



Capital Link Webinar Presentation d'Amico International Shipping

20th January, 2022



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INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING S.A.



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AGENDA.

- **DIS' overview**
- Market overview
- Why invest in DIS
- **DIS' ESG**
- Appendix



DIS' overview



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A modern, high-quality and versatile fleet.

DIS Fleet ¹	December 31 st , 2021				
	LR1	MR	Handy	Total	%
Owned	5.0	8.0	6.0	19.0	51.4%
Bareboat chartered	1.0	7.0	0.0	8.0	21.6%
Time chartered-in long-term	0.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	24.3%
Time chartered-in short-term	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.7%
TOTAL	6.0	25.0	6.0	37.0	100.0%

- DIS controls a modern fleet of 37.0 product tankers.
- Flexible, young and efficient double-hull fleet:
 - ✓ 76% IMO classed (industry average²: 44%);
 - ✓ An average age of the owned and bareboat fleet of 7.1 years (industry average²: 11.4 years for MRs and 11.5 years LR1s (25,000 –84,999 dwt));
 - ✓ **78% of owned and bareboat vessels and 76% of the entire controlled fleet is 'Eco-design' (industry average²: 27%).**
- Fully in compliance with very stringent international industry rules and long-term vetting approvals from the main Oil Majors.
- 22 newbuildings ordered since 2012 (10 MRs, 6 Handys, 6 LR1s), all delivered between Q1'14 and Q4'19.
- **DIS'** aims to maintain a top-quality TC coverage book, by employing part of its eco-newbuilding vessels with Oil Majors, which for long-term contracts currently have a strong preference for these efficient and technologically advanced ships. At the same time, **DIS'** older tonnage is employed mainly on the spot market.

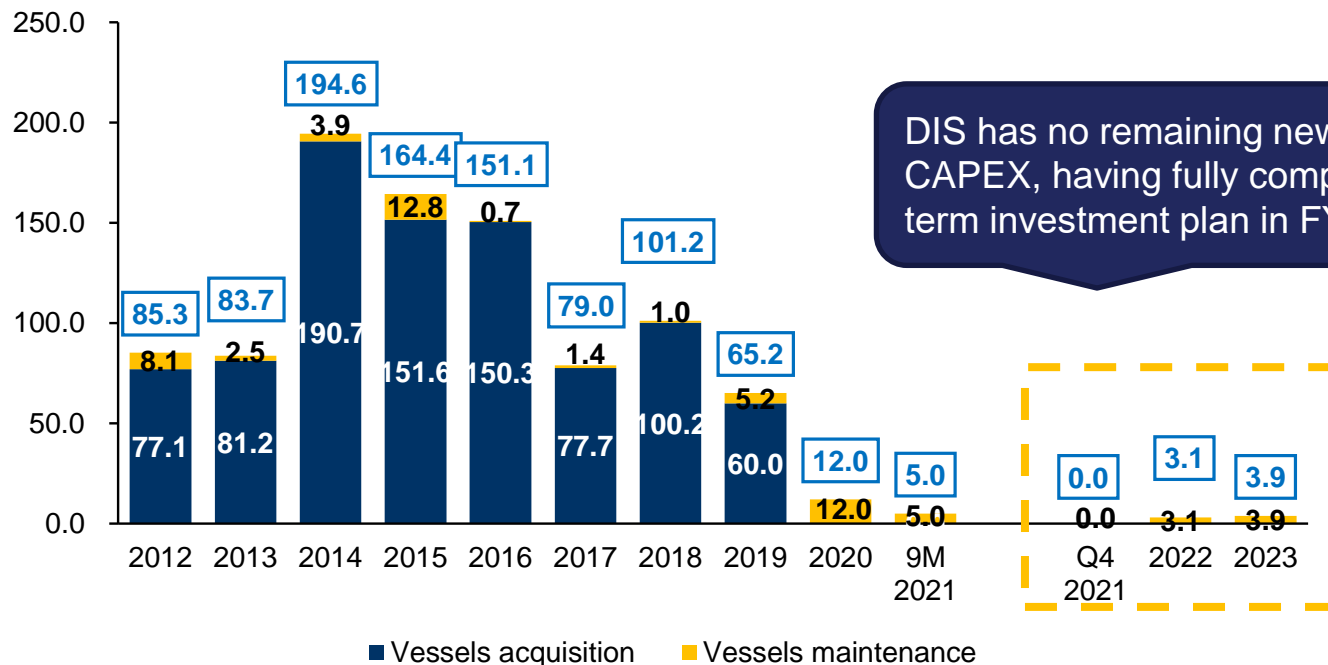
DIS has a modern fleet, a balanced mix of owned and chartered-in vessels, and strong relationships with key market players.



Rapidly declining CAPEX¹ commitments.

Investment plan

US\$/mm



- **DIS invested US\$ 924.4m from FY'12 to FY'19, mostly related to the 22 newbuildings ordered since 2012.**
- DIS has no remaining investments for newbuildings, **since the delivery of its last LR1 in Oct'19.**
- Maintenance CAPEX from 2022 to 2023 is likely to fall relative to figures included in the graph above, as DIS sells some of its older vessels.

DIS' large investment plan, which led to an important renewal of its owned fleet, consisting now mostly of eco-vessels, was completed in **Oct'19**. **DIS'** Capex fell substantially in 2020 and 2021, with a further contraction expected in 2022.

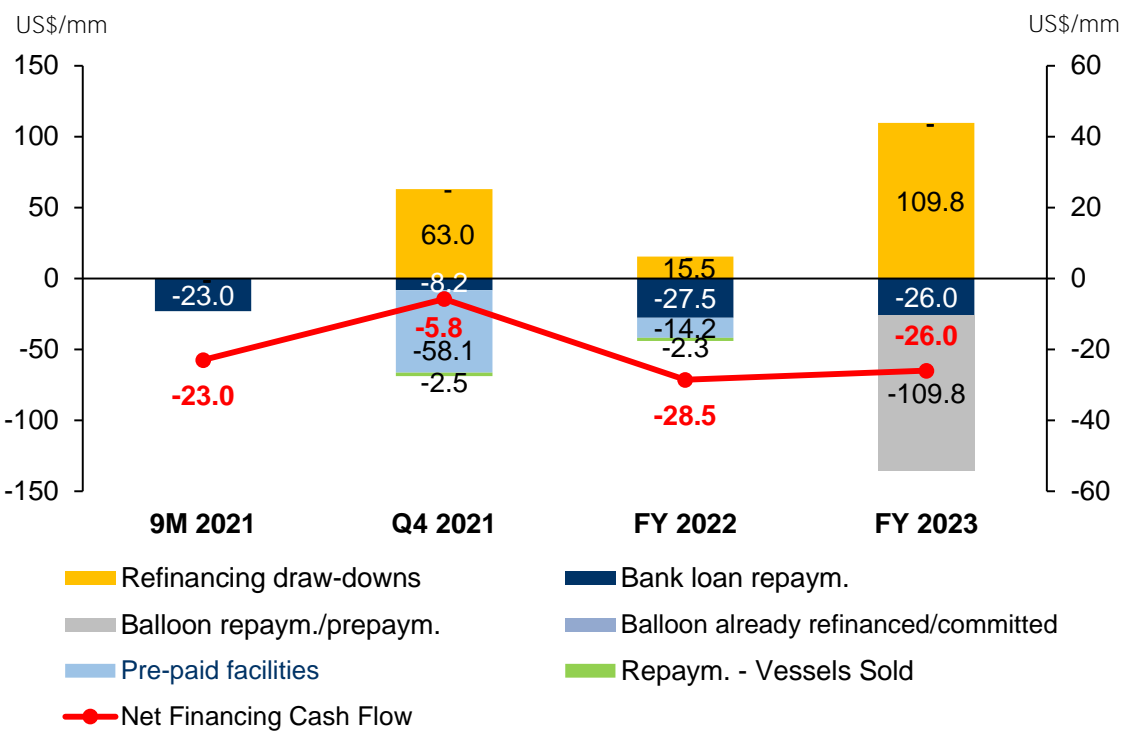
1. In addition to yard Instalments, total CAPEX includes also cost of supervision, first supply and the installation of one scrubber costing US\$ 2.2 million on the last LR1 delivered in Oct'19.



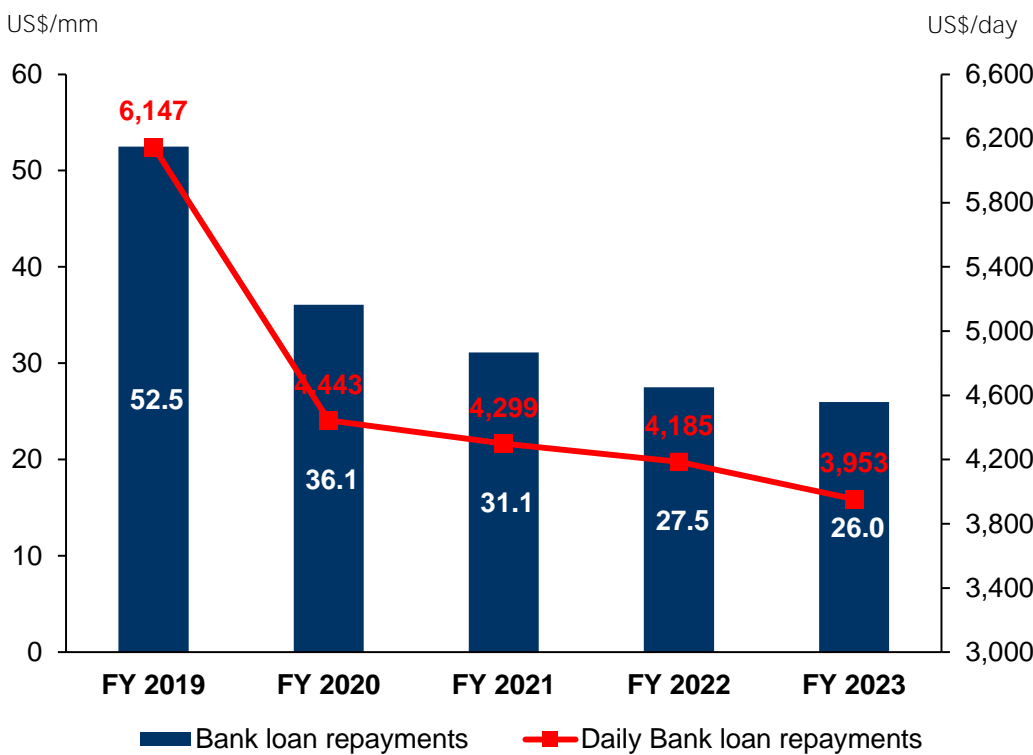


Lighter bank debt repayments and low refinancing risk.

