and/or convertible lenders up to the limit of the authorized share capital as it stands on the day of such new issue, for an indicative price range in United States Dollars equivalent to NOK0,20 – NOK5,00 per share and provided that no issue shall be for a price below the nominal value of the shares. The authorization is valid until the AGM of the year 2021.

- To acquire own shares in accordance with the relevant provisions and terms prescribed by the Cyprus Companies Law and within a time period of twelve months from the date of approval of the resolution.

Cyprus practice and the Cypriot legal system with issued and authorized capital is different from the Norwegian Company law mandates that are specific to the Board of Directors and the recommendations in the Code of Practice. The above authorization given to the Board of Directors for the issue of new shares is not in line with the recommendations in the Code of Practice as it covers more than one purpose. However, the Board believes that it gives sufficient flexibility to raise capital quickly in the future with respect to private placements by allowing a proactive approach and swift responses to favorable market conditions for raising equity capital, thus making it more attractive to potential investors to approach the Company for investment.

Equal Treatment of Shareholders and Transactions with Close Associates

As of 31 December 2020, the Company had 2229 shareholders. The Company has only one share class, with identical voting rights. All shareholders are treated equally and the Articles of Association do not contain any restrictions on voting rights.

Where there is a need to waive the pre-emption rights of existing shareholders this will be justified at the time of approval or where based on an existing mandate justified in the stock exchange announcement in relation to the relevant share increase. Equal treatment of all shareholders is crucial. The Board of Directors has not made any resolutions to increase the share capital based on the authorization granted at the AGM of 2020.

All information relevant to the share price is published through the notification system of the Oslo Bors Stock Exchange and the Company's website. Any transactions in own (treasury) shares will be executed on the Oslo Bors Stock Exchange or by other means at the listed price. The Company has purchased own shares pursuant to the authorization granted to the Board of Directors at the AGM of the year 2020. More information is provided in note 12 to the financial statements.

All transactions between the Company and its close associates are disclosed in the financial statements. If there are material transactions between the Company and a shareholder, Board member, member of senior management, or a party closely related to any of the aforementioned, the Board of Directors will generally ensure that the transactions are on market terms.

The Company has adopted guidelines to ensure that members of Board of Directors and executive personnel notify the Board if they may have any direct or indirect interest in any transaction entered by the Company. Information about the composition of the Company's shareholders is presented in note 19 to the financial statements.

Shares And Negotiability

The shares are listed on the Oslo Bors and are freely transferable. The Articles of Association include no form of restriction on negotiability.

General Meetings

The Annual General Meeting ("AGM") is the forum for the Company's shareholders to participate in major decisions and shall be held no later than fifteen months from the date of the previous AGM. The Company's Articles of Association require 21 days' notice for Annual and Extraordinary General Meetings.

The Company's AGM is open to all the Company's shareholders and the Board of Directors is taking steps as recommended by the Code of Practice ensuring that as many shareholders as possible may exercise their rights by participating in general meetings of the Company.

Shareholders may exercise their vote through a representative or proxy. All shares have equal voting rights. There are no restrictions on ownership or any known shareholder agreements. The AGM minutes are published through the notification system of the Oslo Bors Stock Exchange and on the Company's website, http://www.standard-drilling.com.

Pursuant to the articles of association of the Company, the Chairman of the Board will chair the general meeting or in case he is absent or unwilling to do so, the directors present shall elect one of their number to act as the chairman of the meeting. This is a deviation from the Code but the Company has concluded that the chair of the Board is in the best position to chair the general meeting.

Committees

Nomination Committee

At the extraordinary general meeting (EGM) held on 30 May 2012 the shareholders approved the establishment of a Nomination Committee which will operate in accordance with the "Guidelines for the Nomination Committee", which have been posted on the company's website, http://www.standard-drilling.com. The Company's Articles of Association were also amended in the same EGM to provide that the Company shall have a Nomination Committee. The term of appointment is for two years. The current Nomination Committee is comprised by Mr. George Papanicolaou (Chairman) and Mr. Demetris Kyriakou (member) and its tenure ends at the AGM of the year 2022.

The Nomination Committee submits recommendations to AGMs for the election of members of the Board of Directors. The recommendation will include relevant information on each candidate's background and independence. Furthermore, the Nomination Committee proposes remuneration to the members of the Board of Directors.

It is the Board of Directors' proposal that the composition of the Nomination Committee is in line with the Code of Practice.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company and is currently comprised by Mr. Kostas Pantelidis (Chairman) and Mr. George Crystallis (member).

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to monitor the Company's financial reporting process and the effectiveness of its systems for internal control and risk management as well as to review ethics and compliance issues. The Audit Committee shall also keep in regular contact with the Company's auditor regarding the auditing of the annual accounts, evaluate, and oversee the auditor's independence.

The composition of the audit committee is in line with the provisions of the Auditors' Law of Cyprus and the Code of Practice of Cyprus and Norway.

The Board of Directors Composition

The Company does not have a corporate assembly. According to the Articles of Association, the Company shall have a Board of

Directors consisting of a minimum of two and a maximum of ten members. At present, the Board of Directors consists of three members.

The Board members are elected at the AGM. The election is based on a recommendation prepared and presented by the Nomination Committee to be adopted at the AGM. The recommendation is distributed to the shareholders along with the convening letter to the AGM. Decisions on the composition of the Board of Directors require a simple majority and Directors are elected for two-year terms and can be re-elected.

The Company aims to ensure a balanced composition of the Board of Directors in terms of competence, experience and background relevant to the Company's operations. It is also preferable that the Board of Directors reflect both the Company's ownership structure and the need for independent representatives. The current composition of the Board of Directors satisfies the requirements for independence as set forth in the Code of Practice.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board annually adopts a plan for its work, emphasizing goals, strategies and implementation. The Board regularly receives financial reports for the Company and its subsidiary Company with the management's comments on the financial status and other relevant issues. The Board of Directors discusses strategy and budgets in extended board meetings.

The Board of Directors holds more than six board meetings per year and conducts an annual self-evaluation of its work.

As set forth under Section "Implementation and Reporting on Corporate Governance" above, the Board of Directors has adopted guidelines in line with the recommendations in the Code of Practice. The Board of Directors has also adopted committees as recommended, cf. also Section "Committees" above.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Risk management and internal control is performed through various processes within the Company, both on a Board level and in daily management of the Company. The Board of Directors receives regular reports from management outlining the financial and operational performance of the Company and its subsidiary. The Board of Directors evaluates the internal control systems on an ongoing basis and assesses the most important risk factors that the Company will be confronted with. In view of the Company's strategy the Board pays particular attention to ensuring that the internal control systems apply to all aspects of the Company's activities. The Board also considers the need for any further measures in relation to the risk factors identified.

In line with the Code of Practice the Board of Directors has adopted guidelines that encompass the Company's corporate and ethical values and corporate social responsibility, cf. Section "Implementation and reporting on corporate governance" (Code of Ethics).

REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The remuneration paid to the members of the Committees had been decided at the AGM that took place on 3 June 2020, having considered proposals by the Nomination Committee in line with the Code of Practice. Information about the fees paid to the Board of Directors and Committees is presented in note 21 to the financial statements.

REMUNERATION OF EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL

As the Company has a limited number of employees, the Company has not considered it necessary to adopt guidelines for remuneration of executive employees in line with the Code of Practice. Information on remuneration for the year 2020 for members of the senior management is presented in note 21 to the financial statements.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Company complies with the Oslo Børs Code of Practice for Reporting Investor Relations Information and as well as additional reporting requirements under Cypriot laws and regulations.

TAKEOVERS

The Board of Directors has as part of its Corporate Governance Principles adopted guidelines on how it will act in the event of a take-over bid, in line with the Code of Practice.

The Company will not seek to hinder or obstruct take-over bids for the Company's activities or shares unless there are particular reasons for this. In the event of a take-over bid for the Company's shares, the Board of Directors should not exercise mandates or pass any resolutions with the intention of obstructing the take-over bid unless this is approved by the general meeting following announcement of the bid. If an offer is made for the Company's shares, SDSD's Board of Directors should issue a statement making a recommendation as to whether shareholders should or should not accept the offer.

