

**BW LPG LIMITED**

*(The Company was incorporated in Bermuda and redomiciled in Singapore on 1 July 2024,  
Registration Number: 202426186Z)*

**AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

*FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024*

**Contents**

	Page
Directors' Statement	2
Independent Auditors' Report	5
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheets	11
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	14
Notes to the Financial Statements	17

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 73 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 from the date of the Company's redomiciliation to Singapore, Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) and IFRS Accounting Standards; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

**Directors**

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Andreas Sohmen-Pao  
Andrew E. Wolff  
Anne Grethe Dalane  
Sonali Chandmal  
Luc Gillet  
Sanjiv Misra

**Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or debentures**

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

**Directors' interests in shares or debentures**

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act), none of the directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year or at the end of the financial year, except as disclosed below. The Company's largest shareholder, BW Group Limited, owns 48,407,126 shares in the Company as at 31 December 2024. BW Group Limited is owned by a company controlled by corporate interests associated with the Sohmen family. Andreas Sohmen-Pao is a member of the Sohmen family.

Except as disclosed under the 'Share Options' section of this statement, neither at the end of, nor at any time during the financial year, was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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## Share options

### Share-Based Compensation Plans

The Company operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan: the five-year long-term management share option plan launched on 1 March 2022 ("LTIP 2022"). Under LTIP 2022, at the end of the vesting periods between February 2025 and February 2029, 3,500,000 Shares may be acquired by certain employees from the Company at a predetermined strike price. The Company also operated a five-year long-term management share option plan launched on 21 April 2017 ("LTIP 2017"). Under LTIP 2017, at the end of the vesting periods between February 2020 and February 2024, 2,083,424 Shares were acquired by certain employees from the Company at a predetermined strike price.

Under LTIP 2017, members of senior management of the Company were awarded share options on an annual basis for a period of five years. The total number of options that were awarded under LTIP 2017 was 568,000 for 2017 and 2018, and 1,515,424 from 2019 to 2021, where each option gives the holder the right to acquire one Share from the Company. The options (i.e. 284,000 options for 2017 and 2018, 568,000 for 2019, 470,304 for 2020 and 477,120 for 2021) were awarded each year in connection with the publication of the quarterly report for the fourth quarter for the preceding year, except for 2017 in which the options were awarded on 21 April 2017. The strike price for the options is equal to the sum of (i) the volume weighted average share price ("VWAP") quoted on the OSE on the first five trading days following the announcement of such quarterly report, and (ii) 16% of the VWAP. The strike price for the options awarded on 21 April 2017 was NOK 48.15; on 28 February 2018, NOK 42.98; on 28 February 2019, NOK 30.75; on 6 March 2020, NOK 61.64; and on 1 March 2021, NOK 56.98.

Under LTIP 2022, members of senior management and certain employees of the Company will, on an annual basis for a period of five years, be awarded share options. The total number of options that will be awarded under LTIP 2022 is 3,500,000 (adjusted in 2023 from 3,548,500 when it was set in 2022), where each option will give the holder the right to acquire one Share from the Company. The total number of options that were awarded under LTIP 2022 was 624,536 in 2022, 709,700 in 2023, and 631,963 in 2024. The options (i.e. 709,700 options) will be awarded each year in connection with the publication of the quarterly report for the fourth quarter of the preceding year. The strike price for the options shall be equal to the sum of (i) the VWAP quoted on the OSE on the first five trading days following the announcement of such quarterly report, and (ii) 16% of the VWAP. The strike price for the options awarded on 1 March 2022 was NOK 63.15; on 28 February 2023, NOK 109.77; and on 29 February 2024, NOK 142.32. The LTIP 2017 and LTIP 2022 options will have a vesting period of three years from being awarded, and may then be exercised during the course of a period of three additional years. The LTIP 2017 and LTIP 2022 options are non-tradable and conditional upon the option holder being employed by the Company or its subsidiaries and not having resigned or being terminated for cause prior to the vesting date.

### Share options outstanding

The number of share options in relation to the LTIP 2022 outstanding at the end of the financial year was as follows:

	No. of share options outstanding at <u>31.12.2024</u>	<u>Issued strike price</u>	<u>Exercise period</u>
2023 Tranche	709,700	NOK 109.77	28.2.2026 – 28.2.2029
2024 Tranche	631,963	NOK 142.32	1.3.2027 – 1.3.2030
	<u>1,341,663</u>		

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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**Audit Committee**

The members of the Audit Committee at the end of the financial year were as follows:

Anne Grethe Dalane (Chairperson)  
Sonali Chandmal  
Sanjiv Misra

All members of the Audit Committee were non-executive directors, and were independent.

The Audit Committee carried out its functions in accordance with Section 201B of the Act. In performing those functions, the Committee reviewed:

- the scope and the results of internal audit procedures with the internal auditor;
- the audit plan of the Company's independent auditor, any recommendations on internal accounting controls arising from the statutory audit, and the audit report;
- the assistance given by the Company's management to the independent auditor; and
- the balance sheet of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 before their submission to the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board that the independent auditor, KPMG LLP, be nominated for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

**Independent auditor**

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors



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Andreas Sohmen-Pao  
Director



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Anne Grethe Dalane  
Director

30 April 2025



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF BW LPG LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of BW LPG Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group'), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet of the Group and the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 9 to 73.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ('SFRS(I)s'), IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IFRS Accounting Standards') and the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 ('the Act') from the date of the Company's redomiciliation to Singapore, so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ('SSAs'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ('ACRA Code') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key audit matters**

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 matters (continued)**

Sufficiency of audit evidence on determining the timing of cargo sales revenue recognition (Refer to Note 2(b)(2) and 3 to the financial statements)	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Company recognises revenue from cargo sales at the point in time when the performance obligations have been satisfied, which is when control of the cargo is transferred to the customer.</p> <p>We identified the sufficiency of audit evidence on determining the timing of cargo sales revenue recognition as a key audit matter. This matter requires significant auditors' judgement to determine the nature and extent of procedures to perform on cargo sales to evaluate the indicators of when the transfer of control to the customer occurs that impact the timing of revenue recognition.</p>	<p>For a selection of cargo sale transactions, we assessed the timing of revenue recognition by (1) examining the contracts to evaluate the impact of the terms and conditions on the timing of revenue recognition; (2) comparing the timing of transfer of control from the terms and conditions in the contracts with the underlying original documents including invoices; (3) developing expectations of the revenue recognised based on the underlying original documents and compared them to the amounts recorded by the Company.</p> <p>In addition, we evaluated the sufficiency of audit evidence obtained by assessing the results of procedures performed.</p>

**Other information**

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained all other information prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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 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.

**Responsibility of Management and directors for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with SFRS(I)s, IFRS Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Act from the date of the Company's redomiciliation to Singapore, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.



### **Responsibility of Management and directors for the Financial Statements (continued)**

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

### **Auditors' responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 Group's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group 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 fair presentation.



#### **Auditors' responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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 the directors, 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. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless the law or regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act from the date of the Company's redomiciliation to Singapore.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Ong Li Qin.

  
KPMG LLP

Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants

Singapore

30 April 2025

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

	Note	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Revenue - Shipping	3	962,803	1,224,520
Revenue - Product Services	3	2,600,944	1,722,820
Cost of cargo and delivery expenses - Product Services	4	(2,390,929)	(1,547,059)
Voyage expenses - Shipping	4	(383,798)	(509,340)
Vessel operating expenses	4	(84,984)	(82,192)
Time charter contracts (non-lease components)	4	(19,675)	(20,350)
General and administrative expenses	4	(71,134)	(56,773)
Charter hire expenses	4	(1,041)	(30,712)
Fair value gain from equity financial asset		1,326	-
Finance lease income		635	278
Other operating income/(expense) - net		1,332	(993)
Depreciation	8	(201,338)	(217,121)
Amortisation of intangible assets		(843)	(762)
Gain on disposal of vessels		20,391	42,374
Loss on derecognition of right-of-use assets (vessels)		-	(961)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>433,689</b>	<b>523,729</b>
Foreign currency exchange loss - net		(1,651)	(345)
Interest income		15,617	10,121
Interest expense		(19,849)	(27,304)
Other finance expenses		(2,843)	(2,237)
<b>Finance expenses - net</b>		<b>(8,726)</b>	<b>(19,765)</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>424,963</b>	<b>503,964</b>
Income tax expense	7(a)	(30,095)	(10,965)
<b>Profit after tax</b>		<b>394,868</b>	<b>492,999</b>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.*

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

	Note	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
<b>Other comprehensive (loss)/income:</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>			
Equity investments at FVOCI			
- fair value loss	9	(7,030)	-
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>			
Cash flow hedges			
- fair value gain/(loss)		62,841	(102,297)
- reclassification to profit or loss		(21,464)	49,978
Currency translation reserve		(1,022)	2,334
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax</b>		<b>33,325</b>	<b>(49,985)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>428,193</b>	<b>443,014</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Company		354,296	469,957
Non-controlling interests		40,572	23,042
		<b>394,868</b>	<b>492,999</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income:</b>			
Equity holders of the Company		387,797	418,818
Non-controlling interests		40,396	24,196
		<b>428,193</b>	<b>443,014</b>
<b>Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company:</b>			
(expressed in US\$ per share)			
Basic earnings per share	6	2.65	3.57
Diluted earnings per share	6	2.64	3.53

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.*

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**BALANCE SHEETS**  
*As at 31 December 2024*

	Note	Group		Company	
		2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
<b>Intangible assets</b>		636	1,242	-	-
Subsidiaries	27(a)	-	-	1,627,362	1,152,819
Investment in joint venture		301	301	-	-
Equity financial assets, at FVOCI	9	23,132	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	14	7,469	11,002	-	-
Finance lease receivables	10	2,882	-	-	-
Other receivables	12	7,980	13,206	-	-
Deferred tax assets	7(c)	1,644	6,855	-	-
<b>Total other non-current assets</b>		<b>43,408</b>	<b>31,364</b>	<b>1,627,362</b>	<b>1,152,819</b>
Vessels and dry docking	8	2,381,821	1,457,086	-	-
Right-of-use assets (vessels)	8	216,272	151,784	-	-
Other property, plant and equipment	8	354	277	-	-
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>2,598,447</b>	<b>1,609,147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,642,491</b>	<b>1,641,753</b>	<b>1,627,362</b>	<b>1,152,819</b>
Inventories	11	76,706	188,592	-	-
Trade and other receivables	12	202,921	315,238	188	180
Equity financial assets, at FVPL		2,769	3,271	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	14	74,571	37,083	-	-
Finance lease receivables	10	8,283	2,684	-	-
Assets held-for-sale	13	32,998	44,296	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	15	279,681	287,545	925	157
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>677,929</b>	<b>878,709</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,320,420</b>	<b>2,520,462</b>	<b>1,628,475</b>	<b>1,153,156</b>
Share capital	16	619,868	1,400	619,868	1,400
Share premium	16	-	285,853	-	285,853
Treasury shares	16	(48,387)	(56,438)	(48,387)	(56,438)
Contributed surplus	16	-	685,913	-	685,913
Other reserves	16	667,756	(56,494)	688,492	3,905
Retained earnings		565,794	609,479	221,956	223,019
		1,805,031	1,469,713	1,481,929	1,143,652
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>		<b>132,463</b>	<b>116,447</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>1,937,494</b>	<b>1,586,160</b>	<b>1,481,929</b>	<b>1,143,652</b>
Borrowings	17	711,664	199,917	-	-
Lease liabilities	18	60,588	78,363	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	14	569	679	-	-
Payables to subsidiaries	27(b)	-	-	144,156	4,865
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>772,821</b>	<b>278,959</b>	<b>144,156</b>	<b>4,865</b>
Borrowings	17	230,344	212,432	-	-
Lease liabilities	18	170,700	79,476	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	14	25,527	90,214	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	7(b)	14,470	8,121	-	-
Trade and other payables	19	169,064	265,100	2,390	4,639
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>610,105</b>	<b>655,343</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>4,639</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,382,926</b>	<b>934,302</b>	<b>146,546</b>	<b>9,504</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>3,320,420</b>	<b>2,520,462</b>	<b>1,628,475</b>	<b>1,153,156</b>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.*