Forecasted bank debt financing cash-flow
(Excluding overdraft facilities)^{1,2,3}



Daily bank loan repayment on owned vessels
(Excluding overdraft facilities)^{1,2,3}



DIS has refinanced all its '22 balloons. Since **FY'20**, DIS also benefits from significantly lower bank debt repayments, which will continue to fall over the next few years.



DIS' purchase options on leased vessels.

Vessel Name	Build Date	Purch. Option First Ex. Date	Purch. Obligation Date	First Ex. Option (In/Out of the money) ¹
High Priority ²	Mar-05	Oct-19	Oct-22	Exercised in Q1'21
High Freedom	Jan-14	Feb-20	Feb-24	In the money
High Fidelity	Aug-14	May-20	May-27	In the money
High Trust	Jan-16	Jul-20	Jul-28	In the money
High Discovery	Feb-14	Sep-20	Sep-24	In the money
High Loyalty	Feb-15	Oct-20	Oct-28	In the money
High Trader	Oct-15	Dec-20	Dec-28	In the money
High Voyager	Nov-14	Apr-21	Apr-29	In the money
Cielo di Houston	Jan-19	Mar-24	Sep-25	In the money

DIS has flexible purchase options on all its bareboat-in vessels, allowing it to acquire all the vessels with three **months'** notice from the first purchase option exercise date. Based on **today's** depreciated market values and their respective first exercise prices, all of these options are **"theoretically"** in the money. One of these options (High Priority) was exercised in **Feb'**21 and seven additional options are already exercisable as of today.

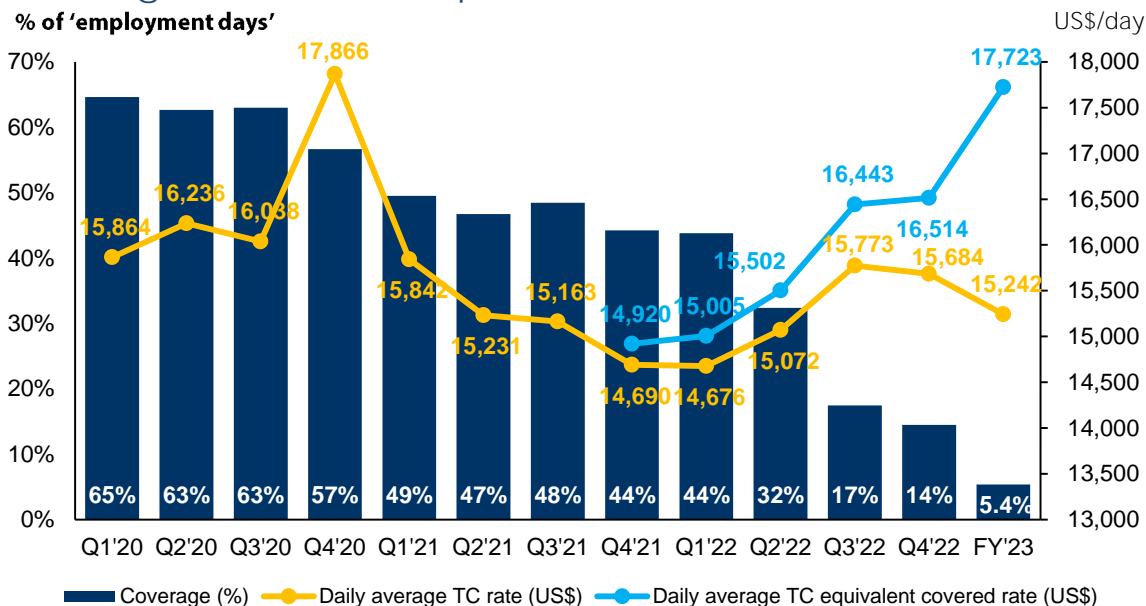
1. Market values as at Sep 30, 2021 depreciated linearly up to first exercise date (based on 25 years **vessels'** useful life less scrap value), less first exercise price.
 2. On Feb 5 2021, DIS announced the exercise of its purchase option on the MT High Priority for a consideration of US\$ 9.7m.





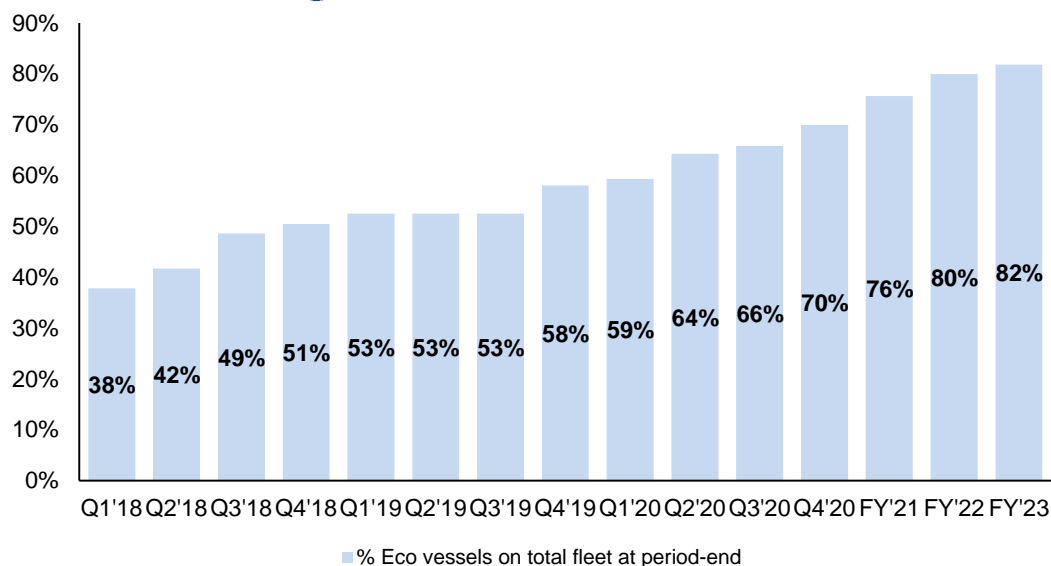
Contracts and modern fleet to drive future results.

Average TC and TC equivalent covered rates¹



- After peaking in 2020, current contracts rates decline throughout 2021; the proportion of the fleet covered also falls gradually throughout the year.
- TC contracts allows DIS to:
 - ✓ consolidate strategic relationships with Oil Majors (Chevron, Exxon, Total, Saudi Aramco) and leading trading houses;
 - ✓ hedge against spot market volatility allowing DIS to secure TCE **Earnings (Q4'21 US\$ 22.5m; FY'22 US\$ 52.9m; FY'23 US\$ 11.8m, are already secured as of today);**
 - ✓ improve its Operating cash flow (TC Hires are paid monthly in advance).
- DIS aims usually for a TC coverage of between 40% and 60%.
- For'22, DIS has covered ~27% of its available vessel days at an average TC equivalent rate of US\$ 15,586.**

DIS' increasing % of 'Eco' fleet (based on all controlled vessels)



- DIS' percentage of 'Eco' vessels** was of only 38% in **Q1'18, increasing to 76% in FY'21 and** expected to reach **80% in FY'22.**
- The eco percentage should rise even higher than indicated on the chart on the left, as during the next two years DIS is likely to sell some of its older vessels in a stronger market.
- An increasing percentage of 'Eco' vessels will increase DIS' earnings potential,** given the premium rates achieved by these vessels.

1. Situation based on covered 'employment days' (net of estimated off-hire days), and on current contracts in place, which are always subject to changes. 'Daily average TC rate' refers to TC contracts only, whilst 'Daily average TC equivalent covered rate' includes also bareboat-out contracts, based on an assumed daily operating expense equivalent to the actual cost of the first 9M'21.