The Board of Director's statement on the offer should make it clear whether the views expressed are unanimous, and if this is not the case it should explain the basis on which specific members of the Board of Directors have excluded themselves from the Board of Directors' statement. The Board of Directors should arrange a valuation from an independent expert. The valuation should include an explanation and should be made public no later than at the time of the public disclosure of the statement. Any transaction that is in effect a disposal of the Company's activities should be decided by a general meeting.

AUDITOR

The Company's appointed external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited, Cyprus ("PwC"). The auditor participates in meetings of the Audit Committee. The auditor submits a report to the Audit Committee following its audit of the Company's annual financial statements. The auditor participates in the meeting of the Board of Directors in which the financial statements are reviewed and approved. The auditor also participates in the AGM. Information about the fee paid to the auditor is stated in the Annual Report.

The Company has adopted guidelines for the auditor's and associated persons' non-auditing work in line with the Code of Practice and the EU regulation.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board of Directors presents its report together with the audited financial statements of S.D Standard Drilling Plc. ("SDSD" or the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

HISTORY AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company was incorporated as a private limited liability company under the laws of Cyprus with the name of S.D. Standard Drilling Limited on 2 December 2010. The Company was converted into a public limited liability company on 23 December 2010 and the Company's name was changed to S.D. Standard Drilling Plc. On 25 March 2011 the Company's shares were listed on Oslo Axess and on 31 May 2017 were listed on Oslo Bors, under the ticker SDSD.

The principal activity of the Company is to operate as an investment entity within the oil and gas and shipping sectors, with exposure directly or indirectly into companies, securities and / or assets.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

The Company's strategy is to invest in the oil and gas and shipping sectors, directly or indirectly into companies, securities and / or assets, with the aim to control a larger fleet of vessels- all acquired at low values for capital appreciation and investment income. The objective of the Company is to generate significant medium to long term capital growth. The main focus of the Company is currently in the PSV and the VLCC tanker markets although the Company will pursue any attractive investment opportunities that may arise within the framework of industries it operates.

The Company has a sound financial position with no debt and the Board of Directors believe that the company is well positioned to take advantage of opportunities that may appear in the PSV market in the North Sea Sector, the shipping industry and elsewhere. This includes, but is not limited to, asset play, or investment directly in other companies. The main drivers are maximizing the return and minimizing the risk.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS, POSITION AND PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

The Company achieved several important milestones during the year 2020:

1. In January 2020, the Company was granted a loan of USD 2,5 million from its subsidiary Wanax AS which was used for investment purposes. The loan was repaid in June 2020.

2. In January 2020, the Company invested USD 36,5 million to acquire a 33.3% ownership interest in a Marshall Islands register ship owning company named ZETA Owners Inc. ("ZETA"), which owns a newbuild VLCC tanker named "Gustavia S". In April 2020, the Company contributed a further USD 275 thousands to ZETA to support its working capital needs. In June 2020, ZETA secured a Senior Secured Loan Facility of up to USD 60 million and distributed to its owners USD 59 million. As a result, the Company has received USD 16 million in June 2020 and a further USD 3.7 million in July 2020.

3. In May 2020, the directors of New World Supply Ltd ("NWS") have resolved that NWS will proceed with the repurchase of the remaining outstanding shares from each shareholder for a purchase price of USD 1,747 per share. As a result, the Company's ownership in NWS has been reduced to 0% and the amount of USD 223 thousands received has been recognized as a realized gain for the period.

4. In June and December 2020, the subsidiary Wanax AS distributed to the Company the amount of USD 2,6 million and USD 2,4 million respectively by way of a share premium reduction.

5. In October 2020, the Company granted a loan in the form of a credit facility to its subsidiary Wanax AS for an amount of NOK 6 million (USD 652 thousands) which was repaid in full in December 2020. The loan was used by the subsidiary to acquire an additional 2,59% interest in Northern Supply AS for NOK 5,5 million (USD 598 thousands), increasing its current holding to 28,12%.

Non-Financial KPIs

Health, Safety and Environmental regulations:

The Company aims to comply in all material respects with the health, safety and environmental regulations affecting its operations in the countries and jurisdictions in which the Company is operating. In this respect the management has developed and is currently monitoring a system of Non-financial KPIs with regards to the health, safety and environmental regulations. As of today, the Company was not found in breach of any of the regulations. The Company is not, nor has been involved in any legal, governmental or arbitration proceedings. This is in line with the overall culture and vision of the Company.

Corporate Social Responsibility:

The Company has formalized guidelines regarding corporate social responsibility and is constantly focused and contacts its business through a sound code of ethics.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Company's results for the year are set out on page 11. The Company's loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2020 which is attributable to the equity holders was USD 26,9 million compared to a net profit of USD 6,5 million for the year ended 31 December 2019. The total assets of the Company for 2020 were USD 86,5 million and the net assets were USD 86,5 million, compared to USD 117,8 million and USD 117,8 million respectively in 2019.

The Company's results for the year 2020 are not satisfactory. However, the recognized unrealized loss on revaluation of financial assets of USD 29,8 million, representing mainly investments held in the PSV market, has affected the loss for the year of USD 26,9 million and clearly shows that the PSV market has been affected by both the Covid-19 pandemic as well as the turmoil in the oil market which have hit the global economy and industries worldwide in 2020.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's activities are exposed to the overall economic environment as well as regulatory and market risks associated with the PSV and VLCC markets and other financial risks.

Uncertainty relating to Covid-19 pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic in combination with the recent turmoil in the oil markets, has caused increasing uncertainty in the PSV and Tanker markets. As the pandemic continues to evolve for almost a year now, it is difficult to predict the full extent and duration of resulting operational and economic impact on the markets the Company has invested in. The impact of Covid-19 on the Company's business has arisen through the decrease in the fair value of the vessels in which the Company has indirect ownership, but the final effect cannot be predicted with certainty at the time of approval of these financial statements.

The Company has in place systems and procedures to maintain its status in the market and to stay alert to changes in the marketplace in order to help mitigate market risk. Internal procedures have been and are continuously being developed to help monitoring developments and mitigate financial and operational risks.

All principal risks and uncertainties are disclosed in more detail in Note 3 to these financial statements.

USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY THE COMPANY

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and price risk), PSV market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The detailed analysis of the Company's exposure to financial risks as at the balance sheet date are disclosed in Note 3.1 of the financial statements.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE COMPANY

Going forward, the Company will continue monitoring the current crisis on the global economy and its impact on its business activity. Having a sound financial position with no debt, the Board believes that the Company is well positioned to seek and take advantage of any attractive investment opportunities that may appear within the framework of industries it operates.

DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year 2020.

SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUM

There were no changes in the share capital and share premium of the Company during the year.

As of 31 December 2020, the Company has issued 576 026 424 ordinary shares and the number of authorised but not issued shares was 288 973 576.

TREASURY SHARES

In November 2020 and following the authorization given to the Board of Directors by the Annual General Meeting in June 2020, the Company has authorized a share buy-back program for the purpose of increasing shareholder value and proceeded with the purchase of 44 216 847 shares of nominal value USD 0,03 each, at a cost of USD 4 453 thousands. As of 31 December 2020, the shares acquired represented 7,68% of the issued share capital of the Company.

As described in detail in note 22, 43 318 143 of the repurchased shares were resolved to be cancelled on 11 January 2021 by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders and the process was completed on 24 February 2021 by the registration of the Court Order and the minutes of the EGM with the Registrar of Companies. The remaining repurchased shares will be proposed to be cancelled through a decision by an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders later in 2021.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the Board of Directors as at 31 December 2020 and at the date of this report are shown on page 3.
There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilities as well as other changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during 2020, other than the following:

- At the Annual General Meeting of the Company that took place on 3 June 2020, Mr. George Crystallis was re-elected in office.

- Mr. Martin Nes was re-appointed in the position of the Chairman of the Board on 26 August 2020.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Konstantinos Pantelidis will retire by rotation and he is eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The remuneration of the Members of the Board of Directors is shown in note 21 to these financial statements.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN THE SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

None of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares of the Company, except the following indirect shareholdings:

- Martin Nes through Hanekamb Invest AS (1,54%).