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Group	Note	Attributable to equity holders of the Company										Non-controlling interest US\$'000	Total equity US\$'000	
		Share capital US\$'000	Share premium US\$'000	Treasury shares US\$'000	Contributed surplus US\$'000	Capital reserve US\$'000	Hedging reserve US\$'000	Share-based payment reserve US\$'000	Currency translation reserve US\$'000	Other reserves US\$'000	Retained earnings US\$'000			Total US\$'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>		1,400	285,853	(56,438)	685,913	(36,259)	(27,542)	3,905	419	2,983	609,479	1,469,713	116,447	1,586,160
Profit after tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354,296	354,296	40,572	394,868
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-	-	-	-	41,377	-	(846)	(7,030)	-	33,501	(176)	33,325
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	<b>41,377</b>	-	<b>(846)</b>	<b>(7,030)</b>	<b>354,296</b>	<b>387,797</b>	<b>40,396</b>	<b>428,193</b>
Effects of redomiciliation	16	285,853	(285,853)	-	(685,913)	685,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payment reserve - Value of employee services	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,016	-	-	-	2,016	-	2,016
Share capital reduction of subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,500)	(4,500)
Purchases of treasury shares	16	-	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100)	-	(100)
Sale of treasury shares		-	-	1,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,091	-	1,091
Issue of new shares		332,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332,615	-	332,615
Share options exercised	16	-	-	7,060	-	-	-	(3,342)	-	-	(3,143)	575	-	575
Dividends paid	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(388,461)	(388,461)	(21,657)	(410,118)
Changes in interest in non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(215)	(215)	1,777	1,562
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,162	(6,162)	-	-	-
<b>Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity</b>		<b>618,468</b>	<b>(285,853)</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>(685,913)</b>	<b>685,913</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,326)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,162</b>	<b>(397,981)</b>	<b>(52,479)</b>	<b>(24,380)</b>	<b>(76,859)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>		<b>619,868</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(48,387)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>649,654</b>	<b>13,835</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>(427)</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>565,794</b>	<b>1,805,031</b>	<b>132,463</b>	<b>1,937,494</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Group	Note	Attributable to equity holders of the Company											Total equity US\$'000	
		Share capital US\$'000	Share premium US\$'000	Treasury shares US\$'000	Contributed surplus US\$'000	Capital reserve US\$'000	Hedging reserve US\$'000	Share-based payment reserve US\$'000	Currency translation reserve US\$'000	Other reserves US\$'000	Retained earnings US\$'000	Total US\$'000		Non-controlling interest US\$'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>		1,419	289,812	(47,631)	685,913	(36,259)	24,777	2,141	(761)	325	556,996	1,476,732	119,858	1,596,590
Profit after tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469,957	469,957	23,042	492,999
Other comprehensive(loss)/income		-	-	-	-	-	(52,319)	-	1,180	-	-	(51,139)	1,154	(49,985)
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income</b>		-	-	-	-	-	<b>(52,319)</b>	-	<b>1,180</b>	-	<b>469,957</b>	<b>418,818</b>	<b>24,196</b>	<b>443,014</b>
Share-based payment reserve - Value of employee services		-	-	-	-	-	1,696	-	-	-	-	1,696	-	1,696
Purchases of treasury shares	16	-	-	(23,698)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,698)	-	(23,698)
Share options exercised	16	-	-	2,676	-	-	68	-	1,833	(2,919)	1,658	-	-	1,658
Shares cancellation	16	(19)	(3,959)	12,215	-	-	-	-	-	(8,237)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(405,493)	(405,493)	(27,607)	(433,100)	-
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	825	(825)	-	-	-
<b>Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity</b>		<b>(19)</b>	<b>(3,959)</b>	<b>(8,807)</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,764</b>	-	<b>2,658</b>	<b>(417,474)</b>	<b>(425,837)</b>	<b>(27,607)</b>	<b>(453,444)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>		<b>1,400</b>	<b>285,853</b>	<b>(56,438)</b>	<b>685,913</b>	<b>(36,259)</b>	<b>(27,542)</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>609,479</b>	<b>1,469,713</b>	<b>116,447</b>	<b>1,586,160</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

	Note	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		424,963	503,964
Adjustments for:			
- amortisation of intangible assets		843	762
- depreciation charge	8	201,338	217,121
- gain on disposal of vessels		(20,391)	(42,374)
- loss on derecognition of right-of-use assets (vessels)		-	961
- interest income		(15,617)	(10,121)
- interest expense		19,849	27,304
- other finance expense		3,939	1,747
- share-based payments		2,016	1,696
- finance lease income		(635)	(278)
- fair value gain from equity financial asset		(1,326)	-
		<u>614,979</u>	<u>700,782</u>
Changes in working capital:			
- inventories		111,886	(52,660)
- trade and other receivables		112,689	(112,648)
- trade and other payables		(91,123)	52,701
- derivative financial instruments		(57,375)	(3,061)
- margin account held with broker		77,727	(66,384)
Total changes in working capital		<u>153,804</u>	<u>(182,052)</u>
Tax paid	7(b)	<u>(19,639)</u>	<u>(5,367)</u>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<u>749,144</u>	<u>513,363</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Additions in property, plant and equipment		(602,012)	(116,045)
Additions in intangible assets		(237)	(634)
Purchase of equity financial asset		(30,162)	-
Proceeds from sale of assets held-for-sale		64,687	167,588
Investment in joint venture		-	(301)
Repayment of finance lease receivables	10	7,915	7,842
Interest received		16,252	10,118
Sale of equity financial assets, at fair value		2,343	-
<b>Net cash (used in)/from investing activities</b>		<u>(541,214)</u>	<u>68,568</u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.*

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS (continued)**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

	Note	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from bank borrowings		610,883	72,070
Payment of financing fees		(4,430)	-
Repayments of bank borrowings		(197,437)	(171,659)
Payment of lease liabilities	18	(102,764)	(93,513)
Interest paid		(17,818)	(24,864)
Other finance expense paid		(3,939)	(1,652)
Purchase of treasury shares		(100)	(23,698)
Sale of treasury shares		1,091	-
Drawdown of trust receipts		2,107,821	1,021,010
Repayment of trust receipts		(2,118,318)	(989,884)
Dividend payment	24	(388,461)	(405,493)
Dividend payment to non-controlling interests		(21,657)	(27,607)
Contributions from non-controlling interests		1,562	-
Capital returns to non-controlling interests		(4,500)	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(138,067)</b>	<b>(645,290)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>69,863</b>	<b>(63,359)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		162,037	225,396
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year</b>	15	<b>231,900</b>	<b>162,037</b>

**Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

	Borrowings US\$'000	Lease liabilities US\$'000	Interest rate swaps <sup>1</sup> US\$'000
At 1 January 2024	412,349	157,839	679
<b>Cash changes:</b>			
Proceeds from bank borrowings and trust receipts	2,718,704	-	-
Principal and interest (payments)/receipts	(2,339,122)	(107,238)	5,592
	379,582	(107,238)	5,592
<b>Non-cash changes:</b>			
Interest expense/(income)	20,967	4,474	(5,592)
Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps	-	-	(110)
Additions to lease liabilities	-	68,177	-
Lease remeasurement	-	108,036	-
Acquisition of vessels <sup>2</sup>	129,110	-	-
	150,077	180,687	(5,702)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>942,008</b>	<b>231,288</b>	<b>569</b>

<sup>1</sup> Interest rate swaps are hedged against certain portions of bank borrowings.

<sup>2</sup> Acquisition of vessels includes non-cash transaction of US\$332.6 million relating to the issuance of the Company's equity shares to the seller.

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS (continued)  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	Borrowings US\$'000	Lease liabilities US\$'000	Interest rate swaps <sup>1</sup> US\$'000
At 1 January 2023	478,373	227,483	-
<b>Cash changes:</b>			
Proceeds from bank borrowings and trust receipts	1,093,080	-	-
Principal and interest (payments)/receipts	(1,188,352)	(100,610)	9,042
	(95,272)	(100,610)	9,042
<b>Non-cash changes:</b>			
Interest expense/(income)	29,248	7,098	(9,042)
Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps	-	-	679
Additions to lease liabilities	-	16,095	-
Lease remeasurement	-	49,625	-
Disposal	-	(41,852)	-
	29,248	30,966	(8,363)
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>412,349</b>	<b>157,839</b>	<b>679</b>

<sup>1</sup> Interest rate swaps are hedged against certain portions of bank borrowings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

**1. General information**

BW LPG Limited (the "Company") is a public company limited by shares, and is dual listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange. The principal legislation under which the Company operates is the Companies Act 1967 (from the date of the Company's redomiciliation to Singapore) and regulations made thereunder.

The Company was incorporated in Bermuda on 21 August 2008 and redomiciled to Singapore on 1 July 2024, with its registered office at 10 Pasir Panjang Road, #17-02, Mapletree Business City, Singapore, 117438.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are ship owning, chartering and LPG trading (note 26).

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 30 April 2025.

**2. Material accounting policies**

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") and IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IFRS Accounting Standards).

SFRS(I)s are issued by the Accounting Standards Committee, which comprise standards and interpretations that are equivalent to IFRS Accounting Standards. All references to SFRS(I)s and IFRS Accounting Standards are subsequently referred to as SFRS(I)s in these financial statements unless otherwise specified.

In previous years, the Group's and the Company's financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Following the Company's redomiciliation to Singapore, the Company is required to apply SFRS(I)s for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. As the Company had previously prepared financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and SFRS(I)s is substantially aligned with IFRS, the adoption of SFRS(I)s is treated as a continuation of the Company's and the Group's financial reporting under IFRS Accounting Standards. Accordingly, SFRS(I) 1 First-time Adoption of SFRS(I)s is not applicable, and no adjustments were required on transition.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as otherwise described in the accounting policies below.

*New standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations, adopted by the Group and the Company*

The Group has adopted all the relevant new standards, amendments and interpretations to published standards as of 1 January 2024.