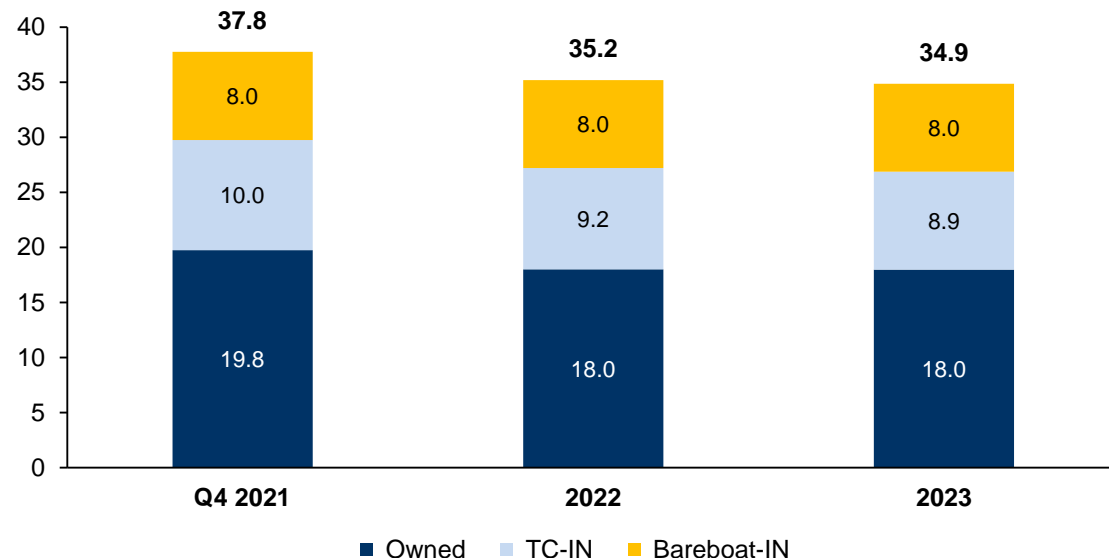




Large potential upside to earnings.

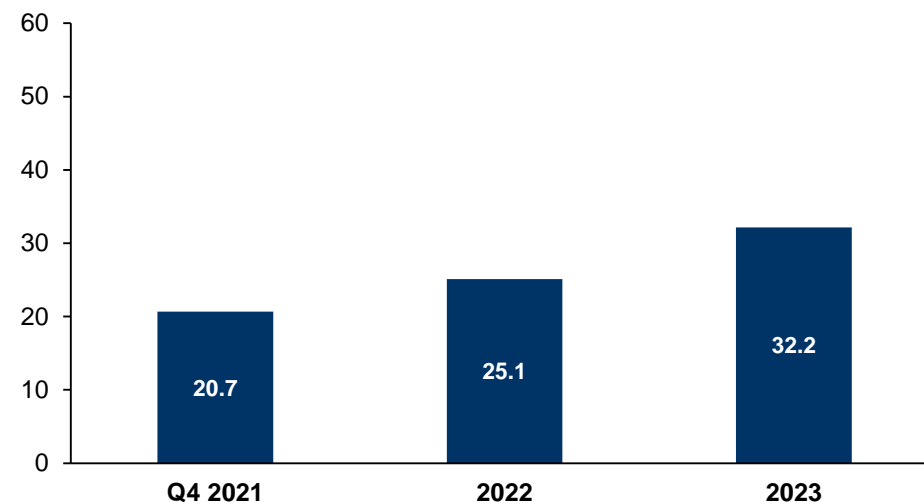
Estimated fleet evolution (avg. n. of vessels)^{1,2}

N. of ships (based on 'available days')



Estimated spot exposure (avg. n. of vessels)³

N. of ships (based on 'employment days')

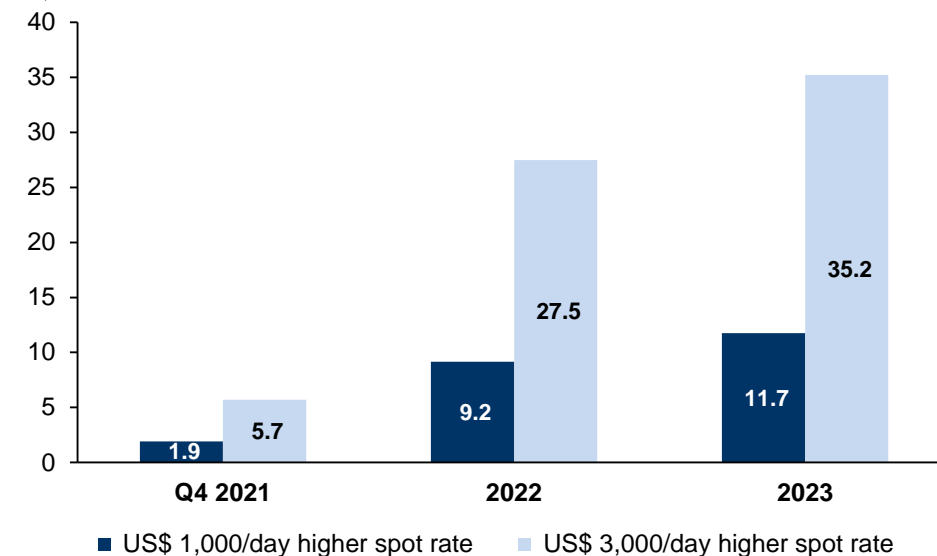


Based on **DIS'** estimated spot exposure, every US\$ 1,000/day increase/decrease in spot rates equals to:

- US\$ 1.9m higher/lower net result and cash flow in Q4'21;
- US\$ 9.2m higher/lower net result and cash flow in **FY'22**;
- US\$ 11.7m higher/lower net result and cash flow in **FY'23**..

Potential upside to earnings³

US\$/mm



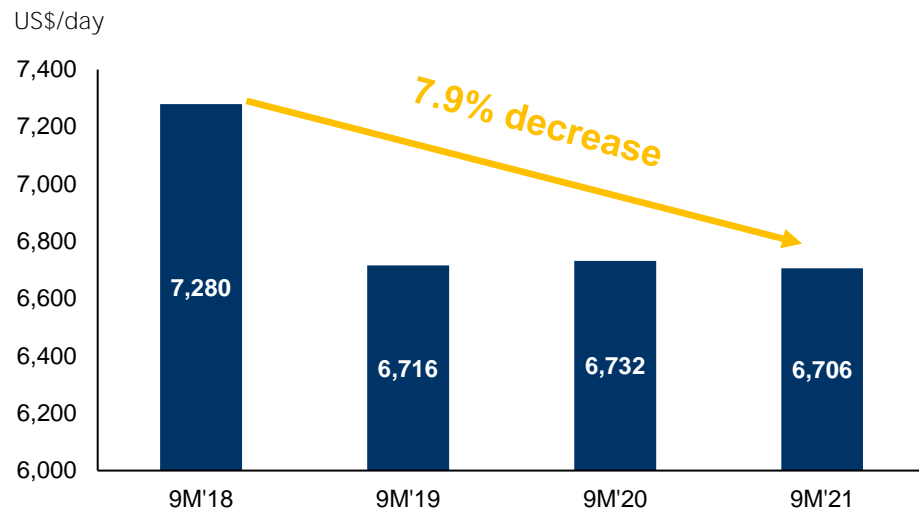
1. Average number of vessels in each period based on contracts in place as of today and subject to changes.
 2. Based on total estimated 'available days'.
 3. Based on estimated spot 'employment days' (i.e. net of estimated off-hire days).



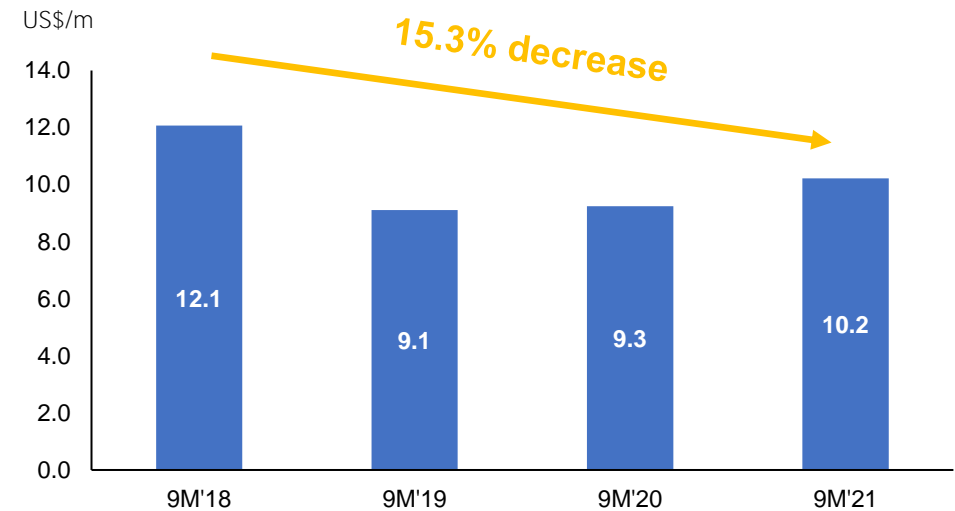


DIS focused also on cost savings.

Daily operating costs – owned and bareboat vessels¹



General & administrative costs – total fleet



DIS has focused not only on increasing the top line but also on managing its vessels more efficiently, obtaining significant cost savings in the last years.

Operating costs in 2020 benefitted from some non-recurring effects linked to the Covid pandemic; currency effects also play a role in the 9M'21 increase in these costs.

1. Daily operating costs are equivalent to direct operating expenses (excluding costs related to TC-In vessels) divided by cost days of owned and bareboat-in ships.



Strong balance sheet and liquidity position.

(US\$ million)	Dec. 31 st , 2020	Sep. 30 th , 2021
Gross debt	(532.0)	(497.6)
IFRS 16 – additional liabilities	(96.4)	(86.9)
Cash and cash equivalents	62.1	42.0
Other current financial assets ¹	4.7	3.3
Net financial position (NFP)	(561.5)	(539.2)
Net financial position (NFP) excl. IFR16	(465.2)	(452.3)
Fleet market value (FMV)	705.5	743.5
NFP (excluding IFRS 16) / FMV	65.9%	60.9%

- Net Financial Position (NFP) of US\$ (539.2)m and Cash and cash equivalents of US\$ 42.0m as at the end of **Sep'21** vs. NFP of US\$ (561.5)m at the end of **FY'20** and of US\$ (682.8)m at the end of **FY'19**;
- The NFP (excluding IFRS16) to FMV ratio was of 60.9% at the end of **Sep'21** vs. 64.9% at the end of **June'21**, 65.9% at the end of **Dec'20**, 64.0% at the end of **FY'19** and 72.9% at the end of **FY'18**. This improvement relative to 2018 is attributable to **DIS'** 2019 equity capital increase and to the **Company's** strong operating cash generation and additional vessel sales in **FY'20**. Despite the current challenging market conditions, vessel values showed signs of improvement in Q2'21 and gained further momentum in Q3'21, also due to the positive medium-term outlook for our industry.
- The sale of the High Venture in Q4 2021 and of the High Valor in Q1 2022, allowed DIS to further improve its liquidity position and deleverage its balance sheet.