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Any material post balance sheet events are described in detail in note 22 to these financial statements.

BRANCHES

The Company did not operate through any branches during the year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Directors of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc recognize the importance of the corporate governance policies, practices and procedures. Being listed on the Oslo Bors Stock Exchange in Norway, the Company must comply with certain aspects of Norwegian securities law and is also obligated to adhere to the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance dated 17 October 2018 (the "Code of Practice") on a "comply or explain" basis (see separate section on corporate governance on pages 5 to 7).

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors in accordance with the requirements of the EU into Cypriot legislation, will undertake a mandatory audit tender in respect of the 2021 year audit. Following this the Independent Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited, has expressed their willingness to continue in office.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

This section describes the financial Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) that are used in the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year 2020.

The following APMs are not defined nor specified in the applicable financial reporting framework of IFRS, however their definition and calculation are provided below:

Operating (Loss) / Profit is defined as Income from operating activities after subtracting administration expenses.

(Loss) / Profit before tax is defined as Operating loss less finance costs.

(Loss) / Profit after tax is defined as Operating loss less finance costs and income tax

All the above APMs can be found on the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2020, on page 11 of the Annual Report.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc.

Alfo Secretarial Limited
Secretary

Limassol, 15 April 2021

ALFO SECRETARIAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts in USD 000)	Note	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
		Audited	*Audited*
Income			
Changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7.1	(29 778)	6 801
Changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – held for trading	7.2	9	128
Dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	3 437	-
Interest income from cash balance at amortised cost		111	298
Net foreign currency losses		(72)	(117)
Total net (loss)/income		**(26 293)**	**7 110**
Expenses			
Administration expenses	14	(612)	(563)
Total operating expenses		**(612)**	**(563)**
Operating (loss)/profit		**(26 905)**	**6 547**
Finance costs			
Sundry finance expenses	15	(4)	(5)
(Loss)/profit for the year before tax		**(26 909)**	**6 542**
Income tax expense	16	-	-
(Loss)/profit/ for the year after tax		**(26 909)**	**6 542**
(Loss)/profit attributable to the owners of the Company		**(26 909)**	**6 542**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(26 909)**	**6 542**
(Loss)/earnings per share			
Basic/diluted (loss)/earnings per share in USD	17	(0,05)	0,01

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts in USD 000)	Note	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
ASSETS		*Audited*	*Audited*
Equipment and machinery	6	1	1
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	7	58 862	76 751
Total non-current assets		**58 863**	**76 752**
Trade and other receivables	9	14	10
Current tax asset	16	1	1
Cash and bank balances	10	27 623	41 095
Total current assets		**27 638**	**41 106**
Total Assets		**86 501**	**117 858**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Ordinary shares	11	17 281	17 281
Share premium	11	96 861	96 861
Own shares	12	(4 453)	-
Accumulated (losses)/profits		(23 231)	3 678
Total equity		**86 458**	**117 820**
Trade and other payables	13	43	38
Total current liabilities		**43**	**38**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**86 501**	**117 858**

On 15 April 2021, the Board of Directors of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc authorized these financial statements for issue.

Martin Nes
Chairman

Konstantinos Pantelidis
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts in USD 000)	Share Capital	Share Premium	Own shares	Accumulated Profits/(Losses)	Total
Balance at 01.01.2019	**17 281**	**96 861**	**-**	**(2 864)**	**111 278**
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	6 542	6 542
Balance at 31.12.2019 (Audited)	**17 281**	**96 861**	**-**	**3 678**	**117 820**
Balance at 01.01.2020	**17 281**	**96 861**	**-**	**3 678**	**117 820**
Comprehensive income					
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(26 909)	(26 909)
Transactions with owners					
Purchase of own shares (note 12)	-	-	(4 453)	-	(4 453)
Balance at 31.12.2020 (Audited)	**17 281**	**96 861**	**(4 453)**	**(23 231)**	**86 458**

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic Law, by the end of the two years after the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, will be deemed to have distributed this amount as dividend. Special contribution for defence at the rate of 17% will be payable on such deemed dividend to the extent that the shareholders for deemed dividend distribution purposes at the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, are Cyprus tax residents and domiciled. From 1 March 2019, the deemed dividend distribution is subject to a 1,70% contribution to the National Health System, increased to 2,65% from 1 March 2020, with the exception of April 2020 until June 2020 when the 1,70% rate was applicable. The amount of this deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend paid out of the profits of the relevant year by the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer. This special contribution for defence is paid by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Amounts in USD 000)	Note	**31.12.2020** *Audited*	31.12.2019 *Audited*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) / Profit for the year before income tax		(26 909)	6 542
Unrealised exchange loss		72	117
Payments to acquire financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7.1 , 10	(36 742)	(9 618)
Receipts from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7.1	22 353	34 634
Interest income		(111)	(298)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables		(4)	15
Decrease / (Increase) in financial asset fair value through profit or loss	7.1	29 778	(6 801)
Increase in financial assets fair value through profit or loss – held for trading		(9)	(128)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		5	(59)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(11 567)**	**24 404**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	7.2	(1 038)	(1 453)
Receipts from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	7.2	1 047	1 581
Loan advanced to subsidiary		(652)	-
Proceeds from repayment of loan by subsidiary		693	-
Interest received		111	298
Net cash generated from investing activities		**161**	**426**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from loan from subsidiary		2 500	-
Purchase of own shares	12	(4 453)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1 953)**	**-**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(13 359)**	**24 830**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		41 095	16 382
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		(113)	(117)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	27 623	41 095

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 1 – INCORPORATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION

S.D. Standard Drilling Plc. (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Cyprus on 2 December 2010 in accordance with the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. The Company was converted into a public company on 23 December 2010. On 25 March 2011 the Company's shares were listed on Oslo Axess and on 31 May 2017 were listed on Oslo Bors. The head office is located in Limassol, Cyprus and its registered office is at Chrysanthou Mylona 1, Panayides Building, 2nd floor, Office 3, 3030 Limassol, Cyprus.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is to operate as an investment entity within the oil and gas and shipping sectors. The Company invests directly or indirectly into companies, securities and/or assets.

The objective of the Company is to generate significant medium to long-term capital growth. The main focus of the Company is currently the PSV market and the VLCC tanker market, although the Company will pursue any attractive investment opportunities that may arise within the framework of industries it operates.

The Company's strategy is to invest into high risk investments in distressed asset acquisition held by unquoted companies where the Company takes active role in helping to build and develop these companies with the aim to make its returns through medium to long term capital gains appreciation as opposed to invest for strategic purposes.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc. have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113 and are expressed in United States Dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. All figures in these financial statements are in USD'000 unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

The Company meets the definition of an investment entity as per IFRS 10 and is required to account for the investment in the subsidiary, which was incorporated for the purpose of holding the underlying investment on behalf of the Company, and its associates at fair value through profit or loss.

These financial statements are the only financial statements presented by the Company.

2.1.1 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Company is a going concern. Due to the recent outbreak of COVID-19, the directors of the Company have reassessed the going concern assumption and confirm that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2.1.2 Adoption of new and revised IFRS's

As of the date of the authorization of the financial statements, all International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective as of 1 January 2020 and are relevant to the Company's operations have been adopted by the EU through the endorsement procedure established by the European Commission.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1.2 Adoption of new and revised IFRS's (continued)

In the current year, the Company has adopted all of the new and revised standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (the IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2020. The adoption of these Standards did not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Amendments that are effective for annual periods beginning on1 January 2020 and adopted in these financial statements:

- Amendments to ''References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards'' (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: ''Definition of Material'' (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: "Interest rate benchmark reform" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Amendments to IFRS 3 ''Definition of a business'' (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

The following standards, amendments to standards and Interpretations had been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2020:

(i) Standards and Interpretations adopted by the EU

- Amendments to 'IFRS 16: "Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions" '' (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020).
- Amendments to IFRS 4 (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021)
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: "Interest rate benchmark reform – phase 2" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).