The adoption of these new standards, amendments, and interpretations to published standards does not have a material impact on the financial statements.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

*Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements*

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with SFRS (I) requires Management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. Estimates, assumptions 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 following is a summary of estimates and assumptions which have a material effect.

(1) Useful life and residual value of assets

The Group reviews the useful life and residual value of its vessels at the balance sheet date and any adjustments are made on a prospective basis. Residual value is estimated as the lightweight tonnage (LWT) of each vessel multiplied by the scrap steel price per LWT, referenced against historical average price. If estimates of the residual values are revised, the amount of depreciation charge in the future years will be changed.

The useful lives of the vessels are assessed periodically based on the condition of the vessels, market conditions and other regulatory requirements. If the estimates of useful lives for the vessels are revised or there is a change in useful lives, the amount of depreciation charge recorded in future years will be changed.

(2) Impairment

The Group assesses at the balance sheet dates whether there is any objective evidence or indication that the values of the intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group will estimate the recoverable amount of the asset, and write down the asset to the recoverable amount. The assessment of the recoverable amounts of the vessels is based on the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use calculations, with each vessel being regarded as one cash generating unit. The recoverable amount of vessels is estimated predominantly based on independent third party broker valuations.

Changes to these brokers' estimates may significantly impact the impairment charges recognised and future changes may lead to reversals of currently recognised impairment charges.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)

(3) Revenue recognition

All voyage revenues are recognised on a percentage of completion basis. Load-to-discharge basis is used in determining the percentage of completion for all spot voyages (including voyages servicing contracts of affreightment). Under this method, spot voyage revenue is recognised rateably over the period from the point of loading of the current voyage to the point of discharge of the current voyage.

Management uses its judgement in estimating the total number of days of a voyage based on historical trends, the operating capability of the vessel (speed and fuel consumption) and the distance of the trade route. Actual results may differ from estimates.

(4) Physical buy and sell commodity contracts

The Group estimates the fair values of the physical buy and sell commodity contracts using valuation techniques based on the best information available. The fair values are estimated based on observable market prices obtained from exchanges and broker quotes, adjusted for location differentials and unobservable inputs such as shipping and financing costs. Where observable market prices for commodity and freight prices are not available for the remaining tenure of the physical commodity contracts, management has utilised unobservable inputs based on internally developed proxy curves for the estimation of these prices beyond the observable period.

As the fair value estimation process involves uncertainties and significant judgement over the unobservable inputs and assumptions, the fair values of the physical buy and sell commodity contracts are classified under level 3.

See note 22(f) for further disclosures.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Revenue and income recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities, net of rebates, discounts, off-hire charges and after eliminating sales within the Group.

(1) Rendering of services

Revenue from time charters accounted for as operating leases is recognised in accordance with SFRS(I) 16 in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Apart from the lease, performance obligations include non-lease components attributable to the bareboat charter and the operation of the vessel which are accounted for as service revenue under SFRS(I) 15. This revenue is recognised "over time" as the customer is simultaneously receiving and consuming the benefits of the service. Revenues are allocated to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price, generally determined based on prices charged to customers. Non-lease components are not separately disclosed as they are considered not material to understand the Group operations.

Revenue from spot voyages is recognised rateably over the estimated length of the voyage on a load-to-discharge basis within the respective reporting period. Voyage expenses are capitalized between the discharge port of the immediately previous cargo, or contract date if later, and the load port of the cargo to be chartered if they qualify as fulfilment costs. The performance obligations for voyage revenue are satisfied over time from when the vessel is ready at the load port to the point of cargo delivery at the discharge port. No additional disclosures in relation to the incremental cost of obtaining the contract and the remaining performance obligation with an original duration of one year or less are made as the Group has applied the practical expedients available in the standard. Additionally, as the Group typically receives payments within one year from the start of the voyage, there are no additional disclosures made.

Demurrage revenue represents a variable consideration and is recognised as revenue from spot voyages based on percentage of completion, consistent with the basis of recognising voyage freight revenue and is assessed at a percentage of the total estimated claims issued to customers. The estimation of this rate is based on the historical actual demurrage recovered over the total estimated claims issued to customers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Revenue and income recognition (continued)

(2) Product Services – cargo sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligations have been satisfied, which is when control of the cargo is transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured based on consideration specified in the contract with a customer, which also includes the provision of services (shipping and insurance) when goods are sold on a CFR or CIF basis, which means that the Group is responsible (acts as principal) for providing shipping services, and in some instances, insurance after the date at which control of goods passes to the customer at the loading port. The Group, therefore, has separate performance obligations for freight and insurance services that are provided to facilitate the sale of commodities. The Group does not disclose sales revenue from freight and insurance services separately as these are not considered necessary in order to understand the economic impact on the Group and are analysed by the chief operation decision maker within the “Product Services” segment. The same recognition and presentation principles apply to revenues arising from physical settlement of forward sale contracts that do not meet the own use exemption. See note 2(x).

(3) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(c) Group accounting

(1) Subsidiaries

(i) *Consolidation*

Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to ensure the consistency of accounting policies with those of the Group.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Group accounting (continued)

(i) *Consolidation* (continued)

Non-controlling interests are part of the net results of operations and of net assets of a subsidiary attributable to the interests which are not owned directly or indirectly by the equity holders of the Company. They are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests based on their respective interests in a subsidiary, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(ii) *Acquisitions*

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary or business comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Group.

The consideration transferred also includes any contingent consideration arrangement and any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary measured at their fair value at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date, and any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of (i) the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over (ii) the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired, is recorded as goodwill.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Group accounting (continued)

(1) Subsidiaries (continued)

*(ii) Acquisitions* (continued)

The excess of: (i) fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired over the (ii) consideration transferred; the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree; is recorded in the profit or loss during the period when it occurs.

*(iii) Disposals*

When a change in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary results in a loss of control over the subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary including any goodwill are derecognised. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are also reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings if required by a specific standard.

Any retained equity interest in the entity is remeasured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when control is lost and its fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

(2) Transactions with non-controlling interests

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control over the subsidiary are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Company. Any difference between the change in the carrying amounts of the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Group accounting (continued)

(3) Joint venture

A joint venture is an entity over which the Group has joint control as a result of contractual arrangements and rights to the net assets of the entity.

Investment in joint ventures is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting less impairment losses, if any.

(i) *Acquisitions*

Investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Goodwill on joint venture represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of the joint venture over the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the joint venture and is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

(ii) *Equity method of accounting*

Under the equity method of accounting, the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of its joint venture's post-acquisition profits or losses in the Group's profit or loss and its share of the joint venture's other comprehensive income in the Group's other comprehensive income. Dividend received or receivable from the joint venture is recognised as a reduction of the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equals to or exceeds its interest in the joint venture, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations to make, or has made, payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the joint venture. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transactions provide evidence of impairment of the assets transferred. The accounting policies of a joint venture are changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Group accounting (continued)

(3) Joint venture (continued)

(iii) *Disposals*

Investment in joint venture is derecognised when the Group loses joint control. If the retained equity interest in the former joint venture is a financial asset, the retained equity interest is remeasured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when joint control is lost, and its fair value and any proceeds on partial disposal, is recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

(1) Measurement

(i) Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (note 2(e)).

(ii) The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

(iii) If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate components of property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(2) Depreciation

(i) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using a straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Vessels	25 years
Dry docking/Scrubbers	2.5 - 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at least annually. The effects of any revision in estimate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(ii) Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately. The remaining carrying amount of the old component as a result of a replacement will be written off to profit or loss.

(3) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment, including drydocking and replacing a significant component, that has already been recognised, is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(4) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2. **Material accounting policies** (continued)

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets with finite lives, property, plant and equipment and investment in a joint venture are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or an indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An impairment loss for an asset (or CGU) is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's (or CGU's) recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset (or CGU) is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset (or CGU) is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

A derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedge instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates each hedge as either: (a) fair value hedge or (b) cash flow hedge.

For derivative financial instruments that are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting, any fair value gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss as derivative gain/(loss) when the change arises.

At the inception of the transaction, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items as well as, the risk management objective and strategies for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives designated as hedging instruments are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged items.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedging relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities (continued)

The Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

The carrying amount of a derivative designated as a hedge is presented as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining expected life of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability if the remaining expected life of the hedged item is less than 12 months. The fair value of a trading derivative is classified as a current asset or liability.

The fair value of interest rate swaps, forward bunker swaps and forward freight agreements represent the amounts estimated by banks or brokers that the Group will receive or pay to terminate the derivatives at the balance sheet date.

Hedges directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform.

Phase 2 amendments: Replacement of benchmark interest rates – when there is no longer uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform

The Group amends the description of the hedging instrument only if the following conditions are met:

- it makes a change required by interest rate benchmark reform by changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the hedging instrument or using another approach that is economically equivalent to changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the original hedging instrument; and
- the original hedging instrument is not derecognised.

These amendments in the formal hedge documentation do not constitute the discontinuation of the hedging relationship or the designation of a new hedging relationship.

If other changes are made in addition to those changes required by the interest rate benchmark reform described above, then the Group first considers whether those additional changes result in the discontinuation of the hedge accounting relationship. If the additional changes do not result in discontinuation of the hedge accounting relationship, then the Group amends the formal hedge documentation for changes required by interest rate benchmark reform as mentioned above.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities (continued)

(1) Interest rate swaps

The Group has entered into interest rate swaps that are cash flow hedges for the Group's exposure to interest rate risk on its borrowings. These contracts entitle the Group to receive interest at floating rates on notional principal amounts and oblige the Group to pay interest at fixed rates on the same notional principal amounts, thus allowing the Group to raise borrowings at floating rates and swap them into fixed rates. The Group hedges up to 75% of its floating rate borrowings and the hedged item is identified as a proportion of the outstanding amount of the borrowings. As all critical terms matched during the year, the economic relationship was assessed to be 100% effective.

The fair value changes on the effective portion of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income, accumulated in the fair value reserve, and reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged interest expense on the borrowings is recognised in profit or loss. The fair value changes on the ineffective portion of interest swaps are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(2) Forward bunker swaps

The Group has entered into forward bunker swaps that are cash flow hedges for the Group's exposure to cash flow variability for its forecasted bunker purchases. These contracts entitle the Group to receive bunker at floating rates and oblige the Group to pay for bunker at fixed prices, or in some contracts to pay a fixed incremental spread (between high and low sulphur fuel oil) for low sulphur fuel oil. It was assessed that the economic relationship between the forward bunker swaps and the hedged item was effective as the critical terms match.

The fair value changes on the effective portion of the forward bunker swaps designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

(3) Forward freight agreements (FFAs)

The Group has entered into FFAs that are cash flow hedges for the Group's exposure to cash flow variability, for its forecasted freight earnings. These contracts entitle the Group to receive fixed freight rates and oblige the Group to pay floating freight rates for the volumes transacted. This effectively hedges the forecasted freight revenue contracted at future market freight rates. It was assessed that the economic relationship between the FFAs and the hedged item was effective as the critical terms match.

The fair value changes on the effective portion of the FFAs designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities (continued)

(4) Commodity contracts derivatives

Commodity contract derivatives comprise physical buy and sell commodity contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss, and exchange-traded commodity futures.