Despite a challenging market in the first 9M'21, DIS maintained a healthy financial structure as at the end of Sep'21, thanks to the deleveraging plan implemented in the last few years.

1. The amount as at 30.09.21 comprises short-term financial receivables of US\$ 0.4 million, which mainly consist of funds deposited by d'Amico Tankers d.a.c. with financial institutions with respect to IRS contracts.



Market overview – market fundamentals

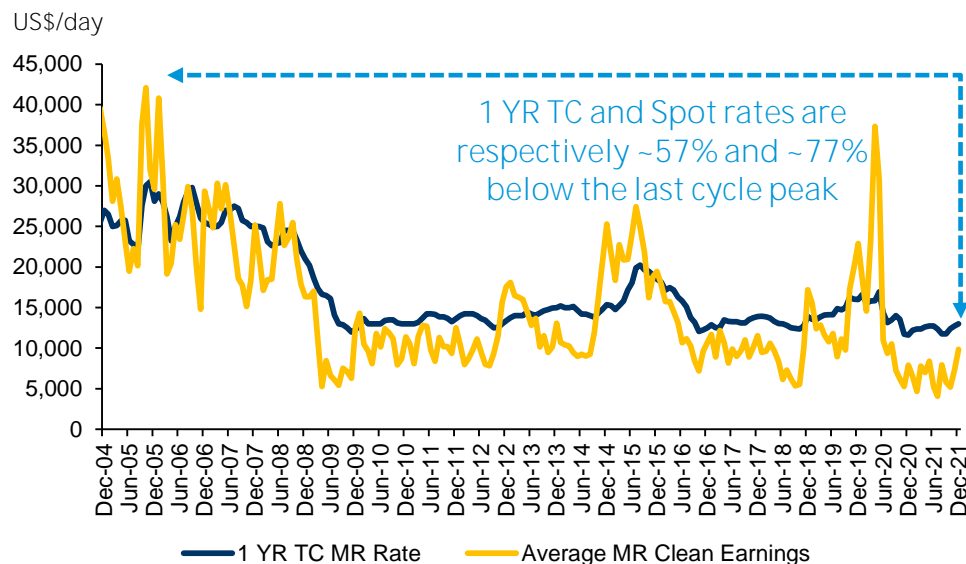


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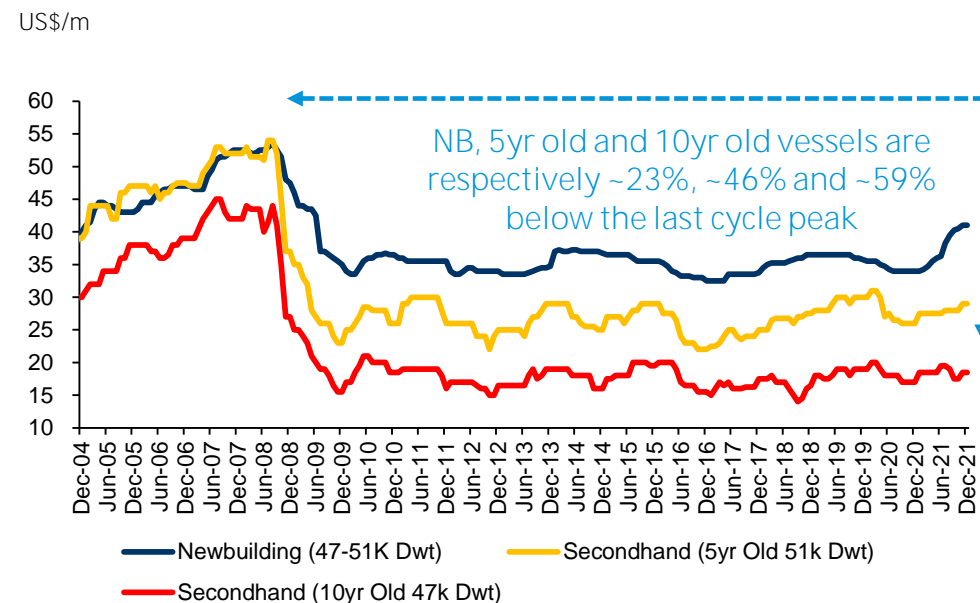


Large potential upside to asset values.

Historical MR TC and spot rates¹



Historical MR asset values¹

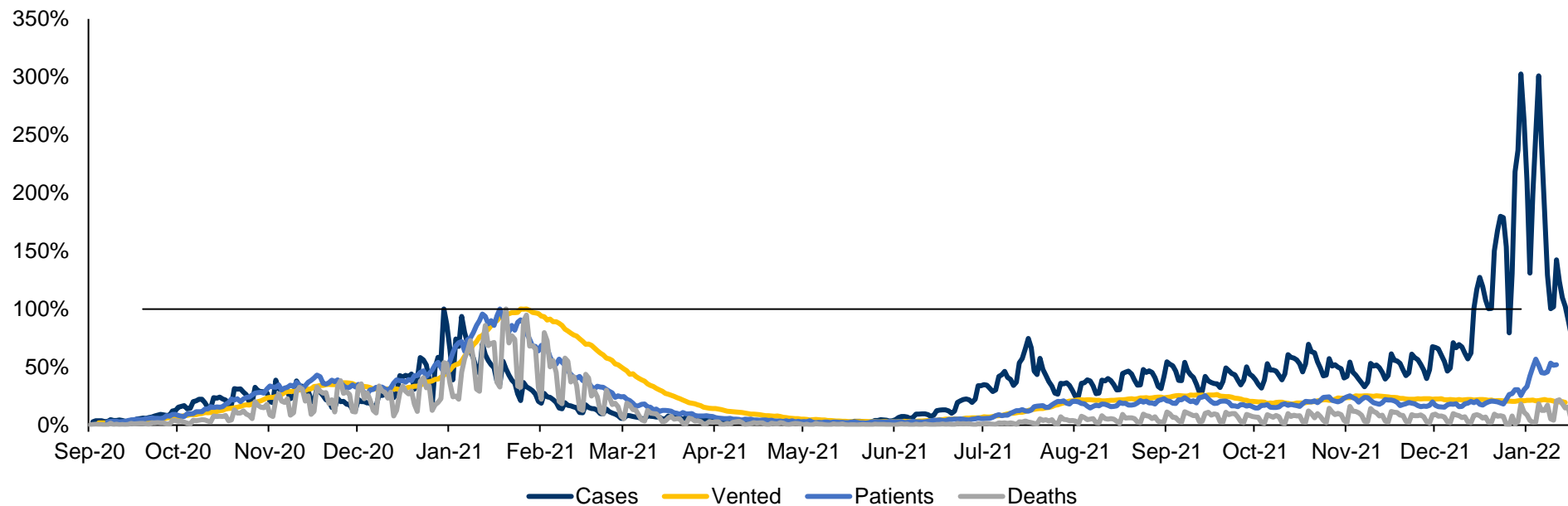


Current asset values are well below cycle peaks, providing a very attractive potential upside. Asset values have shown some signs of improvement already in the second part of 2021.



Covid-19, the impact of the new variant.

UK Covid-19 metrics as a percentage of their peak value last winter¹



In the UK and several other European countries Covid-19 cases have been rising sharply in the last weeks, but the number of patients on ventilators as well as the number of deaths have increased much less so far. This seems to be the result of the vaccination campaign in addition to the Omicron variant being very contagious but much less lethal relative to some of the previous Covid-19 strains.

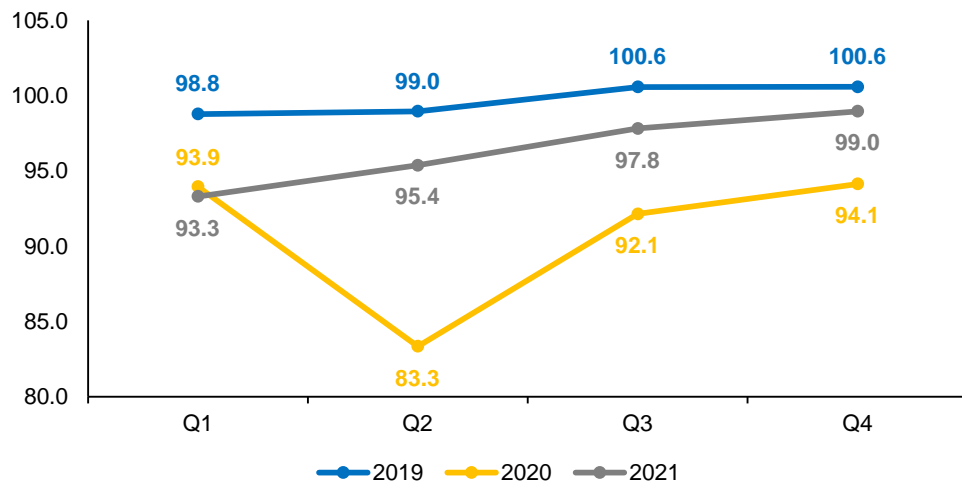
1. Source: UK government Covid-19 dashboard <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>



Oil demand and refining throughputs recovering.