(ii) Standards and Interpretations not adopted by the EU

- IFRS 17" Insurance Contracts" (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB)
- Amendments to IAS 16, IAS 37 and IFRS 3, and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 – amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 - Proceeds before intended use, Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract, Reference to the Conceptual Framework (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).
- Amendments to IFRS 17 (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these financial reporting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 INVESTMENT ENTITY

The company, being a listed entity, has multiple unrelated investors and holds multiple investments. The Board has determined that the Company meets the definition of an investment entity per IFRS as the following conditions exist:

- The Company has announced and subsequently obtained funds for the purpose of providing investors with professional investment management services;
- The business purpose of the Company is to invest mainly in the PSV market and VLCC tanker market, although will pursue any attractive investment opportunities that may arise within the framework of industries it operates, for the purposes of capital appreciation and investment income; and
- The Investments are measured and evaluated by management on a fair value basis.

2.3 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES AND CONSOLIDATION

The company does not have any other subsidiaries other than those determined to be controlled subsidiary investments. Controlled subsidiary investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss and are not consolidated in accordance with IFRS 10. The Company's controlled subsidiary investment, Wanax AS, has been incorporated for the purpose of holding the underlying investments on behalf of the Company.

2.4 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

An associate is an entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

Investments in an associate are carried in the balance sheet at fair value as required by IAS 28, 'Investment in associates', which allows investments that are held by investment entities to be recognized and measured as at fair value through profit or loss and accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 and IFRS 13, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income in the period of the change.

2.5 INTEREST INCOME

Interest revenue on financial assets at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For credit – impaired financial assets – Stage 3 the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance), for Stage 1 and Stage 2 – gross amount of financial assets.

2.6 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

a) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are measured in US dollars (USD) which is the currency that is used primarily in the economic area where the unit operates (functional currency). The Company's financial statements are presented in USD.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement within finance income or cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented on the face in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

(a) *Measurement*

Equipment and machinery are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(b) *Depreciation*

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Computer Hardware	20
Furniture and fittings	10

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

(c) *Subsequent cost*

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of equipment and machinery is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

(d) *Disposal*

An item of equipment and machinery is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of equipment and machinery is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In the statement of cash flows and the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call of three months or less with banks which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost ("AC") because: (i) they are held for the collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

2.9 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Share premium is the difference between the fair value of the consideration receivable for the issue of shares and the nominal value of the shares. Share premium account can only be resorted to for limited purposes, which do not include the distribution of dividends, and is otherwise subject to the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law on reduction of share capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position 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 only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.12 DIVIDENDS

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are declared by the Board of Directors in case of interim dividends and approved by the Company's shareholders in case of final dividends.

2.13 TREASURY SHARES

Where the Company purchase the Company's equity instruments, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, net of income taxes, is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's owners until the equity instruments are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such equity instruments are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's owners.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 INVESTMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

The below are the new accounting policies relating to the measurement, recognition and classification of financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9:

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). For financial instruments held for trading, gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss. Cash flows from financial instruments held for trading are recognized under investment activities in statement of cash flows.

Financial assets at amortised cost are held with the objective to collect their contractual cash flows and their cash flows represent solely payments of principals and interest.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. All other purchases and sales are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest

<u>Debt instruments</u>

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The debt instruments can be classified into the following categories:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income. Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, and other financial assets at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 INVESTMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Debt instruments (Continued)

FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line items in the statement of comprehensive income.

FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iv) Financial assets – write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

(v) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and cash and cash equivalents. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For financial assets that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company applies the general approach – three-stage model for impairment. The Company applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to Note 3.1, Credit risk section for a description of how the Company determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Company's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in Note 3.1, Credit risk section.

Additionally, the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to Note 3.1, Credit risk section for a description of how the Company determines low credit risk financial assets.

2.15 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The Company does not operate and consequently does not report through any segments as all the investments are fair valued and currently within the same market and industry.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), PSV and Tanker markets risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimize any adverse effect from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Company's functional currency is US dollars. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to Euro and the NOK. The Company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

		Liabilities		**Assets**
(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Norwegian Kroner	-	-	1 080	6 358
Total	-	-	**1 080**	**6 358**

Sensitivity analysis:
A 10% strengthening of the USD against NOK at 31 December 2020 would have decreased equity and profit by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. For a 10% weakening of the USD against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity.

		Equity		**Profit or loss**
(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Norwegian Kroner	108	636	108	636
Total	**108**	**636**	**108**	**636**

(ii) Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk because of investments held have been classified on the balance sheet as at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value through profit or loss investments are susceptible to market risk arising from the operations, performance and the fair value of the PSV vessels held through its controlled subsidiary and its associate.

The Company's investments are highly concentrated in equity securities of entities which are active in the PSV and Tanker markets. These investments consist 51% of total assets as at 31 December 2020 (2019: 65%).

Management monitors the Company's price risk exposure on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest-bearing assets and liabilities. Interest-bearing instruments at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Interest bearing instruments at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's interest rate risk is mainly derived from cash balances and held by the Company as at year end. Management does not consider the Company's interest rate risk exposure to be significant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

(b) PSV and Tanker markets risk

The Company has made significant investments in the PSV and Tanker markets. Although the Company believes that the investments have been made on favourable terms, there is a risk that a further prolonged downturn in the PSV and Tanker markets will affect the Company's investments significantly. The risk factors specific to the PSV and Tanker markets, are described below:

Downturn in offshore market
The offshore market in which PSV's operate are currently experiencing a downturn. The market for offshore vessels is characterized by supply far exceeding demand. As a consequence of low fleet utilization and rates achieved, many platform supply vessels have generated revenue below operating expenses. If the downturn in the market continues, this will have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flow of the companies that the Company has invested in.

Tanker market
The Tanker market in which the Company has invested recently, historically has been cyclical with volatility in profitability, charter rates and asset values resulting from changes in supply of, and demand for, tanker capacity and changes in the supply of and demand for oil and oil products. If a downturn in the market occurs, this could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flow of the companies that the Company has invested in.

Dependency on oil and gas prices
The Company's return on the investments in the PSV and Tanker markets is significantly affected by, among other things, volatile oil and gas prices and may be materially adversely affected by a further decline in offshore oil and gas exploration, development and production.

Oil and gas prices are volatile and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including, but not limited to, the following:

- worldwide supply and demand for natural oil and gas;
- increase in production creating oversupply in the market and leading to lower prices;
- the cost of exploring for, developing, producing, transporting and distributing oil and gas;
- expectations regarding future energy prices – for both oil and gas and other sources of energy;
- the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("**OPEC**") to set and maintain production and impact pricing;
- level of worldwide production;
- government laws and regulations, including environmental protection laws and regulations;
- the development and exploitation of alternative fuels, and the competitive, social and political position of oil and gas as a source of energy compared with other energy sources;
- local and international political, economic and weather conditions;
- political and military conflicts; and
- the development and exploitation of alternative energy sources.

Fluctuating value of the fleet

The value of the vessels in which the Company has direct and indirect ownership may increase or decrease depending on a number of factors, including (but not limited to):

- general economic and market conditions affecting the offshore and shipping industries, including completion from other owners of platform supply vessels or VLCCs;
- types, sizes and ages of the vessels;
- supply and demand for the vessels;
- cost of new buildings;
- current and expected purchase orders for tankers;
- the number of tanker newbuilding deliveries;
- prevailing and expected level of contract day rates; and
- technological advances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

Covid-19 pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic in combination with the recent turmoil in the oil markets, has caused increasing uncertainty in the PSV and Tanker markets.

The PSV market continues to experience difficulties which affect the seafarers to sail on vessels due to travel restrictions, implementation of self-distancing, quarantine measures and lock down in certain countries. Rig platforms experiencing covid incidents on their crew members or even cannot be mobilized due to lock down. Moreover, delaying, cancelling, or postponing planned drilling projects results in cancellation of contracts or re-negotiation at lower rates and forcing several term vessels to return to the 'spot market'. All these factors have caused reduced activity during 2020 causing the number of vessels in lay-up to increase.

The Tanker market has similarly been affected by the situation but to a lesser extent. Vessels may not be able to call on ports or may be restricted from disembarking from ports located in regions where Governments have imposed strict measures. Moreover, the day rates in the tanker market have been affected by the demand for oil, use of vessels for floating storage, vessels temporarily out of market for scrubber fitting, scrapping and so on. The orderbook for new vessels is at a historically low level.