The fair values of the physical buy and sell commodity contracts are estimated using valuation techniques based on the best information available. The fair values are estimated based on observable market prices obtained from exchanges and broker quotes, adjusted for location differentials and unobservable inputs such as shipping and financing costs. Where observable market prices for commodity and freight prices are not available for the remaining tenure of the physical commodity contracts, management has utilised unobservable inputs based on internally developed proxy curves for the estimation of these prices beyond the observable period. The fair values of exchange-traded commodity futures are determined using forward commodity indices at the balance sheet date.

The Group did not adopt hedge accounting for these contracts.

(5) Non-derivative financial asset

The Group has designated the foreign currency risk component of a foreign denominated cash balance as a cash flow hedge against the Group's commitment for the exercise of a purchase option on its time charter in lease contract which is denominated in the same foreign currency. This effectively hedges the forecasted purchase price at a fixed USD amount from the date of designation of the hedge. It was assessed that the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item was effective as the critical terms match.

The fair value changes on the effective portion of the foreign currency risk component of the foreign denominated cash balance designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified into the cost of the asset upon payment of the purchase option.

(g) Financial assets

(1) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group's and the Company's financial assets at amortised costs, are presented as "finance lease receivables" (note 10) "trade and other receivables" (note 12) and "cash and cash equivalents" (note 15) in the balance sheets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial assets (continued)

(1) Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

These financial assets are initially recognised at their fair values plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

The Group and the Company managed these groups of financial assets by collecting the contractual cash flow and these cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest. Accordingly, these groups of financial assets are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition.

The Group and the Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECLs) associated with these groups of financial assets.

For trade receivables, finance lease receivables and other receivables – related party, the Group applied the simplified approach permitted by SFRS(I) 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

For cash and cash equivalents, the general 3 stage approach is applied. Credit loss allowance is based on 12-month ECL if there is no significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of the assets. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime ECL will be calculated and recognised.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group and the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information analysis, based on the Group's and the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

The Group and the Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group and the Company in full, without recourse by the Group and the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance amount. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line item in profit or loss.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial assets (continued)

(1) Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

The impairment allowance is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent period by the amount of ECL reversal that is required to adjust the loss allowance to the amount that is required to be recognised at the reporting date.

These assets are presented as current assets except for those that are expected to be realised later than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are presented as non-current assets.

The Group and the Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group and the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

(2) Equity Investments

Equity investments are initially recognised at its fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss.

(i) The Group subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise, except for those equity securities which are not held for trading. The Group has irrevocably elected to recognise changes in fair value of equity securities not held for trading in other comprehensive income as these are strategic investments and the Group considers this to be more relevant. Movements in fair values of investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") are presented in other comprehensive income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as "dividend income".

(ii) On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognise fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial assets (continued)

(2) Equity Investments (continued)

(iii) The Group subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise, except for those equity securities which are not held for trading. The Group has irrevocably elected to recognise changes in fair value of equity securities not held for trading in other comprehensive income as these are strategic investments and the Group considers this to be more relevant. Movements in fair values of investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") are presented in other comprehensive income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as "dividend income".

(iv) On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognise fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset.

(h) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is taken to profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

(i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in the profit and loss using the effective interest method except for those costs that are directly attributable to the construction of vessels. This includes those costs on borrowings acquired specifically for the construction of vessels, as well as those in relation to general borrowings used to finance the construction of vessels.

Borrowing costs on borrowings acquired specifically for the construction of vessels are capitalised in the cost of the vessel under construction during the period of construction until the Group takes delivery of the vessels. Borrowing costs on general borrowings are capitalised by applying a capitalisation rate to the construction expenditures that are financed by general borrowings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(i) Borrowing costs (continued)

The basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the borrowing may be modified as required by the IBOR reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

For this purpose, the Group updated the effective interest rate of the borrowing to reflect the change that is required.

If other changes are made in addition to those changes required by interest rate benchmark reform described above, then the Group first updated the effective interest rate of the borrowing to reflect the change that is required by interest rate benchmark reform. Then the Group applied the policies on accounting for modification to the additional changes.

(j) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities to pay for goods or services provided to the Group and the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(k) Leases

(1) As a lessee:

At the inception of the contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentive received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (note 2(e)). Depreciation is calculated on straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are presented within "Right-of-use assets (vessels)".

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(k) Leases (continued)

(1) As a lessee: (continued)

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension, or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate and lease payments arising from leases with lease terms less than 12 months are recognised as an expense as incurred, or on a straight-line basis over the lease term and presented within "charter hire expenses".

Payments made in relation to the non-lease components of the leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(2) As a lessor:

The Group time charters vessels to non-related parties under lease agreements. The leases have varying terms.

Lessor – Finance leases

Leases where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets to the lessees, are classified as finance leases. The leased asset is derecognised and the present value of the lease receivable is recognised on the balance sheet. Each lease payment received is applied against the gross investment in the finance lease receivable to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income. The finance income is recognised in profit or loss on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the finance lease receivable. The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in SFRS(I) 9 to the net investment in the lease (see note 2(e)).

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging finance leases are added to finance lease receivables and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Lessor – Operating leases

Leases, where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(k) Leases (continued)

(3) As an intermediate lessor:

In classifying a sublease, the Group as an intermediate lessor classifies the sublease as a finance or an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset.

When the sublease is assessed as a finance lease, the Group derecognises the right-of-use asset relating to the head lease that it transfers to the sublessee and recognises the net investment in the sublease within "Finance lease receivables". Any differences between the right-of-use asset derecognised and the net investment in sublease is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Lease liability relating to the head lease is retained on the balance sheet, which represents the lease payments owed to the head lessor.

When the sublease is assessed as an operating lease, the Group recognises lease income from sublease in profit or loss within "Revenue from time charter voyages". The right-of-use asset relating to the head lease is not derecognised.

(l) Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market prices for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate market prices used for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used.

(m) Inventories

Inventories comprise fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG") remaining on board and LPG held for trading purposes.

Fuel oil and LPG remaining on board is measured at the lower of cost (on a first-in, first-out basis) and net realisable value.

LPG held for trading purposes are measured at fair value less costs to sell. Any change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss for the period in which it arose.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(n) Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Provisions are recognised when the Group and the Company have a present legal or constructive obligation where as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. When the Group and the Company expect a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in profit or loss as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(o) Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group and the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements of the Group and the Company are presented in United States Dollars ("US\$"), which is the functional currency of the Company.

(2) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss within "finance expense – net".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(o) Foreign currency translation (continued)

(3) Translation of Group entities' financial statements

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from United States Dollars are translated into United States Dollars as follows:

- (i) Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;
- (ii) Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates on the transactions); and
- (iii) All resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the entity giving rise to such reserve.

(p) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless the cost qualifies to be classified as an asset.

(1) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(p) Employee benefits (continued)

(2) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into separate entities on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

(3) Share-based compensation

The Group operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve over the vesting period. The total amount to be recognised over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the share options granted on grant date. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the estimation of the number of shares under options that are expected to become exercisable on the vesting date. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares under options that are expected to become exercisable on the vesting date and recognises the impact of the revision of the estimates in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to the share-based payment reserve over the remaining vesting period.

When the share options are exercised, the proceeds received (net of transaction costs) and the related balance previously recognised in the share-based payment reserve are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium, when new ordinary shares are issued, or to the "treasury shares" account, when treasury shares are reissued to the employees.

(q) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term bank deposits less restricted cash, related to margin accounts held with brokers, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. **Material accounting policies** (continued)

(s) Share capital and treasury shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new common shares are deducted against share premium, a component of the share capital account.

When any entity within the Group purchases the Company's common shares ("treasury shares"), the carrying amount which includes the consideration paid and any directly attributable transaction cost is presented as a component within equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, until they are cancelled, sold, or reissued.

When treasury shares are subsequently sold or reissued pursuant to an employee share option scheme, the cost of treasury shares is reversed from the treasury share account and the realised gain or loss on sale or reissue, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and related income tax, is recognised in the capital reserve.

(t) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate 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 tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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2. **Material accounting policies** (continued)

(u) Dividend to Company's shareholders

Dividend to the Company's shareholders is recognised when the dividend is approved.

(v) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to Management whose members are responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments.

(w) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held-for-sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held-for-sale and carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if its carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The asset is not depreciated or amortised while it is classified as held-for-sale. Any impairment loss on initial classification and subsequent measurement is recognised as an expense. Any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell (not exceeding the accumulated impairment loss that has been previously recognised) is recognised in profit or loss.

(x) Commodity contracts

The Product Services division transacts in exchange traded derivatives, and enters into physical contracts to buy and sell commodities. Derivative instruments, which include physical commodity contracts that do not meet the own use exemption, are accounted for as derivatives at fair value through profit or loss. The Group accounts for these physical commodity contracts under SFRS(I) 9 before physical delivery, and excludes changes in the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities prior to physical delivery from revenue from contracts with customers. Derivative gains or losses are presented separately as "derivative gain/(loss)" within Revenue – Product Services.

The Group treats the counterparties to these physical commodity contracts as a customer under SFRS(I) 15 when the physical delivery of commodities occurs and measures revenue from these contracts at the contractual transaction price. At delivery of the commodity, the sale of the commodity is recognised as revenue under SFRS(I) 15. See note 2(b)(2).

(y) Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

The Group is involved in certain claims, litigations, and disputes. Due to the nature of these disputes and matters, and the uncertainty of the outcome, the Group believes that possible obligations arising are remote and the amount of exposure cannot currently be determined.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

(z) Interest in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's balance sheet. On disposal of such investments, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in profit or loss.

Receivables from subsidiaries where settlement is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are classified as non-current. These receivables are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial measurement. In assessing an impairment allowance, the Company uses the accounting policy described in note 2(e).

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

3. Revenue

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
(a) Revenue – Shipping		
- spot voyages	773,039	1,059,024
- time charter	189,764	165,496
	<u>962,803</u>	<u>1,224,520</u>
(b) Revenue – Product Services		
- cargo sales	2,520,882	1,728,894
- shipping income	27,705	36,177
- derivative gain/(loss)	52,357	(42,251)
	<u>2,600,944</u>	<u>1,722,820</u>

4. Expenses by nature

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Fuel oil consumed	181,348	204,863
Port charges	97,335	132,047
Pool distribution expenses	75,739	130,308
Other voyage expenses	29,376	42,122
Voyage expenses	<u>383,798</u>	<u>509,340</u>
Cost of cargo and delivery expenses – Product Services	<u>2,390,929</u>	<u>1,547,059</u>
Manning costs	45,350	42,883
Maintenance and repair expenses	28,205	26,438
Insurance expenses	4,299	4,694
Other vessel operating expenses	7,130	8,177
Vessel operating expenses	<u>84,984</u>	<u>82,192</u>
Employee compensation (note 5)	43,902	27,541
Directors' fees	585	376
Fees to auditors of Company and other firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited:		
- Audit	2,155	1,954
- Other services	39	30
Other general and administrative expenses	24,453	26,872
General and administrative expenses	<u>71,134</u>	<u>56,773</u>
Time charter-in expenses (short-term)	-	7,942
Time charter-in expenses (variable payments)	1,041	22,770
Charter hire expenses	<u>1,041</u>	<u>30,712</u>
Time charter contracts (non-lease components)	<u>19,675</u>	<u>20,350</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

5. Employee compensation

	Group	
	2024	2023
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Wages and salaries	41,012	24,910
Share-based payments - equity settled	2,016	1,900
Post-employment benefits - contributions to defined contribution plans	874	731
	<b>43,902</b>	<b>27,541</b>

6. Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the financial year, after adjusting for all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	Group	
	2024	2023
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (US\$'000)	354,296	469,957
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding ('000) - Basic	133,609	131,759
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding ('000) <sup>1</sup> - Diluted	134,188	133,034
Basic earnings per share (US\$ per share)	2.65	3.57
Diluted earnings per share (US\$ per share)	<b>2.64</b>	<b>3.53</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes dilutive shares of 515,905 (2023: 1,274,180) from share options.

7. Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense

	Group	
	2024	2023
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
- profit for the financial year:		
current income tax	25,179	10,461
- under provision in prior financial years:		
current income tax	115	250
- (recognition)/reversal of deferred tax assets:		
deferred income tax	4,801	254
	<b>30,095</b>	<b>10,965</b>

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

7. Income tax expense (continued)

(b) Movement in current income tax liabilities

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
At beginning of the financial year	8,121	2,489
Income tax expense	25,294	10,711
Income tax paid	(19,639)	(5,367)
Currency effects	694	288
At end of the financial year	14,470	8,121

(c) Movement in deferred tax assets

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
At beginning of the financial year	6,855	6,720
Tax (charged)/credited to profit for the financial year	(4,801)	(254)
Currency effects	(410)	389
At end of the financial year	1,644	6,855

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward for the Group's Spanish subsidiary, BW LPG Product Services S.L., to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. The Group has concluded that the deferred tax assets will be recoverable from the estimated future taxable income of the subsidiary within the next five years.

Deferred tax assets do not include unutilised tax losses carried forward of US\$7.1 million, tax effect US\$1.6 million (2023: US\$9.0 million, tax effect: US\$2.0 million) as it is not probable that the future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can use the taxable benefits therefrom.

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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**7. Income tax expense (continued)**

Income tax expense reconciliation is as follows:

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Profit before tax	424,963	503,964
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2023: 0%) <sup>1</sup>	72,244	-
Effects of different tax rates in other countries	(35,800)	10,711
Effects of concessionary tax rates (Global Trader Programme)	(2,499)	-
Tax exemption	(3,850)	-
Utilisation of tax losses	-	254
Income tax expense	<u>30,095</u>	<u>10,965</u>

<sup>1</sup> The Company redomiciled to Singapore on 1 July 2024. Prior to the redomiciliation, there was no income, withholding, capital gains or capital transfer taxes as the Company was domiciled in Bermuda.

BW LPG Product Services Pte. Ltd., a Group subsidiary, was granted on 28 March 2024, the Global Trader Programme by Enterprise Singapore for the period commencing 1 March 2024, till 31 December 2028. The status entitles BW LPG Product Services Pte. Ltd. to enjoy a concessionary tax rate of 10% during the period on prescribed qualifying income, subject to achieving the terms and conditions set by Enterprise Singapore, and requirements of the Income Tax Act.

In 2024, the Group is subject to a global minimum top-up tax under OECD BEPS Pillar Two. The Group has entities in certain jurisdictions that implemented Pillar Two rules, which include Domestic Top-up Tax rules ("DMTT") and Income Inclusion Rules ("IIR"). Accordingly, any top-up tax of these entities or their subsidiaries would be collected in those jurisdictions. As at 31 December 2024, the Group assessed the impact of the top-up tax exposure to be immaterial, since the effective tax rates in those jurisdictions are estimated to exceed 15%.

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

8. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Vessels US\$'000	Dry docking US\$'000	Furniture and fixtures US\$'000	Right-of-use assets (Vessels) US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<i>Cost</i>					
At 1 January 2024	1,932,413	52,074	910	325,883	2,311,280
Additions	1,049,295	14,332	192	68,177	1,131,996
Disposals	-	-	-	(15,186)	(15,186)
Lease remeasurement	-	-	-	91,640	91,640
Reclassified to assets held- for-sale (note 13)	(44,873)	(1,725)	-	-	(46,598)
Write off on completion of dry docking costs	-	(1,565)	-	-	(1,565)
At 31 December 2024	<u>2,936,835</u>	<u>63,116</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>470,514</u>	<u>3,471,567</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment charge</i>					
At 1 January 2024	503,740	23,661	633	174,099	702,133
Depreciation charge	91,924	13,970	115	95,329	201,338
Disposals	-	-	-	(15,186)	(15,186)
Reclassified to assets held- for-sale (note 13)	(12,119)	(1,481)	-	-	(13,600)
Write off on completion of dry docking costs	-	(1,565)	-	-	(1,565)
At 31 December 2024	<u>583,545</u>	<u>34,585</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>254,242</u>	<u>873,120</u>
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 December 2024	<u>2,353,290</u>	<u>28,531</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>216,272</u>	<u>2,598,447</u>

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

**8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Vessels US\$'000</b>	<b>Dry docking US\$'000</b>	<b>Furniture and fixtures US\$'000</b>	<b>Right-of-use assets (Vessels) US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
<i>Cost</i>					
At 1 January 2023	1,953,789	55,121	817	364,156	2,373,883
Additions	102,021	13,931	93	16,095	132,140
Lease remeasurement	-	-	-	49,625	49,625
Disposals	-	-	-	(98,493)	(98,493)
Reclassification <sup>1</sup>	5,500	-	-	(5,500)	-
Reclassified to assets held- for-sale (note 13)	(128,897)	(6,106)	-	-	(135,003)
Write off on completion of dry docking costs	-	(10,872)	-	-	(10,872)
At 31 December 2023	<b>1,932,413</b>	<b>52,074</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>325,883</b>	<b>2,311,280</b>
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment charge</i>					
At 1 January 2023	465,559	23,179	510	114,679	603,927
Depreciation charge	88,724	13,173	123	115,101	217,121
Disposals	-	-	-	(55,681)	(55,681)
Reclassified to assets held- for-sale (note 13)	(50,543)	(1,819)	-	-	(52,362)
Write off on completion of dry docking costs	-	(10,872)	-	-	(10,872)
At 31 December 2023	<b>503,740</b>	<b>23,661</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>174,099</b>	<b>702,133</b>
Net book value At 31 December 2023	<b>1,428,673</b>	<b>28,413</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>151,784</b>	<b>1,609,147</b>

<sup>1</sup> Pertains to a reclassification of associated payments made in relation to the exercising of purchase option upon the delivery to vessel cost

- (a) Vessels with an aggregate carrying amount of US\$1,091 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: US\$1,000 million) are pledged as security on borrowings (note 17).
- (b) In 2024, the Group acquired 12 vessels for aggregate consideration of US\$1,050 million which comprised US\$588.3 million cash payment, net of US\$129.1 million amount of borrowings novated from the seller, and US\$332.6 million settled via the issuance of the Company's equity shares to the seller.

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

9. Equity financial assets, at FVOCI

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
At beginning of the financial year	-	-
Additions	30,162	-
Fair value gains/(losses)	(7,030)	-
At end of the financial year	<u>23,132</u>	-

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Non-current asset		
Listed equity security:		
- Confidence Petroleum India Ltd	<u>23,132</u>	-

10. Finance lease receivables

In 2019, back-to-back time charter contracts were entered into and the subleases were accounted for as finance leases under SFRS(I) 16. The adoption of SFRS(I) 16 resulted in the recognition of net investment in subleases as finance lease receivables. The movements are as follows:

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
At beginning of the financial year	2,684	10,526
Additions	16,396	-
Repayments	(7,915)	(7,842)
At end of the financial year	<u>11,165</u>	<u>2,684</u>

The table below sets out a maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	Less than 1 year US\$'000	Between 1 and 2 years US\$'000	Between 2 and 3 years US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>Group</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
Undiscounted lease receivables	8,765	2,921	-	11,686
Less: Unearned finance income	(482)	(39)	-	(521)
	<u>8,283</u>	<u>2,882</u>	-	<u>11,165</u>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>				
Undiscounted lease receivables	2,707	-	-	2,707
Less: Unearned finance income	(23)	-	-	(23)
	<u>2,684</u>	-	-	<u>2,684</u>

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

**11. Inventories**

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Fuel oil and LPG, at cost	33,645	39,192
LPG, held for trading	43,061	149,400
	<b>76,706</b>	<b>188,592</b>

The cost of fuel oil recognised as an expense and included in voyage expenses amounted to US\$181.3 million (2023: US\$204.9 million).

The cost of LPG recognised as an expense and included in "cost of cargo and delivery expenses – Product Services" amounted to US\$2,390.9 million (2023: US\$1,547.1 million)

**12. Trade and other receivables**

	Group		Company	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Trade receivables - non-related parties	168,546	286,474	-	-
Other receivables - non-related parties	15,193	24,560	182	174
Other receivables - related parties <sup>1</sup>	-	2,176	6	6
	<b>183,739</b>	313,210	188	180
Prepayments	27,162	15,234	-	-
	<b>210,901</b>	328,444	188	180
Non-current	7,980	13,206	-	-
Current	202,921	315,238	188	180
	<b>210,901</b>	328,444	188	180

<sup>1</sup> Related parties refer to corporations controlled by a shareholder of the Company.

Contract assets – accrued revenue of US\$26.0 million (2023: US\$103.3 million) had been presented within "Trade receivables – non-related parties". These relate to the Group's rights to consideration for proportional performance from spot voyages that are in-progress at the balance sheet date, and which shall be recognised as revenue in the subsequent year. The Group will invoice the customers when the rights become unconditional which typically occurs in the next financial year.

Other receivables due from non-related parties for the Group include GST paid to India's Government in advance. After taking into account the present value of other receivables (non-current), the carrying amounts approximate their fair value.

Other receivables due from related parties comprise mainly advances for vessel operating expenses. They are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. The carrying amounts of trade receivables and prepayments, principally denominated in US\$, approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

**13. Assets held-for-sale**

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
At beginning of the financial year	44,296	86,869
Reclassified from property, plant and equipment (note 8)	32,998	82,641
Disposals	(44,296)	(125,214)
At end of the financial year	32,998	44,296

As at 31 December 2024, assets held-for-sale comprised one VLGC (2023: one VLGC) that has been committed for sale to a non-related party.

**14. Derivative financial instruments**

**Group**

	2024		2023	
	Assets US\$'000	Liabilities US\$'000	Assets US\$'000	Liabilities US\$'000
Interest rate swaps	7,469	(179)	11,002	-
Forward freight agreements and related bunker swaps	3,993	-	2,188	(46,391)
Commodity contracts and derivatives	70,565	(25,835)	34,821	(44,234)
Forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange	13	(82)	74	(268)
	82,040	(26,096)	48,085	(90,893)
Non-current	7,469	(569)	11,002	(679)
Current	74,571	(25,527)	37,083	(90,214)
	82,040	(26,096)	48,085	(90,893)

As at 31 December 2024, the Group has interest rate swaps with total notional principal amounting to US\$179.1 million (2023: US\$218.1 million). The Group's interest rate swaps mature between 2025 to 2029.