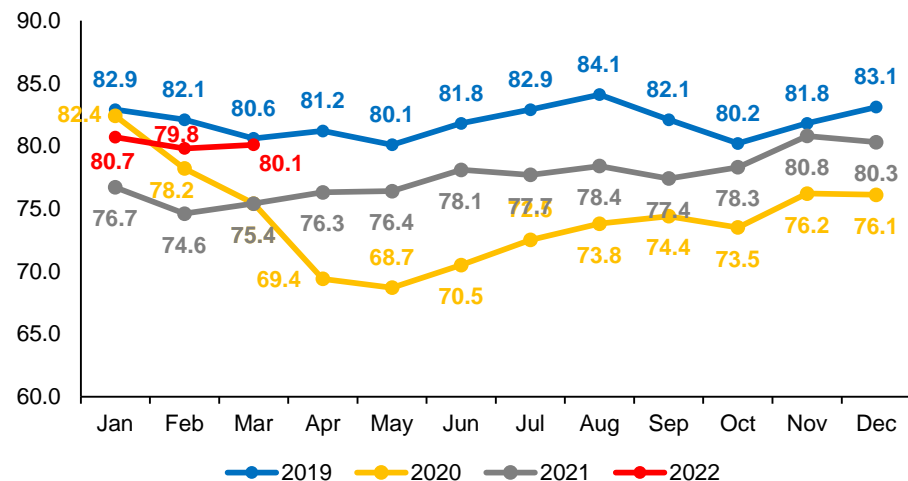
Global oil demand¹

Million barrels per day



Global refinery throughputs¹

Million barrels per day



- In 2020, the reduction in oil demand linked to COVID-19 was unprecedented; according to the IEA, oil consumption, which was of 91.0m b/d fell by a record 8.7m b/d relative to the previous year. Nearly two-thirds of the decline occurred in the OECD, which was hit much harder by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Despite the surge in new Covid cases global oil demand held up well recently. In its most recent January '22 report, the IEA therefore increased its oil demand forecast by 200 kb/d for both 2021 and 2022. Global oil demand is now forecast to have risen by 5.5 mb/d in 2021 (average of 96.4 mb/d), and to rise by 3.3 mb/d in 2022 (average of 99.7 mb/d), slightly overtaking 2019 levels of 99.5 mb/d.
- Refinery runs for '21 instead are expected to have risen by 3.2 mb/d on average in 2021, recovering just 42% of 2020's decline. In 2022, the growth is forecasted to accelerate to 3.7 mb/d, with an average of 81.2 mb/d for the year (81.6 mb/d in '19).
- Oil supply is also expected to surge in '22 by 6.2 mb/d with the United States, Canada and Brazil set to pump at their highest annual levels. Increases of course are also expected due to the unwinding of OPEC+ cuts (+4.4 mb/d). Such sharp increases could lead to an oversupply of oil this year.

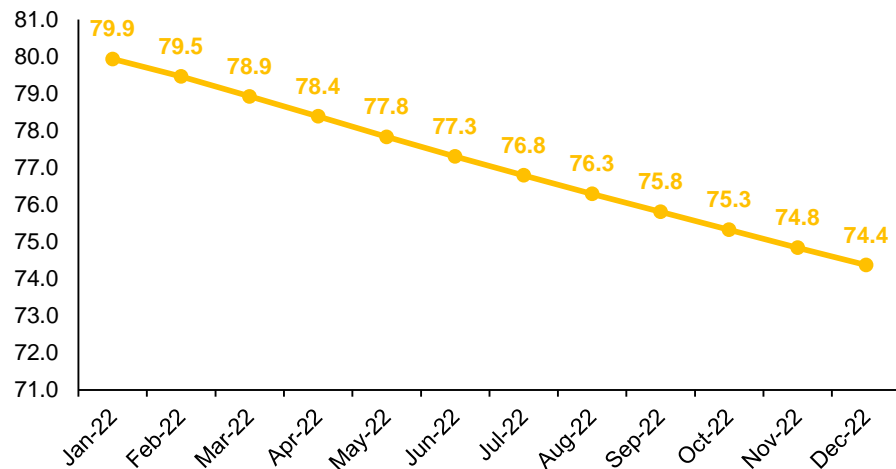
A recovery in demand and refining throughputs is ongoing, with an acceleration anticipated this year.

1. Source: IEA as at Jan'22.



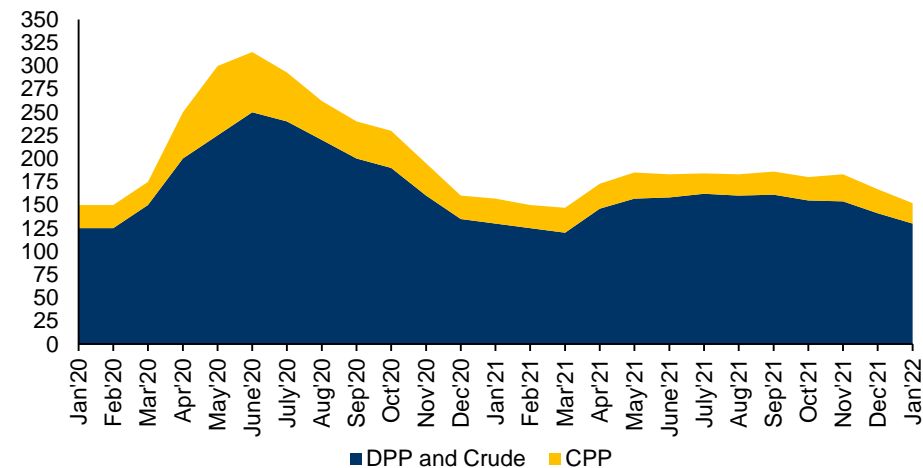
Refined product inventories at low levels.

Crude oil price (Brent, US\$ bbl), forward curve¹



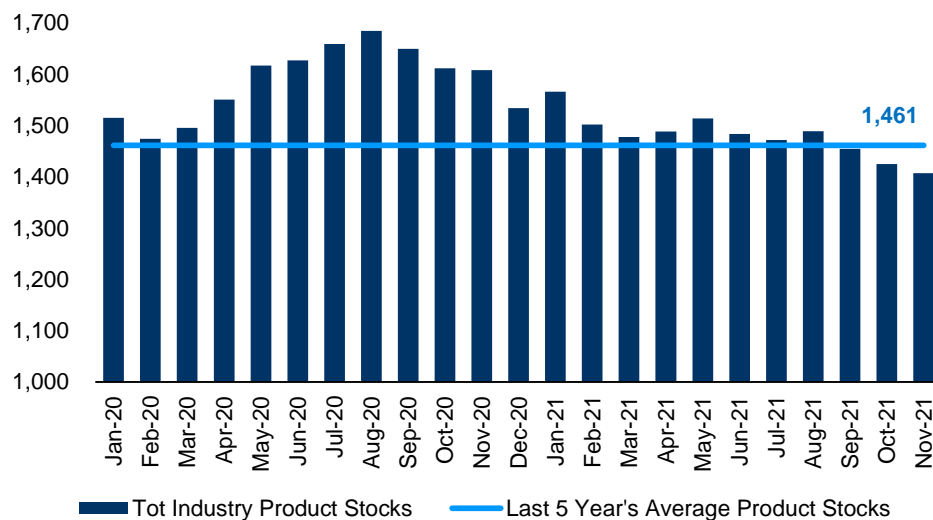
CPP vs DPP and crude oil floating storage²

Million barrels



OECD Industry Refined Product Stocks³

Million barrels



- OECD industry inventories of clean refined products have been declining rapidly and are now well below their 5-year average. Floating storage has also come full circle and after peaking at 75 million barrels in May 2020, has fallen sharply to 25 million **barrels by the end of '20**, holding at around the same level since.
- On 18 July '21, to keep the market better supplied as demand accelerates in H2'21, OPEC+ reached an agreement to boost oil output monthly by 400,000 bpd starting in August and until the remaining 5.8 mb/d of last **year's** cuts are unwound.

The market has been rapidly rebalancing, with all the Covid related increase in refined product inventories unwound.