As the pandemic continues to evolve, it is difficult to predict the full extent and duration of resulting operational and economic impact on the PSV and Tanker markets. The impact of Covid-19 on the Company's business may arise from the decrease in the fair value of the vessels in which the Company has direct and indirect ownership, but the financial effect cannot be predicted with certainty at this stage.

The management has established and implemented sufficient systems and procedures to monitor PSV and Tanker markets and stay alert to changes in the marketplace in order to help mitigate those risks in a timely manner. The Company has a sound financial position with no debt and the management will continue to monitor developments closely to assess its impact in our business and respond accordingly.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counterparties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company's credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions. For banks and financial institutions, only independent rated parties with a minimum rating of 'C' are accepted.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial assets is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the balance sheet. The Company's major classes of financial assets are bank deposits and trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company's cash and cash equivalents which have investment grade credit ratings with at least one major rating agency are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance to be recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. The identified impairment loss for cash and cash equivalents was immaterial to be accounted for. For the split of cash and cash equivalents by credit rating refer to Note 5.

Other receivables:

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of the asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's/counterparty's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty; and
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower/counterparty, including changes in the payment status of counterparty and changes in the operating results of the borrower.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment. The impact was immaterial to be accounted for.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. The company categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents as well as securing availability of funding through adequate amount of credit facilities to meet future obligations.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

(Amounts in USD 000)	**Carrying Amounts**	**Contractual Cash flows**	**3 months or less**	**3-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
2020							
Trade and other payables	43	43	43	-	-	-	-
Total	**43**	**43**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(Amounts in USD 000)	**Carrying Amounts**	**Contractual Cash flows**	**3 months or less**	**3-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
2019							
Trade and other payables	38	38	38	-	-	-	-
Total	**38**	**38**	**38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

3.2 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The capital as defined by management at 31 December 2020 and 2019 consists of equity as shown on the face of the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

3.3.1 The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following tables present the Company's fair value hierarchy of the financial assets that are measured at fair value as at 31 December:

(Amounts in USD 000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At 31 December 2020				
Assets				
Financial Assets through profit or Loss				
- Financials asset at fair value through profit or loss (note 7.1)	-	-	58 862	58 862
Total financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	58 862	58 862
At 31 December 2019				
Assets				
Financial Assets through profit or Loss				
- Financials asset at fair value through profit or loss (note 7.1)	-	-	76 751	76 751
Total financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	76 751	76 751

3.3.2 Valuation processes (Level 3)

a) Investment in Wanax AS

The management of the Company obtained fair value estimates from two independent Valuers ("Valuer A" and "Valuer B"). Both Valuers have provided a value range based on a willing buyer and willing seller market scenario. Valuer A has also provided a value range based on distressed values. Valuer B has not provided a distressed value range, however, a distressed value range has been derived by the management by applying the same discount rate to Valuer B's willing buyer and willing seller range as the implied discount rate between Valuer A's willing buyer and willing seller value range and Valuer A's distressed value range. The applied fair value for the assets in the Company's financial statements is then set to the average of these two distressed ranges as the Company decided to apply a more conservative approach due to current market conditions and the frequency of such transactions in the market. Should the Company have used the average fair values based on a willing buyer and willing seller market scenario of both Valuers, the total financial assets measured at fair value would have been USD 63,2 million rather than USD 44,4 million.

b) Investment in ZETA Owners Inc.

The management of the Company obtained fair value estimates from two independent Valuers. Both Valuers have provided a point estimate based on a willing buyer and willing seller market scenario. The applied fair value for the asset in the Company's financial statements is then set to the average of these two point estimates.. Moreover, the Company decided to apply a different approach in the valuation process of the investment in ZETA Owners Inc., as opposed to the investment in Wanax AS, since the distressed value scenario is not considered appropriate for this investment because it relates to a different type of asset that was acquired brand new and not at a distressed value, the conditions and the frequency of comparable transactions observed in the market is limited and not predominantly at distress values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.3.3 Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 investments for the year ended 31 December 2020:

(Amount in USD 000)

	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Total
31 December 2020		
Opening balance	76 751	76 751
Total gains or losses:		
- In profit or loss	(30 001)	(30 001)
Purchases	36 742	36 742
Issues	-	-
Sales / Reduction	(24 630)	(24 630)
Transfers out of level 3	-	-
Closing balance	58 862	58 862

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 investments for the year ended 31 December 2019:

(Amount in USD 000)

	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Total
31 December 2019		
Opening balance	80 360	80 360
Total gains or losses:		
- In profit or loss	6 468	6 468
Purchases	9 618	9 618
Issues	-	-
Sales / Reduction	(19 695)	(19 695)
Transfers out of level 3	-	-
Closing balance	76 751	76 751

Unrealised (losses) or gains recognized in profit and loss attributable to assets held at t reporting period (included in gains/losses) disclosed above:

31 December 2020	(30 001)	(30 001)
31 December 2019	6 468	6 468

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.3.4 Fair value of the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Some of the Company's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets	Fair value as at 31/12/2020	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss:					
(a) Investment in Wanax AS (100%) which holds: (i) 100% participatory interest in Standard Princess AS, (ii) 100% participatory interest in Standard Supplier AS, (iii) 100% participatory interest in Standard Viking AS, (iv) 100% participatory interest in Standard Olympus AS, (v) 28,12% participatory interest in Northern Supply AS. The principal activities of Standard Princess AS, Standard Supplier AS, Standard Viking AS, Standard Olympus AS and Northern Supply AS is that of the holdings of PSV vessels, all of which are registered in Norway. Standard Provider AS and Standard Supporter AS have been liquidated on 29 September 2020.	USD 44 400 thousands	Level 3 (note 1)	Market Approach The valuation technique uses prices and other relevant information generated by reputable independent valuers in the market in which the Company has invested in. The data used are based on observable inputs adjusted by an unobservable input (discount rate) calculated by the management for Valuer B (note 3.3.2.a).	Distressed value discount rate from willing buyer/seller to distressed valuation from Valuer A, has been applied to Valuer B to predict distressed values for Valuer B, since Valuer B only provided valuation based on willing buyer/seller basis. Distressed value discount rate is in the range of 28% to 32%, 33% to 43%, 29% to 40%, and 38% to 47% based on the size of the respective vessels (note 3.3.2.a).	Significant increases /(decreases) in the range of rates for discounting the vessels' fair values would result in a significantly lower /higher fair value measurement (note 1).
(b) Investment in ZETA Owners Inc. (33,3%) which owns a VLCC vessel.	USD 14 462 thousands	Level 3	Market Approach The valuation technique uses prices and other relevant information generated by reputable independent valuers in the market in which the Company has invested in. The data used are based on unobservable inputs (note 3.3.2.b).	A point estimate is provided by two independent valuers based on willing buyer/seller basis and the applied fair value for the asset is then set to the average of these two-point estimates and further adjusted for working capital and debt changes (note 3.3.2.b).	Not applicable

Note 1.
A 5% increase/decrease of the discount rate used while all other variables were held constant, would change the fair value of vessels for the investment in Wanax AS by USD 1,0 million/ (USD 1,0) million.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.3.4 Fair value of the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (continued):

Some of the Company's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets	Fair value as at 31/12/2019	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss: Investment in Wanax AS (100%) which holds: (i) 100% participatory interest in Standard Princess AS, (ii) 100% participatory interest in Standard Supplier AS, (iii) 100% participatory interest in Standard Viking AS, (iv) 100% participatory interest in Standard Olympus AS, (v) 25,53% participatory interest in Northern Supply AS. (vi) 100% participatory interest in Standard Provider AS, (vii) 100% participatory interest in Standard Supporter AS, The principal activities of Standard Princess AS, Standard Supplier AS, Standard Viking AS, Standard Olympus AS, Standard Provider AS, Standard Supporter AS and Northern Supply AS is that of the holdings of PSV vessels, all of which are registered in Norway. Standard Provider AS and Standard Supporter AS have disposed their PSV vessels as of 31 December 2019 and remained dormant holding mainly cash.	USD 76 751 thousands	Level 3 (note 1)	Market Approach The valuation technique uses prices and other relevant information generated by reputable independent valuers in the market in which the Company has invested in. The data used are based on observable inputs adjusted by an unobservable input (discount rate) calculated by the management for Valuer B (note 3.3.2).	Distressed value discount rate from willing buyer/seller to distressed valuation from Valuer A, has been applied to Valuer B to predict distressed values for Valuer B, since Valuer B only provided valuation based on willing buyer/seller basis. Distressed value discount rate is in the range of 20% to 22% and 27% to 43% based on the size of the respective vessels (note 3.3.2).	Significant increases /(decreases) in the range of rates for discounting the vessels' fair values would result in a significantly lower /higher fair value measurement (note 1).