Interest rate swaps were transacted to hedge the interest rate risk on bank borrowings. After taking into account the effects of these contracts, for part of the bank borrowings, the Group would effectively pay fixed interest rates ranging from 1.9% per annum to 2.9% per annum and would receive a variable rate equal to US\$ SOFR. Hedge accounting was adopted for these contracts.

Forward freight agreements and related bunker swaps were transacted to hedge freight rates and bunker price risks. Hedge accounting was adopted for these contracts.

Commodity contract derivatives comprise physical buy and sell commodity contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss, and exchange-traded commodity futures. The Group did not adopt hedge accounting for these contracts.

Forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange were transacted to hedge foreign exchange risks. The Group did not adopt hedge accounting for these contracts.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group		Company	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents per consolidated balance sheet	279,681	287,545	925	157
Less: Margin accounts held with brokers <sup>1</sup>	(47,781)	(125,508)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents per consolidated statement of cash flows	169,064	162,037	925	157

<sup>1</sup> Margin accounts held with brokers are collateral for open derivative financial instruments.

16. Share capital and other reserves

(a) Issued and fully paid share capital

- (i) As at 31 December 2024, the Company has a share capital of US\$619.9 million, comprising of 159,282,000 ordinary shares, no par value per share, issued and paid-up.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company's authorised share capital is US\$1.6 million divided into 162,000,000 common shares of US\$0.01 each, with 140,000,000 issued and fully paid shares.

Fully paid common shares carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividend as and when declared by the Company.

- (ii) The Company operates two equity-settled, share-based compensation plans. The 2017 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP 2017") was fully awarded in 2021. At the end of the vesting periods between February 2020 and February 2024, common shares of 2,043,784 may be acquired by certain employees, from the Company at a predetermined strike price. Under the 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP 2022"), at the end of the vesting periods between February 2025 and February 2029, common shares of 3,463,336 may be acquired by certain employees from the Company at a predetermined strike price.

(b) Share premium

The differences between the consideration for common shares issued and their par value are recognised as share premium. On 1 July 2024, following the Company's redomiciliation to Singapore, US\$285.9 million was reclassified from the Company's share premium to share capital to comply with local regulatory requirements in Singapore.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

16. Share capital and other reserves (continued)

(c) Capital reserve

As at 31 December 2024, capital reserve amounted to US\$649.7 million, of which US\$685.9 million related to a reclassification from the Company's contributed surplus account, following the Company's redomiciliation from Bermuda to Singapore on 1 July 2024.

As at 31 December 2023, negative capital reserve amounted to US\$36.3 million, which comprises negative reserve arising from the business acquisition of entities under common control of US\$41.5 million and a gain on disposal of treasury shares of US\$5.2 million in December 2015.

(d) Other reserve

Other reserve includes US\$6.2 million of tonnage tax reserves of the Group's Indian subsidiary, BW Global United LPG India Private Limited. This amount is computed based on the subsidiary's profits pursuant to Section 115 JB to Tonnage tax reserve.

(e) Share-based payment reserve

Certain employees are entitled to receive common shares in the Company. This award is recognised as an expense in the consolidated profit or loss with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve over the vesting periods. For the year ended 31 December 2024, an expense of US\$2.0 million (2023: US\$1.7 million) was recognised in the consolidated profit or loss with a corresponding increase recognised in the share-based payment reserve. When the share options subsequently vest and are exercised, the corresponding amounts are reversed.

(f) Treasury shares

	Number of shares		Amount	
	2024 '000	2023 '000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Balance as at 1 January	8,926	8,558	56,438	47,631
Transfer of treasury shares	(1,192)	(471)	(8,151)	(2,676)
Purchases of treasury shares	9	2,778	100	23,698
Cancellation of treasury shares	-	(1,939)	-	(12,215)
Balance as at 31 December	<b>7,743</b>	8,926	<b>48,387</b>	56,438

In March 2024, 597,767 shares (2023: 470,000 shares) were transferred to certain members in settlement of their exercising of certain vested options granted under LTIP 2017.

In August 2024, 503,889 shares were transferred to certain members in settlement of their exercising of certain vested options granted under LTIP 2022, after the Company accelerated the vesting period for that share tranche from February 2025 to August 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

16. Share capital and other reserves (continued)

(f) Treasury shares (continued)

On 8 December 2021, the Company announced a share buy-back programme, under which the Company will purchase up to 10 million common shares for a maximum amount of US\$50 million, to be held as treasury shares. In FY 2023, the Company purchased a total of 2,777,784 of its own common shares at an average price of US\$8.53 (NOK88.59) per share for an aggregate consideration of US\$23.7 million (NOK246.1 million). In FY 2023, the Company further resolved to cancel 1,938,999 treasury shares following which, the Company had 140,000,000 shares outstanding.

17. Borrowings

	Group	
	2024	2023
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Bank borrowings	655,795	324,902
Lease financing arrangement	129,110	-
Shareholder loan	79,501	-
Trust receipts	73,766	84,263
Interest payable	3,836	3,184
	<u>942,008</u>	<u>412,349</u>
Non-current	711,664	199,917
Current	230,344	212,432
	<u>942,008</u>	<u>412,349</u>

The Group has bank borrowings amounting to \$762.6 million at 31 December 2024 (2023: \$311.0 million) that are secured by mortgages over certain vessels of the Group (note 8). These bank borrowings are interest bearing at US\$ SOFR + margin and they contain covenants stating that at the end of each quarter, the Group shall ensure that its adjusted equity ratio, minimum adjusted equity, and minimum liquidity do not fall below the agreed thresholds (as defined in the respective bank borrowings agreements), otherwise the bank borrowings will be repayable on demand.

At 31 December 2024, the Group complied with the covenants and accordingly, the bank borrowings are classified as non-current at 31 December 2024. If the Group continues with its financial position as at the end of the reporting date, the Group expects to comply with the quarterly covenants within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Group entered into shareholder's loan with BW Finance Limited amounting to \$80.0 million at 31 December 2024, which forms part of the financing for the purchase of 12 vessels. These borrowings are interest bearing at US\$ SOFR + margin, and repayable on demand.

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

18. Lease liabilities

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
At beginning of financial year	157,839	227,483
Additions	68,177	16,095
Lease remeasurement	108,036	49,625
Disposals	-	(41,851)
Repayments	(102,764)	(93,513)
At end of financial year	<u>231,288</u>	<u>157,839</u>
Non-current	60,588	78,363
Current	<u>170,700</u>	<u>79,476</u>
	<u>231,288</u>	<u>157,839</u>

19. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Trade payables - non-related parties	97,743	222,005	104	6
Other payables - non-related parties	332	246	-	-
Other payables - related parties <sup>1</sup>	704	264	-	-
Charter hire received in advance	1,337	3,846	-	-
Other accrued operating expenses	68,948	38,739	2,286	4,633
	<u>169,064</u>	<u>265,100</u>	<u>2,390</u>	<u>4,639</u>

<sup>1</sup> Related parties refer to corporations controlled by a shareholder of the Company.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables, principally denominated in US\$, approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Other payables due to related parties are unsecured, interest-free and are payable on demand.

Other accrued operating expenses for the Group mainly comprise cost of cargo and delivery expenses that are incurred but are unbilled at the balance sheet date.

20. Related party transactions

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Group and related parties during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties:

(a) Services

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Corporate service fees charged by related parties	6,887	6,615
Ship management fees charged by related parties	808	1,272

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

20. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) <u>Key management's remuneration</u>	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	3,500	3,333
Post-employment benefits - contributions to defined contribution plans and share-based payment	1,692	1,859
Directors' fees	585	376
	<u>5,777</u>	<u>5,568</u>

(c) <u>Others</u>	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Interest expense charged by a related party	769	-
	<u>769</u>	<u>-</u>

21. Commitments

(a) Commitments – as a lessor

The Group time charters vessels to non-related parties under operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms.

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as receivables, are as follows:

	Group	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Less than one year	223,847	81,375
Two to five years	151,451	69,259
More than five years	1,397	-
	<u>376,695</u>	<u>150,634</u>

(b) Sub-leasing – as a lessor

Included within "Revenue from time charter voyages" was income from sub-leasing of right-of-use assets of US\$nil million (2023: US\$nil million).

## 22. Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on financial performance of the Group. Where applicable, the Group uses financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, forward freight agreements, bunker swaps, and commodity contracts to hedge certain financial risk exposures.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Group.

(a) Market risk

(i) Fuel price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of variations in fuel oil costs, which are affected by the global political and economic environment. In 2024, fuel oil costs comprised 30% (2023: 27%) of the Group's total operating expenses (excluding cost of cargo and delivery expenses – Product Services, charter hire expenses, depreciation, and amortisation).

(ii) Currency risk

The Group's business operations are not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk as it has no significant regular transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from payables to a subsidiary that are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency. The currency in which these payables are denominated are in Norwegian Krone ("NOK") of US\$457.0 million (2023: US\$432.0 million). A reasonable possible strengthening of the USD against NOK by 6% would have increased profit before tax by US\$27.4 million (2023: strengthening of 3%, increased profit before tax by US\$12.9 million). This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant.

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk arising from the investments held by the Group which are classified as equity financial assets, at FVPL or at FVOCI. If prices for these equity securities increase/decrease by 20% with other variables including tax rate being held constant, the profit after tax and other comprehensive income will be higher/lower by approximately US\$0.6 million and US\$4.6 million, respectively (2023: US\$0.7 million and US\$ nil).

(iv) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk results primarily from exposures to fluctuations in spot prices and forward prices of LPG and LPG freight indexes due to the Group's LPG trading operations. The Group holds positions to meet physical supply commitments to its customers and to leverage on physical arbitrage opportunities between the key LPG markets. The value of these positions is accounted for at fair value and are therefore impacted by changes in market prices. The Group manages the price risks arising from the LPG trading activities by hedging the corresponding commodity price exposures.

The Group monitors the market risk arising from commodity price risk using Daily Value at Risk (VaR) calculated at a 95 percent confidence level, which is a statistical estimate of the potential decline in value of the Group's positions due to market movements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

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22. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(v) Interest rate risk

The Company has insignificant financial assets or liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risks.

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's bank borrowings are at variable rates. The Group has entered into interest rate swaps to swap floating interest rates to fixed interest rates for certain portions of the bank borrowings (note 17). If the US\$ interest rates increase/decrease by 50 basis points (2023: 50 basis points) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the profit after tax will be lower/higher by approximately US\$0.5 million (2023: profit after tax will be lower/higher by approximately US\$0.2 million) as a result of higher/lower interest expense on these borrowings; the other comprehensive loss will be lower/higher by approximately US\$2.1 million (2023: other comprehensive loss will be lower/higher by approximately US\$4.2 million).