1. Source: 2020 ICE Data Derivatives, Inc. (formerly known as Super Derivatives Inc.) as at Jan 5 '22.

2. Source: Various shipbrokers as at Oct'21.

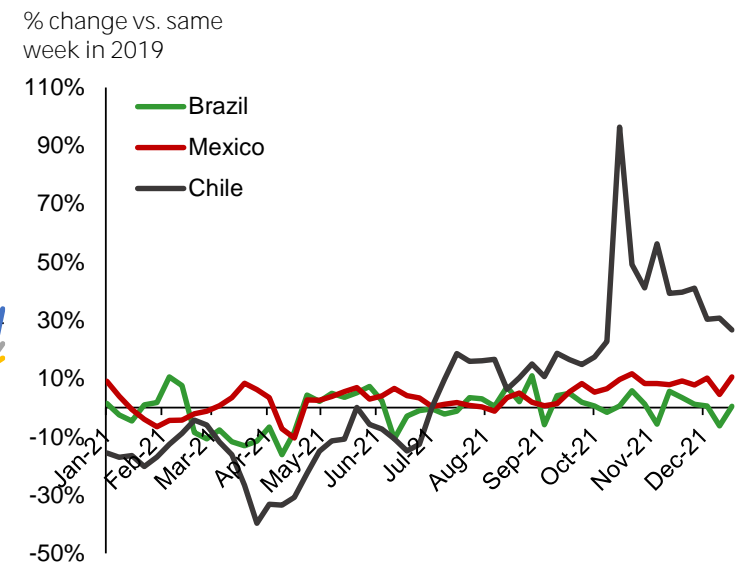
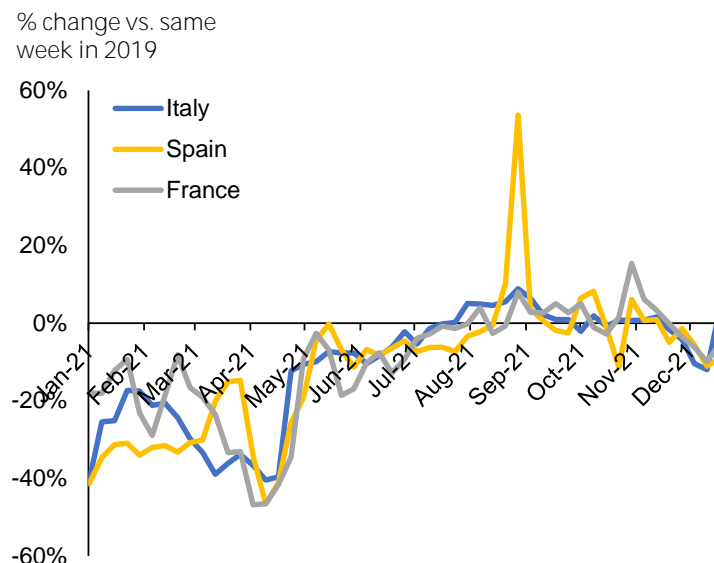
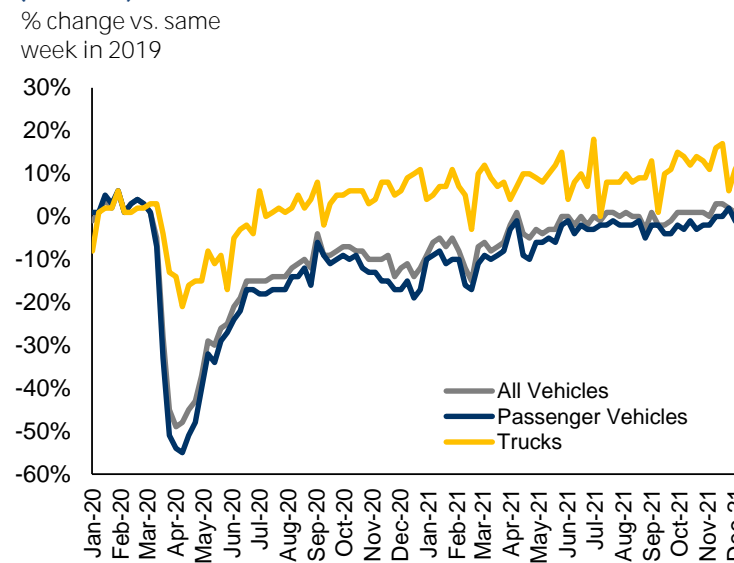
3. Source: IEA - Dec'21





Near-term demand green shoots: vehicles are rolling.

US interstate vehicle miles traveled (VMT) vs. same week of 2019¹ S. Europe traffic performance vs. same week of 2019² L. America traffic performance vs. same week of 2019²



- Vehicle miles driven in the US, Southern Europe and Latin America have returned to or overtaken pre-COVID levels, with an especially strong showing for trucks, driven also by the surge in online purchases.
- Individuals also seem to be driving their cars more often, to avoid public transportation.
- Similar trends are being witnessed in other countries, such as:
 - Japan, where an explosion for drivers-license applications signals a lasting shift to car travel;
 - Hong Kong, where traffic is already twice as congested as in 2019;
 - The streets of Tel-Aviv, Moscow and Bucharest, which are now all busier than they were before the pandemic, according to TomTom NV.

Vehicle miles driven in several large consuming regions, have been rising rapidly, spurring gasoline and diesel consumption.

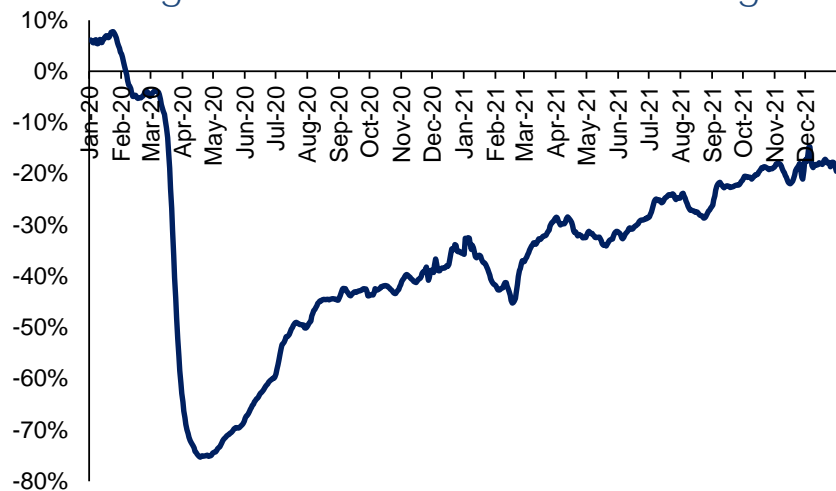
1. Source: US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Weekly Travel Volume Report": estimates the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for interstate highways and how the total travel measured by VMT compares with travel that occurred in the same week of the previous year.
2. Source: Atlantia. Traffic for all vehicles.



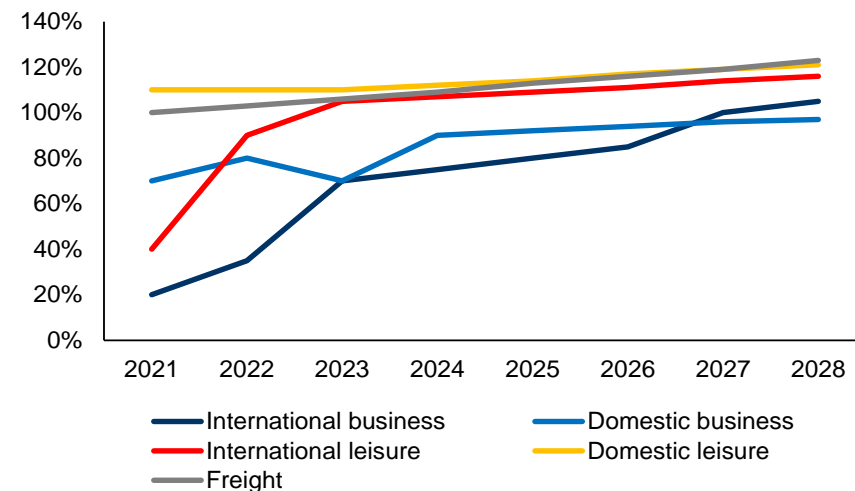


Near-term demand green shoots: jet fuel recovery.

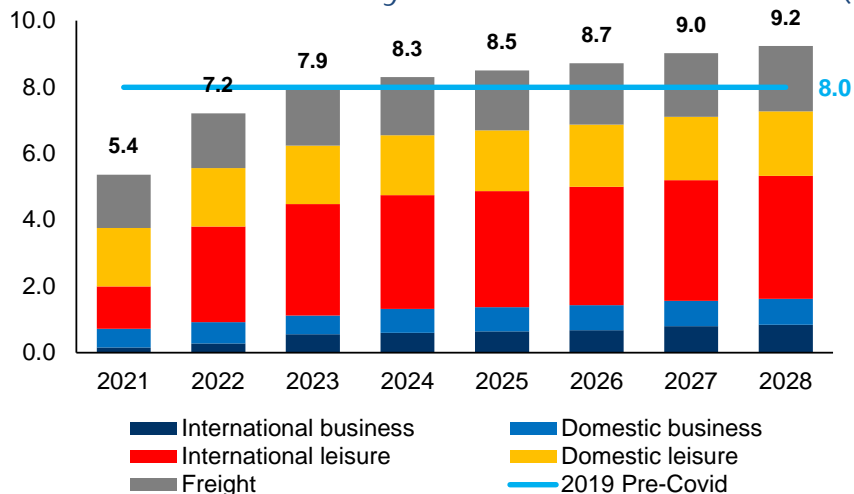
% Change in number of commercial flights vs. 2019¹



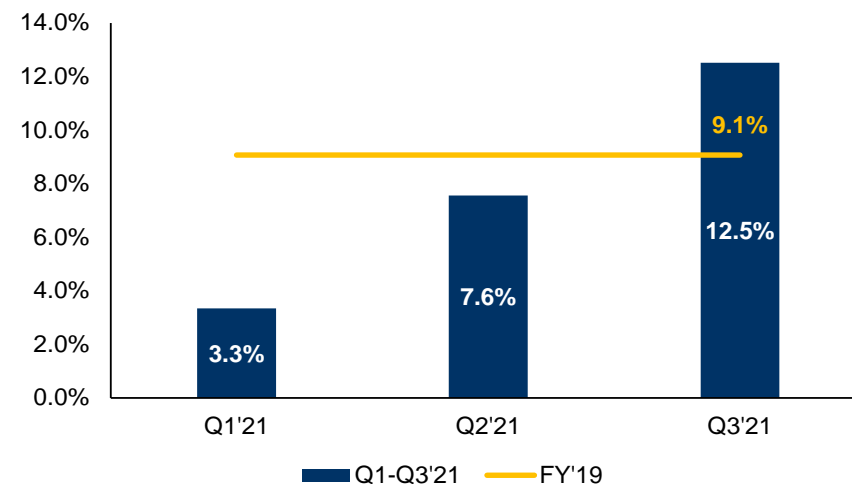
Jet fuel² demand by use vs 2019 Pre-Covid (mbpd)



Jet fuel² demand by use vs 2019 Pre-Covid (mbpd)



DIS' % of Jet Fuel transported on total volume (mt)
transported for all commodities



The number of commercial flights has been steadily increasing since June 2020, although currently still around 19% lower than in 2019. This upward trend is expected to continue and accelerate during '22, stimulating growth in jet-fuel consumption.