Note 1.
A 5% increase/decrease of the discount rate used to predict distressed values for Valuer B, while all other variables were held constant, would change the fair value of vessels for the investment in Wanax AS by USD 1,5 million/ (USD 1,5) million.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 4 – CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The following are the critical judgements and estimation, that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Income taxes and deferred tax assets

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Investment entity status

In determining the Company's status as an investment entity in accordance with IFRS 10, the Board of Directors considered the following:

a) The Company has announced and subsequently obtained funds for the purpose of providing investors with professional investment management services;
b) The business purpose of the Company is to invest mainly in the PSV market and VLCC tanker market, although will pursue any attractive investment opportunities that may arise within the framework of industries it operates, for the purposes of capital appreciation and investment income; and
c) The Investments are measured and evaluated by management on a fair value basis.

The Company exercised its judgement and concluded that the Company met all three defining criteria. In addition, the Board of Directors has assessed the business purpose of the Company and concluded that the Company qualifies as an investment entity. The Company's intermediary subsidiary does not provide any investment related services or activities and as a result it is also measured at fair value through profit and loss and is not consolidated.

Fair value of investments not quoted in an active market

Level 3 hierarchy

The fair values of securities that are not quoted in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques, prices and other relevant information generated by reputable independent valuers in the market in which the Company has invested in. The data used are based on observable inputs adjusted by an unobservable input (discount rate) calculated by the management for Valuer B (note 3.3.2). The models used to determine fair values are validated and periodically reviewed by the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 5 – CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The credit quality of the main financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Cash at bank (1)	27 623	41 095
Total at the end of the year	**27 623**	**41 095**

(1) The external credit ratings of the main financial institutions with which the Company holds its funds are as follows:

			Credit ratings	
(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**	**Long term rating**	**Short term rating**
DNB Bank ASA (Standard & Poor's)	27 601	41 081	AA-	A-1+
Bank of Cyprus Public Company Limited (Moody's)	22	14	B3	Not Prime

NOTE 6 – EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

(Amounts in USD 000)	**Furniture & Fittings**	**Total**
Cost		
At 1 January 2019	2	2
Additions during the year	**1**	**1**
At 31 December 2019	**3**	**3**
Additions during the year	-	-
At 31 December 2020	**3**	**3**
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2019	1	1
Charge for the year	1	1
At 31 December 2019	2	2
Charge for the year	-	-
At 31 December 2020	**2**	**2**
Net book amount		
Balance at 31 December 2020	**1**	**1**
Balance at 31 December 2019	**1**	**1**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 7 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

7.1 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Balance at 1 January	76 751	94 966
Additions	36 742	9 618
Sales / Reductions	(24 853)	(34 634)
Changes in fair value	(29 778)	6 801
Balance at the end of the year (note 3.3.1)	**58 862**	**76 751**

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are analysed as follows:

Name of Investment	**Principal activity**	**Place of establishment and principal place of business**	**Proportion of ownership/ interest held**	
			31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Wanax AS	Investment Holding	Norway	100%	100%
New World Supply Ltd	Investment Holding	Cayman Islands	-	34,4%
ZETA Owners Inc.	Ship owning	Marshall Islands	33,3%	-

During 2020, the following transactions took place:

1. In January 2020, the Company was granted a loan of USD 2,5 million from its subsidiary Wanax AS which was used for investment purposes. The loan was repaid in June 2020.

2. In January 2020, the Company invested USD 36,5 million to acquire a 33.3% ownership interest in a Marshall Islands register ship owning company named ZETA Owners Inc. (“ZETA”), which owns a newbuild VLCC tanker named “Gustavia S”. In April 2020, the Company contributed a further USD 275 thousands to ZETA to support its working capital needs. In June 2020, ZETA secured a Senior Secured Loan Facility of up to USD 60 million and distributed to its owners USD 59 million. As a result, the Company has received USD 16 million in June 2020 and a further USD 3.7 million in July 2020.

3. In May 2020, the directors of New World Supply Ltd (“NWS”) have resolved that NWS will proceed with the repurchase of the remaining outstanding shares from each shareholder for a purchase price of USD 1,747 per share. As a result, the Company’s ownership in NWS has been reduced to 0% and the amount of USD 223 thousands received has been recognized as a realized gain for the period.

4. In June and December 2020, the subsidiary Wanax AS distributed to the Company the amount of USD 2,6 million and USD 2,4 million respectively by way of a share premium reduction.

5. In October 2020, the Company granted a loan in the form of a credit facility to its subsidiary Wanax AS for an amount of NOK 6 million which was repaid in full in December 2020. The loan was used by the subsidiary to acquire an additional 2,59% interest in Northern Supply AS for NOK 5,5 million, increasing its current holding to 28,12%.

During 2019 the following transactions took place:

1. The Company has contributed USD 9,6 million to its subsidiary Wanax AS to support the working capital needs of its investments, as well as the acquisition of Standard Olympus which was purchased for USD 8,1 million.

2. In July 2019 New World Supply Ltd (“NWS”) completed the repurchase of 98,86% of the issued ordinary shares from each shareholder for a purchase price of USD 1,35 per share. As a result, the Company has received the amount of USD 14,9 million and its ownership in NWS has been reduced to 0,39% of the issued share capital. It has also been resolved that the remaining shares will be repurchased in the future at such a price and in such a manner to be determined by the board of directors of NWS. From this transaction the Company has realised a gain of USD 3,8 million, all of which has been previously recognised as a fair value gain through profit or loss during the years 2017 to 2019. USD 333 thousands have been recognized during the year 2019. Following the payment of the Redemption Price, the Redeemed Shares have been cancelled and retired by the Corporation. As a result, Standard Drilling currently holds 34.43%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 7 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (CONTINUED)

7.1 Investments at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)

3. On 2 October 2019, through its wholly owned subsidiary Standard Provider AS, the Company agreed to sell the PSV vessel Standard Provider for USD 13,5 million. The Transaction was completed on 30 October 2019.

4. On 19 November 2019, through its wholly owned subsidiary Standard Supporter AS, the Company agreed to sell the PSV vessel Standard Supporter for USD 15 million. The Transaction was completed on 10 December 2019.

5. On 11 December 2019, the subsidiary Wanax AS following a decision taken at an Extraordinary General Meeting, distributed the amount of USD 19,7 million to the Company by way of share premium reserve reduction.

The amounts contributed to subsidiary Wanax AS of NOK 6 million (equivalent to USD 652 thousands) (2019: USD 9.6 million) as stated above, were part of a credit facility agreement with the subsidiary. The facility was interest free, unsecured and convertible into equity. The loan was repaid in full in December 2020 (2019: converted into equity in June and December 2019).

The above investments are measured at fair value.

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**
Other net changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Realised	223	333
Unrealised change	(30 001)	6 468
Total net gains/(losses)	**(29 778)**	**6 801**
Other net changes in fair values on assets at fair value through profit or loss	(29 778)	6 801
Total net gains/(losses)	**(29 778)**	**6 801**

7.2 Investments held for trading

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Balance at 1 January	-	-
Additions	1 038	1 453
Disposal	(1 047)	(1 581)
Changes in fair value	9	128
Balance at the end of year	**-**	**-**

During 2020, the Company invested USD 1 million (2019: USD 1,5 million) for the acquisition of shares listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange which were disposed during the year realizing a gain of USD 9 thousands (2019: gain USD 128 thousands).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 8 – DIVIDEND INCOME ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

In June 2020, the Company has received from its subsidiary Wanax AS a dividend of USD 3 437 thousands which represents a return in excess of the cost of its' investment.