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks has been undertaken globally, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Group has exposure to IBORs on its financial instruments that were reformed as part of these market-wide initiatives. The Group's main IBOR exposure at 31 December 2022 was indexed to US\$ LIBOR. The alternative reference rate for the US\$ LIBOR is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). In 2023, the Group completed the process of amending its financial instruments from US\$ LIBOR to US\$ SOFR.

The Group holds interest rate swaps for risk management purposes which are designated in cash flow hedging relationships. The interest rate swaps have floating legs that are indexed to various IBORs. The Group's derivative instruments are governed by contracts based on the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreements.

The Group replaced its LIBOR interest rate derivatives used in cash flow hedging relationships with economically equivalent interest rate derivatives referencing SOFR in 2023. Therefore, there is no longer uncertainty about when and how replacement may occur with respect to the relevant hedged items and hedging instruments. As a result, the Group no longer applies the Phase 1 Amendments to SFRS(I) 9 on Interest Rate Benchmark Reform to those hedging relationships.

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is diversified over a range of counterparties including several key charterers. The Group performs ongoing credit evaluation of its charterers and has policies in place to ensure that credit is extended only to charterers with appropriate credit histories or financial resources. In this regard, the Group is of the opinion that the credit risk of counterparty default is appropriately mitigated. In addition, although the trade and other receivables consist of a small number of customers, the Group has policies in place for the control and monitoring of the concentration of credit risk. The Group has implemented policies to ensure cash is only deposited with internationally recognised financial institutions with good credit ratings.

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and other receivables, finance lease receivables, amounts due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents. The Group has assessed the ECL as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 based on past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions:

(i) General approach

- bank deposits are not impaired and are mainly deposits with banks with credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies; and

(ii) Simplified approach

- trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired and are substantially from companies with a good collection track record with the Group;
- finance lease receivables are due from customers with good credit standing, and in the event of default, the Group would be entitled to repossess the vessels chartered; and
- other receivables from related parties are not past due.

Based on the assessment of the qualitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default, there have been no significant increases in the credit risk since the initial recognition of these financial assets, as such, the expected credit losses based on the 12-month ECLs has been assessed to be insignificant.

There is no significant balance as at the balance sheet date that is past due as substantial portions of the trade and other receivables represent accrued revenue for spot voyages that are in progress, unbilled receivables from time charters and unbilled demurrage receivables at the balance sheet date. The maximum exposure is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset on the consolidated balance sheet before taking into account any collateral held.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is primarily attributable to receivables from subsidiaries, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Bank deposits are not impaired and are mainly deposits with banks with credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Receivables from subsidiaries and other receivables are neither past due nor impaired. The maximum exposure is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset on the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group and the Company maintains sufficient cash for its daily operations via short-term cash deposit at banks and has access to unutilised portions of revolving facilities offered by financial institutions.

The tables below analyses non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group and the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date on an undiscounted basis.

	Less than <u>1 year</u> US\$'000	Between 1 <u>and 2 years</u> US\$'000	Between 2 <u>and 5 years</u> US\$'000	<u>Over 5 years</u> US\$'000
<b>Group</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
Trade and other payables	155,693	-	-	-
Bank borrowings	626,444	57,964	50,683	-
Lease financing arrangement	6,610	6,250	18,750	97,500
Trust receipts	96,075	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	177,277	35,497	28,401	-
	<b>1,062,099</b>	<b>99,711</b>	<b>97,834</b>	<b>97,500</b>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>				
Trade and other payables	261,254	-	-	-
Bank borrowings	118,800	61,554	164,471	718
Trust receipts	84,263	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	84,662	42,263	34,784	6,103
	<b>548,979</b>	<b>103,817</b>	<b>199,255</b>	<b>6,821</b>
<b>Company</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
Trade and other payables	2,390	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>				
Trade and other payables	4,639	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Capital risk

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend paid, return capital to shareholders, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The Group monitors capital based on a book leverage ratio (defined as total borrowings to total equity and borrowings). The Group pursues a policy aiming to achieve a target book leverage ratio of below 60%. If the book leverage ratio is higher than 60%, the Group will seek to return to a conservative financial level by disposing assets, deleveraging the balance sheet; and/or increasing fixed income coverage within a reasonable period of time.

The Group's leverage ratio net of cash at 31 December 2024 is 33% (2023: 21%).

The Group is in compliance with all other externally imposed capital requirements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

(e) Financial instruments by category

The aggregate carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Equity financial assets, at FVOCI	23,132	-	-	-
Equity financial assets, at FVPL	2,769	3,271	-	-
Derivative assets measured at fair value	82,040	48,085	-	-
Derivative liabilities measured at fair value	(26,096)	(90,893)	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	437,401	497,401	941,640	467,089
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(1,097,701)	(663,609)	(146,546)	(9,504)

(f) Estimation of fair value

SFRS(I) 13 established a fair value hierarchy that prioritises inputs used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value input hierarchy defined by SFRS(I) 13 are as follows:

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Estimation of fair value (continued)

Group	Level 1 US\$'000	Level 2 US\$'000	Level 3 US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>2024</b>				
<i>Assets</i>				
Equity financial assets, at FVOCI	23,132	-	-	23,132
Equity financial assets, at FVPL	-	-	2,769	2,769
Derivative financial instruments	-	16,475	65,565	82,040
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>23,132</b>	<b>16,475</b>	<b>68,334</b>	<b>107,941</b>
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	12,166	13,930	26,096
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,166</b>	<b>13,930</b>	<b>26,096</b>
<b>2023</b>				
<i>Assets</i>				
Equity financial assets, at FVPL	-	-	3,271	3,271
Derivative financial instruments	-	13,264	34,821	48,085
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,264</b>	<b>38,092</b>	<b>51,356</b>
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	61,287	29,606	90,893
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61,287</b>	<b>29,606</b>	<b>90,893</b>

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Estimation of fair value (continued)

*Derivative financial assets and liabilities*

The Group's financial derivative instruments primarily relate to interest rate swaps, forward freight agreements, bunker swaps and commodity contracts (note 14) measured at fair value.

Level 2 classifications primarily include exchange-traded futures including interest rate swaps, forward freight agreements, bunker swaps and commodity contracts. The fair values of interest rate swaps are calculated at the present value of estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves. The fair values of forward freight agreements, bunker swaps and commodity contracts measured at fair value are determined using forward commodity indices at the balance sheet date.

Level 3 classifications primarily include the physical buy and sell commodity contracts where the fair values are estimated using valuation techniques based on the best information available. The fair values are estimated based on observable market prices obtained from exchanges and broker quotes, adjusted for location differentials and unobservable inputs such as shipping and financing costs. Where observable market prices are not available for commodity and freight prices are not available for the remaining tenure of the physical commodity contracts, management has utilised unobservable inputs based on internally developed proxy curves for the estimation of these prices beyond the observable period. As the fair value estimation process involves uncertainties and significant judgement over the unobservable inputs and assumptions, the fair values of the physical buy and sell commodity contracts are classified under level 3. If unobservable inputs in relation to freight prices increase/decrease by 1 % with other variables including tax rate being held constant, the profit after tax derived from the physical buy and sell commodity contracts will be lower/higher by approximately US\$4.9 million.

*Non-derivative non-current financial assets and liabilities*

The carrying amount of non-derivative non-current financial assets and liabilities which bear floating interest rates are assumed to approximate their fair value because of the short repricing period. There are no non-current financial assets and liabilities which do not bear floating interest rates.

*Non-derivative current financial assets and liabilities*

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair value because of the short period to maturity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(g) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group has the following financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or other similar agreements as follows:

	Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments US\$'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments offset in the balance sheet US\$'000	Net amounts of financial instruments included in the balance sheet US\$'000	Net amount US\$'000
<b>Group</b>				
<b>2024</b>				
<b>Derivative financial assets</b>				
Forward freight agreements and related bunker swaps (note 14)	4,565	(572)	3,993	3,993
Commodity contracts (note 14)	98,176	(27,611)	70,565	70,565
<b>Derivative financial liabilities</b>				
Forward freight agreements and related bunker swaps (note 14)	(572)	572	-	-
Commodity contracts (note 14)	(53,446)	27,611	(25,835)	(25,835)
<b>2023</b>				
<b>Derivative financial assets</b>				
Forward freight agreements and related bunker swaps (note 14)	17,223	(15,035)	2,188	2,188
Commodity contracts (note 14)	126,303	(91,482)	34,821	34,821
<b>Derivative financial liabilities</b>				
Forward freight agreements and related bunker swaps (note 14)	(61,426)	15,035	(46,391)	(46,391)
Commodity contracts (note 14)	(135,716)	91,482	(44,234)	(44,234)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

23. Segment information

The executive management team (“EMT”) is the Group’s chief operating decision-maker. The Group identifies segments on the basis of those components of the Group that the EMT regularly reviews. The Group considers the business from each individual business segment perspective which comprise the Shipping and Product Services segments.

The reported measures of segment performance is gross profit, which the EMT uses to assess the performance of the operating segments. For the Shipping segment, gross profit is reflected as TCE income. Operating segment disclosures are consistent with the information reviewed by the Management.

Geographical information

Non-current assets comprise mainly vessels, operating on an international platform with individual vessels calling at various ports across the globe. The Group does not consider the domicile of its customers as a relevant decision making guideline and hence does not consider it meaningful to allocate vessels and revenue to specific geographical locations.

Segment performance is presented below:

	Shipping US\$'000	Product Services US\$'000	Inter- segment elimination US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>2024</b>				
Revenue from spot voyages	773,039	-	-	773,039
Inter-segment revenue	78,130	-	(78,130)	-
Voyage expenses	(383,798)	-	-	(383,798)
Inter-segment expense	(49,501)	-	49,501	-
Net income from spot voyages	417,870	-	(28,629)	389,241
Revenue from time charter voyages	189,764	-	-	189,764
Inter-segment revenue	562	-	(562)	-
<b>TCE income – Shipping <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>608,196</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29,191)</b>	<b>579,005</b>
Revenue from Product Services	-	2,600,944	-	2,600,944
Inter-segment revenue	-	49,501	(49,501)	-
Cost of cargo and delivery expenses	-	(2,390,929)	-	(2,390,929)
Inter-segment expense	-	(78,692)	78,692	-
Depreciation	-	(35,991)	-	(35,991)
<b>Gross profit – Product Services <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144,833</b>	<b>29,191</b>	<b>174,024</b>
<b>Segment results</b>	<b>608,196</b>	<b>144,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>753,029</b>
Depreciation	(165,347)	-	-	(165,347)
Amortisation	(739)	(104)	-	(843)
Gain on disposal of assets	20,391	-	-	20,391

<sup>1</sup> “TCE income” denotes “time charter equivalent income” which represents revenue from time charters and voyage charters less voyage expenses comprising primarily fuel oil, port charges and commission.