1. Source: www.flightradar24.com/data/statistics as of Jan'21;

2. Source: Macquarie bank, October '21.

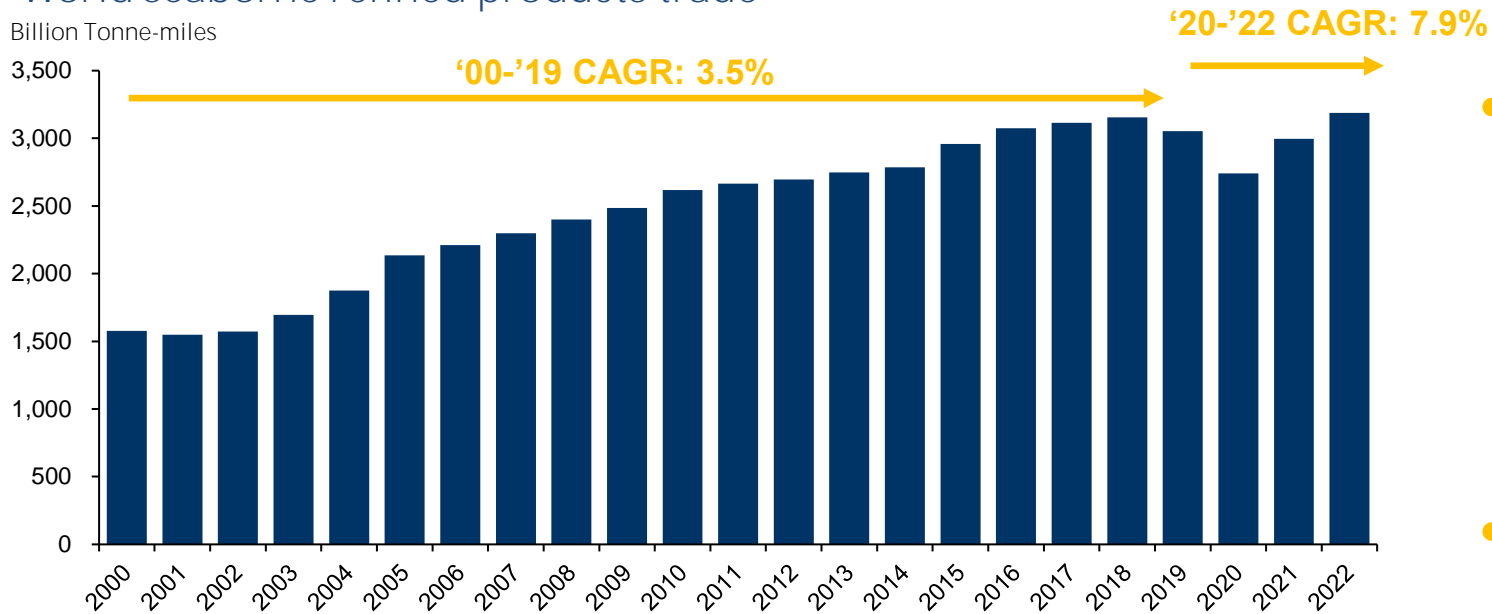




Longer-term demand: healthy and resilient growth.

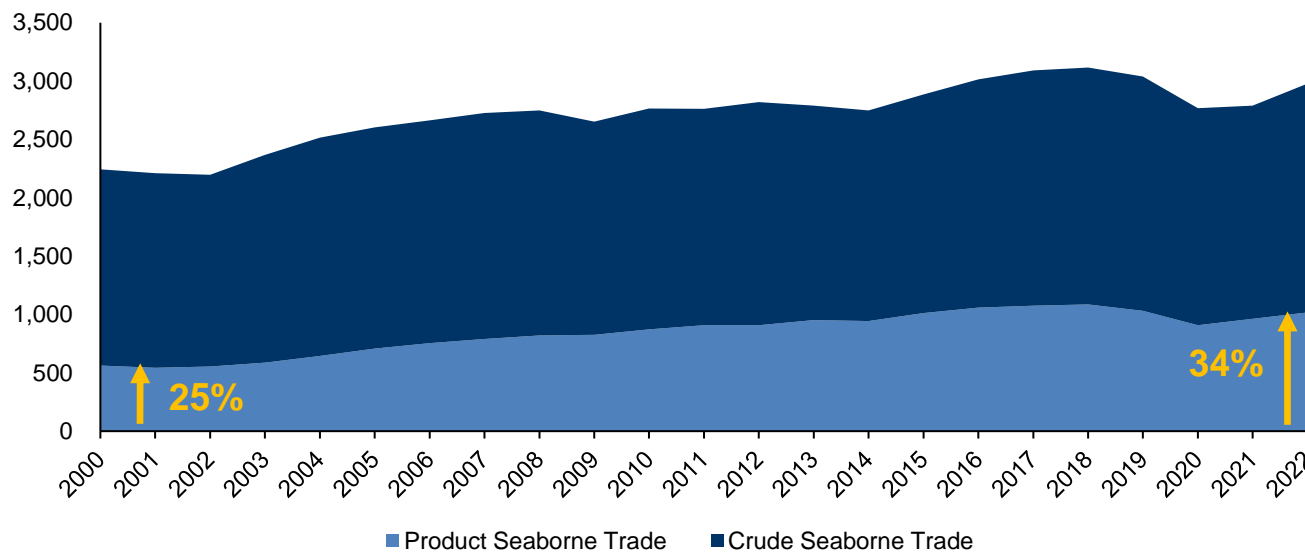
World seaborne refined products trade¹

Billion Tonne-miles



Product share of Oil Seaborne trade¹

Million Tonnes



- Seaborne oil product trade demand has contracted in 2019 and fell sharply in 2020 before an expected sharp rebound in 2021 and 2022; it grew at a CAGR of 3.5% between 2000 and 2019 and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 7.9% between 2020 and 2022.
- Furthermore, refineries are increasingly being built far from the main consuming areas, contributing to a rise in volumes transported by sea, and average distances sailed.
- Unsurprisingly, refined products have increased their share of the total oil seaborne trade from 25% in 2000 to 33% in 2020, with an expected share of 34% in 2021/2022.

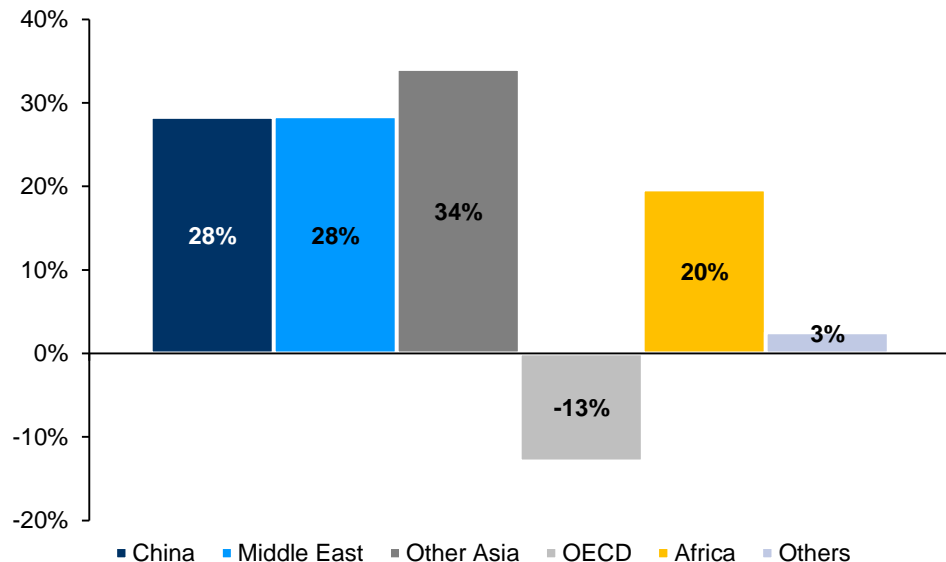
1. Source: Clarkson Research Services as at Jan'22.





Longer-term demand: changes in the refinery landscape.

Portion of net refinery capacity additions '21-'26



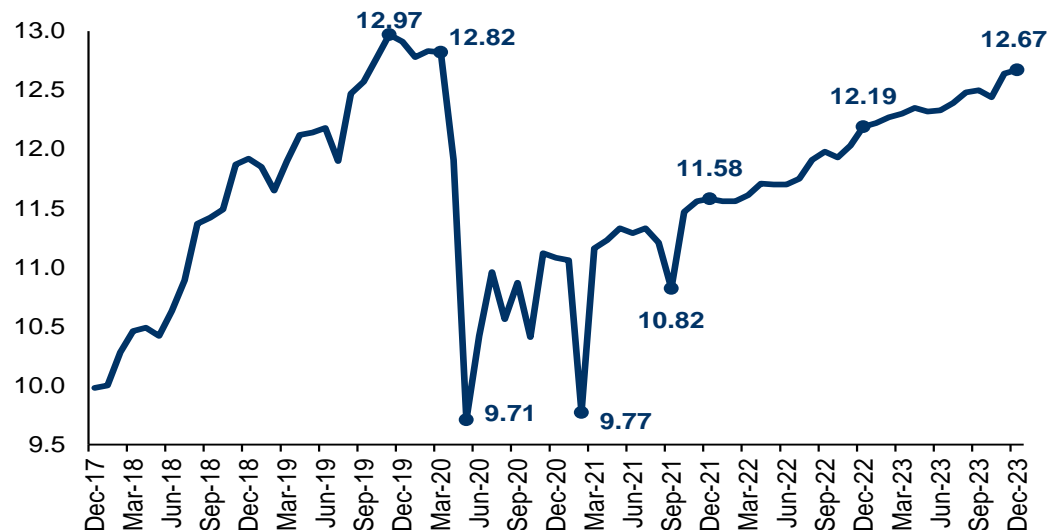
- Global refinery crude distillation capacity should rise by 4.8m b/d in the '21-26 period.
- ~91% of the planned refinery net capacity additions in the '21-'26 period are in Asia (of which +1.4m b/d in China) and the Middle East (+1.4m b/d).
- The large increase in refining capacity in the Middle East is likely to be very beneficial for product tankers, since it should also entail long sailing distances, as a large portion of their output is likely to be exported to Asia.