NOTE 9 – TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Other receivables	-	-
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**-**	**-**
Prepayments	14	10
Total trade and other receivables at the end of the year	**14**	**10**

The fair value of trade and other receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

NOTE 10 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Cash at bank	27 623	41 095
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**27 623**	**41 095**

Cash and bank balances are denominated in the following currencies.

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
US Dollar - functional and presentation currency	26 523	34 725
Norwegian Kroner	1 080	6 358
Euro	20	12
	27 623	**41 095**

Cash and bank balances for the purposes of statement of cash flows is USD 27.6 million (2019: USD 41.1 million).

Note on significant non-cash transactions

The Company engaged in a significant non-cash financing activity during the year 2020 relating to the repayment of the loan received from subsidiary Wanax AS amounting to USD 2,5 million, which was offset partly against the share premium reduction distribution of US 2,6 million in June 2020 (note 7.1) .

The Company did not have any non-cash transactions during the year 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 11 – SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUM

Authorised *(Amounts in USD 000)*	**Number of shares (thousands)**	**Ordinary shares**	**Total**
2020			
Balance at the beginning of the period	865 000	25 950	**25 950**
Increase of share capital	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**865 000**	**25 950**	**25 950**
2019			
Balance at the beginning of the year	865 000	25 950	**25 950**
Increase of share capital	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**865 000**	**25 950**	**25 950**

Issued and fully paid *(Amounts in USD 000)*	**Number of shares (thousands)**	**Ordinary shares**	**Share premium**	**Total**
2020				
Balance at the beginning of the period	576 026	17 281	96 861	114 142
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**576 026**	**17 281**	**96 861**	**114 142**
2019				
Balance at the beginning of the year	576 026	17 281	96 861	114 142
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**576 026**	**17 281**	**96 861**	**114 142**

All shares issued have the same rights and are of nominal value of USD 0,03 each.

There have been no movement in shares during the year 2020.

NOTE 12 – OWN SHARES

In November and December 2020 and following the authorization given to the Board of Directors by the Annual General Meeting in June 2020, the Company proceeded with the purchase of own shares at a cost of USD 4 453 thousands. As of 31 December 2020, 44 216 847 (2019: Nil) own shares were held by the Company representing 7,68% of the issued share capital of the Company.

The shares that have been repurchased, in addition to the 43 318 143 fully paid shares resolved to be cancelled on 11 January 2021 by the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders and officially cancelled on 24 February 2021 (see note 22.1), will be proposed to be cancelled through a decision by an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders through a capital reduction to take place later in the year 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 13 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Other payables	-	3
Accrued expenses	43	35
Total trade and other payables at the end of the year at amortised cost	**43**	**38**

The fair value of trade and other payables which are due within one year approximates their carrying amount at the balance sheet date.

NOTE 14 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Legal, consulting and professional fees	248	199
Other expenses	108	115
Salary and other short-term employee benefits (note 20)	256	249
Total administrative expenses	**612**	**563**

During 2020, audit fees of USD 55 thousands (inclusive of irrecoverable VAT) (2019: USD 47 thousand – inclusive of irrecoverable VAT) were charged by the Company's statutory audit firm. No fees for other assurance services were charged.

12.1 Employees full time

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Employees	2	2

NOTE 15 – FINANCE COSTS

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019
Finance costs:		
Bank charges	(4)	(5)
Total finance cost	**(4)**	**(5)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 16 – INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**
Current tax:		
Corporation tax prior year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination of temporary differences	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
	-	-
Income tax expense	**-**	**-**

The total charge for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**
(Loss)/profit before tax	(26 909)	6 542
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	(3 364)	818
Tax effect of expenses/ losses not deductible for tax purposes	3 766	49
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(431)	(866)
Tax effect of tax losses brought forward	29	(1)
Tax charge	**-**	**-**

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Brought forward losses of only five years may be utilized.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30% (2019: 30%). In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17% for 2020 (2019: 17%).

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempted from Cyprus income tax.

Balance sheet

Current tax asset:

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**
Corporate income tax refundable	1	1
Total current tax asset at the end of the year	**1**	**1**

Current tax liability:

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**
Corporate income tax	-	-
Total current tax liability at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 17 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding the effect of shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

Basic earnings per share

(Amounts in USD 000)	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	(26 909)	6 542
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share in issue (thousands)	571 516	576 026
Basic earnings per share	**(0,05)**	**0,01**

There are no potentially dilutive instruments.

NOTE 18 – DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carryforwards to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. As of 31 December 2020, the Company has unutilized losses amounting to USD 414 thousands (2019: USD 258 thousands) which can be carried forward, however it is not expected to incur any future taxable income from which the unutilized losses will be offset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 19 – SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

The Company's 20 largest shareholders are as follows:

	31.12.2020		31.12.2019	
Owner	Number of Shares	Ownership interest in %	Number of Shares	Ownership interest in %
Tycoon Industrier AS	122 825 328	21,32	25 372 299	4,40
Apollo Asset Limited	51 785 714	8,99	25 852 310	4,49
State Street Bank and Trust Comp	45 826 227	7,96	-	-
S. D. Standard Drilling Plc	44 216 847	7,68	-	-
Camaca AS	13 650 630	2,37	15 397 741	2,67
Skattum Invest AS	12 304 142	2,14	8 719 142	1,51
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	12 283 894	2,13	12 283 894	2,13
Thabo Energy AS	9 145 541	1,59	9 145 541	1,59
Hanekamb Invest AS	8 844 864	1,54	-	-
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	8 824 537	1,53	10 524 537	1,83
Solan Capital AS	7 156 047	1,24	7 156 047	1,24
EL Investment AS	6 313 161	1,10	-	-
Ferncliff TIH AS	6 302 846	1,09	6 302 846	1,09
Froiland Invest AS	5 859 488	1,02	-	-
Bjornevik Eskil	5 594 000	0,97	-	-
Hofland Christian Aarvold	4 932 900	0,86	-	-
Profond AS	4 881 063	0,85	5 328 253	0,93
INRO Holding AS	4 500 000	0,78	-	-
Credit Suisse AG	4 404 759	0,76	-	-
Bergen Kommunale Pensjonkasse	4 000 000	0,69	-	-
SAGA Tankers ASA	-	-	105 846 245	18,38
State Street Bank and Trust Comp	-	-	55 026 170	9,55
Uthalden AS	-	-	18 595 816	3,23
Verdipapirfondet Holberg Norge	-	-	15 000 000	2,60
Hof Hoornemann Investment Fund N.V.	-	-	13 952 170	2,42
Flu AS	-	-	8 500 000	1,48
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	-	-	8 188 300	1,42
Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd	-	-	7 622 385	1,32
Toluma Norden AS	-	-	6 503 890	1,13
Ulsmo Finans AS	-	-	4 800 000	0,83
Total 20 largest	383 369 233	66,55	370 117 586	64,25
Others	192 374 436	33,45	205 908 838	35,75
Total	**576 026 424**	**100,00**	**576 026 424**	**100,00**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 20 – RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

18.1 Management services

(Amounts in USD 000)	**Nature of transactions**	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**
Ferncliff TIH AS	Management fees	60	60
Total		**60**	**60**

The Company has entered into a consultancy agreement with Ferncliff TIH AS whereby Ferncliff TIH AS provides certain general services to the Company. Fees paid under this agreement from 1 January to 31 December 2020 amounted to USD 60 thousands (2019: USD 60 thousands).

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary Wanax AS entered in June 2017 into a management services agreement with Ferncliff TIH AS, pursuant to which Ferncliff TIH AS provides certain general management services to Wanax AS. The fixed monthly fee for the year 2020 was NOK 300 thousands (2019: NOK 300 thousands).

The Company had no transactions with shareholders or other related parties other than those disclosed above.