<sup>2</sup> Gross profit from Product Services represents the net trading results which comprise revenue and cost of LPG cargo, derivative gains and losses, and other trading attributable costs, including depreciation from Product Services’ leased in vessels

23. Segment information (continued)

	Shipping US\$'000	Product Services US\$'000	Inter- segment elimination US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>2023</b>				
Revenue from spot voyages	1,059,024	-	-	1,059,024
Inter-segment revenue	175,528	-	(175,528)	-
Voyage expenses	(509,340)	-	-	(509,340)
Inter-segment expense	(112,211)	-	112,211	-
Net income from spot voyages	613,001	-	(63,317)	549,684
Revenue from time charter voyages	184,494	-	(18,998)	165,496
<b>TCE income – Shipping <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>797,495</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(82,315)</b>	<b>715,180</b>
Revenue from Product Services	-	1,722,820	-	1,722,820
Inter-segment revenue	-	112,211	(112,211)	-
Cost of cargo and delivery expenses	-	(1,547,059)	-	(1,547,059)
Inter-segment expense	-	(194,526)	194,526	-
Depreciation	-	(67,609)	-	(67,609)
<b>Gross (loss)/profit – Product Services <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,837</b>	<b>82,315</b>	<b>108,152</b>
<b>Segment results</b>	<b>797,495</b>	<b>25,837</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>823,332</b>
Depreciation	(149,512)	-	-	(149,512)
Amortisation	(699)	(63)	-	(762)
Loss on derecognition of right-of-use assets (vessels)	(961)	-	-	(961)
Gain on disposal of assets	42,374	-	-	42,374

<sup>1</sup> “TCE income” denotes “time charter equivalent income” which represents revenue from time charters and voyage charters less voyage expenses comprising primarily fuel oil, port charges and commission.

<sup>2</sup> Gross profit from Product Services represents the net trading results which comprise revenue and cost of LPG cargo, derivative gains and losses, and other trading attributable costs, including depreciation from Product Services’ leased in vessels

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

23. Segment information (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of segment results:

	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Total segment results for reportable segments	753,029	823,332
Vessel operating expenses	(84,984)	(82,192)
Time charter contracts (non-lease components)	(19,675)	(20,350)
General and administrative expenses	(71,134)	(56,773)
Charter hire expenses	(1,041)	(30,712)
Fair value gain from equity financial asset	1,326	-
Finance lease income	635	278
Other operating income/(expense) - net	1,332	(993)
Depreciation – Shipping segment	(165,347)	(149,512)
Amortisation	(843)	(762)
Gain on disposal of assets	20,391	42,374
Loss on derecognition of right-of-use assets (vessels)	-	(961)
Finance expenses - net	(8,726)	(19,765)
Income tax expense	(30,095)	(10,965)
<b>Profit after tax</b>	<b>394,868</b>	<b>492,999</b>

(b) Customer concentration

Revenues from external customers are derived mainly from spot voyages, time charter voyages and sale of LPG cargo. Revenues from one customer of the Product Services segment represented approximately US\$347 million (2023: US\$306 million) of the Group's total revenues.

24. Dividends paid

	2024 US\$'000	Group 2023 US\$'000
Final dividend paid in respect of FY 2023 of US\$0.90 (2023: in respect of FY 2022 of US\$0.52) per share	118,387	68,731
Interim dividend paid in respect of Q1 2024 of US\$1.00 (2023: in respect of Q1 2023 of US\$0.95) per share	131,752	125,734
Interim dividend paid in respect of Q2 2024 of US\$0.58 (2023: in respect of Q2 2023 of US\$0.81) per share	76,709	106,127
Interim dividend paid in respect of Q3 2024 of US\$0.42 (2023: in respect of Q3 2023 of US\$0.80) per share	61,613	104,901
	<b>388,461</b>	<b>405,493</b>

The Board has declared a final cash dividend of US\$0.42 per share for 2024, amounting to US\$63.6 million. Together with the interim dividend paid for Q1 2024 of US\$1.00 per share, Q2 2024 of US\$0.58 per share and Q3 2024 of US\$0.42 per share, the total dividend payout for FY 2024 will amount to US\$2.42 per share or US\$333.7 million. The shares will be traded ex-dividend on and after 7 March 2025. The dividend will be payable on or about 24 March 2025 to shareholders of record as at 6 March 2025.

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

**25. Investment in subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests**

Set out below are the summarised financial information for BW LPG India Pte. Ltd. (“BW India”) and BW LPG Product Services Pte. Ltd. (“BW Product Services”), that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group. These are presented before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised balance sheet:

	BW India		BW Product Services	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>63,581</b>	<b>27,935</b>	<b>417,096</b>	<b>431,420</b>
Includes				
Cash and cash equivalents	19,443	15,882	175,882	77,980
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>278,287</b>	<b>347,933</b>	<b>92,115</b>	<b>75,727</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>28,371</b>	<b>33,901</b>	<b>328,769</b>	<b>402,789</b>
Includes				
Borrowings	23,927	27,929	137,425	138,380
<b>Non-current liabilities (Borrowings)</b>	<b>76,443</b>	<b>112,473</b>	<b>50,748</b>	<b>40,815</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>237,054</b>	<b>229,494</b>	<b>129,694</b>	<b>63,543</b>

Summarised statement of comprehensive income:

	BW India		BW Product Services	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
TCE income	126,660	118,999	-	-
Revenue – Product Services	-	-	2,650,445	1,835,031
Cost of cargo and delivery expenses	-	-	(2,469,621)	(1,741,585)
Vessel operating expense	(22,223)	(21,503)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(34,853)	(33,950)	(36,095)	(67,609)
Finance expense	(8,980)	(9,510)	(934)	(4,426)
Other expenses	(9,344)	(6,045)	(45,145)	(20,033)
<b>Net profit/(loss) after tax</b>	<b>51,260</b>	<b>47,991</b>	<b>98,650</b>	<b>1,378</b>
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) (currency translation effects)	-	416	(1,022)	1,918
<b>Total comprehensive income/ (loss)</b>	<b>51,260</b>	<b>48,407</b>	<b>97,628</b>	<b>3,296</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/ (loss) allocated to non- controlling interests</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>23,716</b>	<b>15,996</b>	<b>480</b>

**BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
*For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

**26. Listing of companies in the Group**

<u>Name of companies</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<b>Effective equity holding 2024</b>	<b>Effective equity holding 2023</b>
<i>(i) Subsidiaries held by the Company</i>				
BW LPG Holding Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as BW LPG Holding Limited)	(a) Management	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
<i>(ii) Subsidiaries held by BW LPG Holding Pte. Ltd.</i>				
BW LPG Technologies Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW LPG LLC	Management	United States	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW Gas LPG Chartering Pte. Ltd.	Chartering	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW LPG Pool Pte. Ltd.	Chartering	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW Constellation I Pte. Ltd.	Ship owning	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW Constellation II Pte. Ltd.	Ship owning	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW Constellation III Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as BW Seoul Pte. Ltd.)	Ship owning	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW Okpo Pte. Ltd.	Ship owning	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW VLGC Pte. Ltd.	Ship owning	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW LPG Partners Pte Ltd	Dormant	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
LPG Kenya Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW LPG India Pte. Ltd.	Management	Singapore	<b>52%</b>	52%
Aurora LPG Holding AS	Management	Norway	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW LPG AS	Management	Norway	<b>100%</b>	100%
BW LPG Product Services Pte. Ltd.	(b) LPG Trading	Singapore	<b>83%</b>	85%
BW LPG Infrastructure Holding Ltd	(c) Management	United Arab Emirates	<b>100%</b>	-
<i>(iii) Subsidiaries held by BW LPG Product Services Pte. Ltd.</i>				
BW LPG Product Services S.L. (formerly known as Vilma Oil Trading, S.L.)	LPG Trading	Spain	<b>83%</b>	85%
Vilma Oil Singapore Pte. Ltd.	LPG Trading	Singapore	<b>83%</b>	85%
BW LPG Product Services (Norway) AS	Management	Norway	<b>83%</b>	85%
BW LPG Product Services USA LLC	LPG Trading	United States	<b>83%</b>	85%

BW LPG LIMITED  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

26. Listing of companies in the Group (continued)

<u>Name of companies</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Effective equity holding 2024</u>	<u>Effective equity holding 2023</u>
<i>(iv) Subsidiary held by BW LPG AS</i>				
BW LPG Fleet Management AS	Management	Norway	100%	100%
<i>(v) Subsidiary held by BW LPG India Pte. Ltd.</i>				
BW Global United LPG India Private Limited	Ship owning	India	52%	52%
<i>(vi) Subsidiary held by BW LPG Infrastructure Holding Ltd</i>				
BW LPG Infrastructure DMCC	(c) Investment in Commercial Enterprises & Management	United Arab Emirates	100%	-
<i>(vii) Joint venture held by BW VLGC Pte. Ltd.</i>				
BW Confidence Enterprise Private Limited	LPG wholesaler	India	50%	50%

- (a) "BW LPG Holding Pte. Ltd" was formerly known as "BW LPG Holding Limited", changed its business activities during the financial year as "Management"
- (b) Changes in effective equity holding due to sales of shares of BW LPG Product Services Pte. Ltd. to certain employees during the financial year
- (c) Companies were newly incorporated during the financial year

27(a). Subsidiaries

	Company	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Equity investments at cost	685,910	685,910
Receivables from subsidiaries	941,452	466,909
	<b>1,627,362</b>	<b>1,152,819</b>

The receivables from subsidiaries are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Allowance for impairment on these receivables is insignificant. The receivables are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment. The settlement of these receivables is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the receivables are classified as non-current.

27(b). Payables to subsidiaries

	Company	
	2024 US\$'000	2023 US\$'000
Payables to subsidiaries	144,156	4,865
	<u>144,156</u>	<u>4,865</u>

The payables to subsidiaries are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. The payables are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment. The settlement of these payables is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the payables are classified as non-current.

28. Subsequent events

One VLGC was delivered to BW LPG in February 2025, following the declaration of purchase option for consideration of US\$69.8 million.

Concluded the sale and delivery of one VLGC in October 2024, which was delivered in February 2025. The sale generated US\$65.0 million in proceeds and a net book gain of US\$33.0 million.

Exercised the purchase option for one VLGC in February 2025 for a consideration of approximately US\$70.0 million with an estimated delivery in Q2 2025.

Completed a US\$65.0 million financing arrangement in February 2025 for one VLGC under a Japanese operating lease with call option (JOLCO) structure.

On 31 March 2025, the Company signed a memorandum of agreement with BW India to sell two VLGCs at a price of approximately US\$75.0 million per vessel. The delivery of the two vessels is expected in Q3 2025.

On 8 April 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to initiate a share buyback program under which the Company may purchase up to 3 million ordinary shares for a maximum amount of US\$20.0 million which commenced from 8 April to 17 April 2025. During this period, the Company has acquired a total of 316,437 ordinary shares at an average price of US\$8.63 per share for a total consideration of US\$2,732,109.

**29. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations**

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted. However, the Group and the Company have not early adopted the new or amended standards and interpretations in preparing these financial statements. Except as disclosed below, the Group and the Company does not expect these standards to have a material impact on its financial position or performance.

SFRS(I) 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

SFRS(I) 18 will replace SFRS(I) 1-1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements.

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Group's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Group is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements.

**30. Authorisation of financial statements**

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of BW LPG Limited and its subsidiaries on 30 April 2025.