NOTE 21 – REMUNERATION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

(Amounts in USD 000)	**Fees**	**Gross Salary**	**Social Insurance& other contributions**	**31.12.2020 Total**	**Fees**	**Gross Salary**	**Social Insurance& other contributions**	**31.12.2019 Total**
Executive management:								
Christos Neocleous – Chief Financial Officer	12	68	9	89	21	56	7	84
Evangelia Panagide – General Manager	-	44	6	50	-	43	5	48
Total remuneration executive management	**12**	**112**	**15**	**139**	**21**	**99**	**12**	**132**

(Amounts in USD 000)	**Directors' Fees**	**Salary**	**31.12.2020 Total**	**31.12.2019 Total**
Board of Directors:				
Martin Nes (Chairman)	75	-	75	75
Kostas Pantelidis (Independent Director)	16	-	16	16
George Crystallis (Independent Director)	14	-	14	14
Total remuneration of Board of Directors	**105**	**-**	**105**	**105**

(Amounts in USD 000)	**Fees**	**Salary**	**31.12.2020 Total**	**31.12.2019 Total**
Nomination Committee:				
George Papanicolaou (Chairman)	3	-	3	3
Demetris Kyriakou (Member)	2	-	2	2
Total remuneration	**5**	**-**	**5**	**5**
Audit Committee:				
Kostas Pantelidis (Chairman)	5	-	5	5
George Crystallis (Member)	2	-	2	2
Total remuneration	**7**	**-**	**7**	**7**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOTE 22 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following events took place between the Balance Sheet date and the date of approval of these financial statements:

1. In an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 11 January 2021, it has been resolved by special resolutions to cancel the 43 318 143 fully paid shares that were purchased by the Company in November 2021, out of the share premium account. The Company has received in January 2021 the Court approval for cancelling the 43 318 143 fully paid shares and the process was completed on 24 February 2021 by the registration of the Court Order and the minutes of the EGM with the Registrar of Companies, according to the local legislation. Following the above cancellation, the Company has issued 532 708 281 ordinary shares and the number of authorised but not issued shares is thus 332 291 719.

2. In January and February 2021, the Company has purchased an additional 7 326 676 own shares. The total number of own shares purchased to date are 51 543 523 shares at a cost of USD 5,3 million. Following the cancellation of the 43 318 143 shares mentioned in (1) above, the company currently holds 8 225 380 shares representing 1,54 % of the issued share capital of the Company which will be proposed to be cancelled through a decision by an extraordinary general meeting of the Company's shareholders through a capital reduction to take place later in the year 2021.

3. In mid-February 2021, Northern Supply AS, where the Company has an indirect ownership of 28.12%, has sold two medium size Platform Supply Vessels ("PSV's") for USD 6,6 million on an enbloc basis. If this transaction had taken place in December 2020, the Company would have realised a fair value gain of USD 641 thousands.

4. In March 2021, the Company purchased 500 000 shares, corresponding to 1% ownership, in Noble Corporation Plc for USD 9,2 million. Moreover, during 2021 and until the date of approval of these financial statements, the Company invested USD 1,1 million for the acquisition of shares listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange which were disposed realizing a gain of USD 165 thousands.

5. Covid-19 pandemic
   The rapid development of the COVID-19 pandemic over the past 13 months, has caused considerable global disruption in business activities and everyday life, and it continues to constitute a public health emergency of international concern. These events have caused global public health concerns and are affecting negatively the global economies and Industries worldwide, either directly or indirectly.

   COVID-19 pandemic has caused increased uncertainty in the PSV and Tanker markets. Both markets have been affected by the pandemic with the PSV market being the one mostly affected and continuous to experience more difficulties.

   The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty at this stage, due to the pace at which the outbreak continues to expand and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome and duration. The extent will depend on the pace the virus will continue to expand globally and the measures being implemented by governmental authorities. However, since the vaccination process in various countries is progressing, it is expected that the global economies will slowly enter a recovery process which will increase oil consumption to pre-covid levels and winding down of inventories, and with oil producers increasing supply of oil in response, will positively impact the recovery of the PSV and Tanker markets.

   Management has considered the unique circumstances that could have a material impact on the business operations and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that the main impact on the Company's profitability position may arise from the decrease in the fair value of the vessels in which the Company has indirect ownership, in connection with reporting of interim financial information for the first quarter of 2021 and onwards. However, a reasonable estimate of the financial effect cannot be made with certainty at the time of approval of these financial statements.

   The Company has a sound financial position with no debt and the management will continue to monitor developments closely to assess its impact in our business and respond accordingly.

There have been no other material subsequent events that have an impact on these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of S.D. Standard Drilling Plc (the "Company") give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements which are presented in pages 11 to 41 and comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

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 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 Company throughout the period of our appointment in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview
As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where the Board of Directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality	Overall group materiality: US$778.000, which represents 0,9% of total assets.
Key audit matters	We have identified the valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss as the key audit matter.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Materiality
The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They 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 the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	US$778.000
How we determined it	0,9% of total assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose total assets as the benchmark, because in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Company is most commonly measured by the users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 0,9% which is within the range of acceptable quantitative materiality thresholds in auditing standards.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above US$38.900 as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters incorporating the most significant risks of material misstatements, including assessed risk of material misstatements due to fraud

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	
The Company measures its investments at fair value through profit or loss.	We evaluated the valuation inputs and assumptions, methodologies and calculations adopted by the Board of Directors in determining the fair value of the investments held by the Company as at 31 December 2020.
The valuation technique uses prices and other relevant information generated by reputable independent valuers in the market in which the Company has invested in. The data used are based on observable inputs adjusted by an unobservable input (distress value discount rate) calculated by the Board of Directors in relation to the investment in its subsidiary. The valuation technique uses prices and other relevant information generated by reputable independent valuers in the market in which the Company has invested in. The data used are based on unobservable inputs calculated by the Board of Directors in relation to the investment in its associate. We focused on this area because of the size of the investments and the significant judgement required by the Board of Directors in estimating the fair values of the investments held by the Company. Refer to Note 3.3 – Fair value measurements, Note 4 - Critical accounting estimates and judgements and Note 7 –Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	We have also evaluated: • the competency and objectivity of the valuers used by the Company; • the reasonability of the distressed value discount rate applied by the Board of Directors; • the existence and measurement of the working capital for each investment at 31 December 2020, which is adjusting the fair value of the underlying investment; and • the adequacy of the disclosures made in Notes 3.3, 4 and 7 of the financial statements, including those regarding the valuation techniques, key assumptions, key inputs and sensitivity analysis to changes in such assumptions as required. Based on the evidence obtained, we found that the methodologies, assumptions, data used within the models and disclosures made thereon are appropriate.

Reporting on other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Report, the Report on Corporate Governance and the Statement of the Members of the Board of Directors and Other Responsible Persons of the Company for the Financial Statements but does not include financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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, 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 in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Pursuant to the requirements of Article 10(2) of the EU Regulation 537/2014 we provide the following information in our Independent Auditor's Report, which is required in addition to the requirements of International Standards on Auditing.

Appointment of the Auditor and Period of Engagement

We were first appointed as auditors of the Company in 2011 by the Board of Directors for the audit of the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2010. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholder resolution. In 2011 the Company's securities were listed in Oslo Axess and in 2017 the securities were listed in Oslo Bors. Accordingly, the first financial year that the Company qualified as an EU PIE was the year ended 31 December 2011. Since then, the total period of uninterrupted engagement appointment was 10 years.

Consistency of the Additional Report to the Audit Committee

We confirm that our audit opinion on the financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Company, which we issued on 15 April 2021 in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation 537/2014.

Provision of Non-audit Services

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 of the EU Regulation 537/2014 and Section 72 of the Auditors' Law of 2017 were provided. In addition, there are no non-audit services which were provided by us to the Company and which have not been disclosed in the financial statements or the management report.

Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, we report the following:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the management report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and the information given is consistent with the financial statements.
- In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the management report. We have nothing to report in this respect.
- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information included in the corporate governance statement in accordance with the requirements of subparagraphs (iv) and (v) of paragraph 2(a) of Article 151 of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and which is included as a specific section of the management report, have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the corporate governance statement includes all information referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (vi) and (vii) of paragraph 2(a) of Article 151 of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.
- In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the corporate governance statement in relation to the information disclosed for items (iv) and (v) of subparagraph 2(a) of Article 151 of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Article 10(1) of the EU Regulation 537/2014 and Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Anna Loizou.

Anna Loizou
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

City House, 6 Karaiskakis Street,
CY-3032 Limassol, Cyprus

15 April 2021