- Older refineries in particular in Europe but also in other areas such Australia/New Zealand and the US have been suffering from poor margins and were destined for closure due to the planned ramp-up in capacity from more modern refineries in the Middle East and Asia. Covid-19 has accelerated this process with announcements of ~1.9 mbpd of confirmed capacity closures/conversions, **of which ~60% is expected to have occurred in FY'21.**
- The majority of these announcements have been driven by the oil majors rationalising their refining footprint across the world. In fact, ~40% of confirmed capacity closures/conversions is expected to occur in the US, ~11% in Europe and ~15% in Australia/New Zealand.
- An additional ~0.6 mbpd of capacity closures is currently under assessment, of which ~45% is expected to occur in Europe and ~55% in Australia/New Zealand.
- According to the IEA, over the next few years, Europe and all the regions of the southern hemisphere are expected to remain reliant on product imports from the United States, Russia, the Middle East and China.

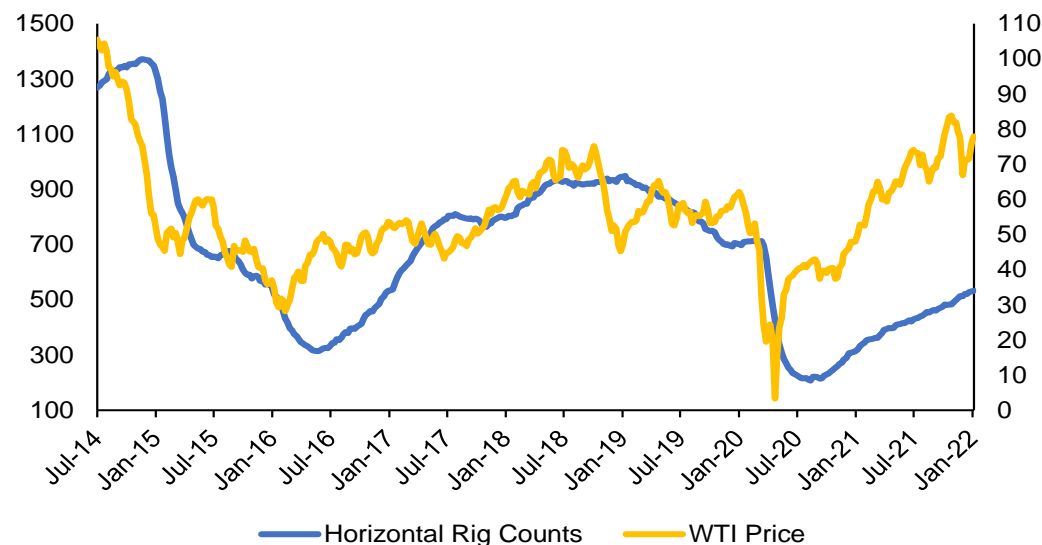


Longer-term demand: US shale oil comeback

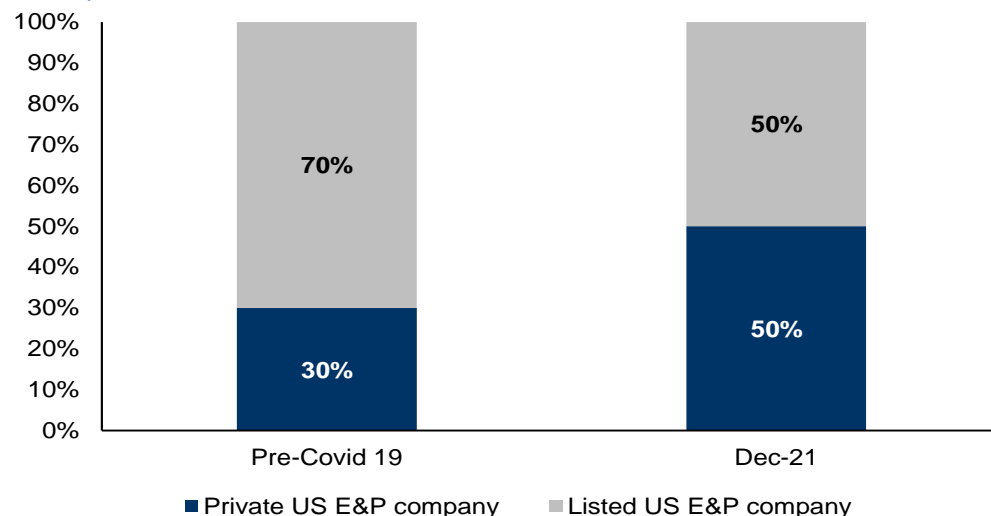
EIA's US oil production (mbd)¹



US horizontal oil rigs (lhs) vs WTI (US\$ bl, rhs)²



US rigs owned by private vs listed US E&P companies³



- The US rig count has been slowly but surely rising, recently surpassing the 600 level and driving a gradual increase in US oil output, which is expected to reach 12.2 mbd **by the end of '22** and 12.7 mbd **by the end of '23, only 0.3 mbd** below the pre-pandemic highs.
- While the reinvestment ratio of listed companies has dropped sharply from 120% to 46% of their cash-flow, private companies have to a large extent compensated and now own 50% of the rigs relative to only 30% pre-COVID.
- Kepler³ expects **US E&P Capex to rise by 19% in '22**.

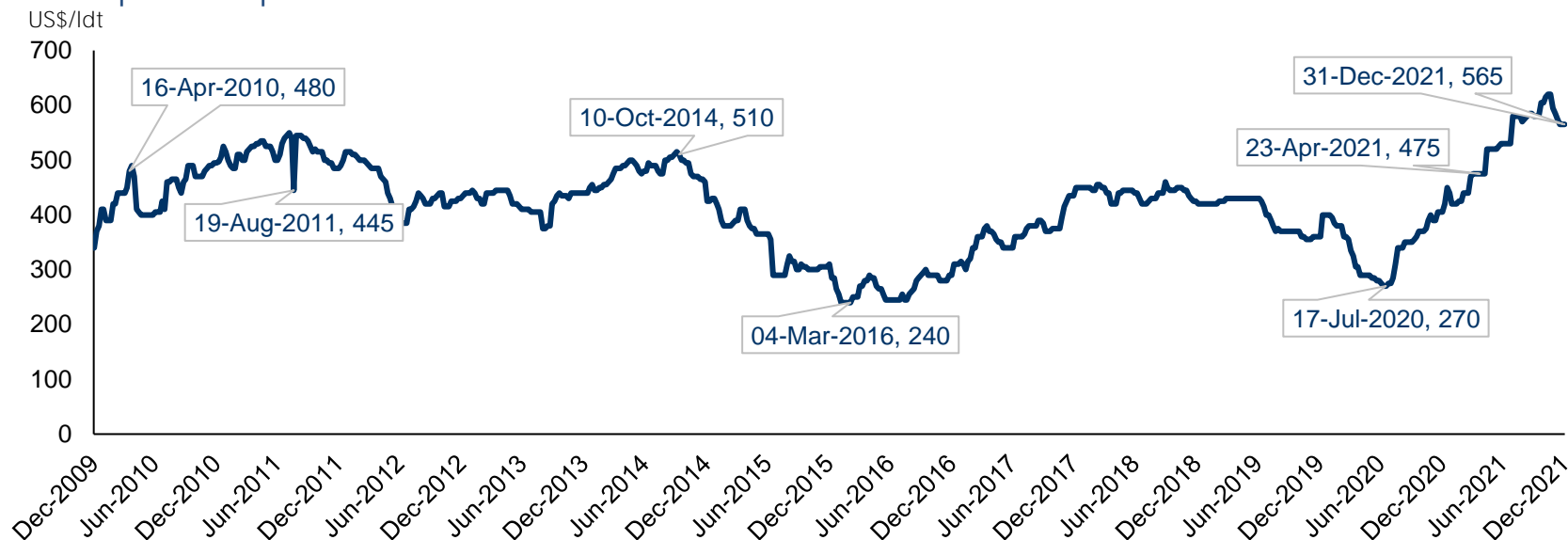
Higher US oil production should drive long-distance crude exports and indirectly benefit product tankers.

1. Source: EIA as at Jan'22.
2. Source: Baker Hughes and EIA as at Jan'22.
3. Source: KeplerCheuvreux as at Jan'22.



Several forces spurring demolition.

Scrap steel price¹



- The restocking phase following the pandemic, in addition to the important fiscal stimulus and infrastructural plans in several large economies is and should continue spurring demand for iron ore and steel, including scrap steel, whose prices hit 10-year highs in 2021. This is likely to encourage demolitions on the one hand and to discourage newbuilding orders, as construction prices rise, on the other hand.
- Demolitions are also likely to be stimulated by **the new regulations requiring owners to measure their fleet's Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) and Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI)**, as well as by the recently approved European emission trading scheme (ETS). Other regions and countries are studying and are likely to adopt similar schemes, forcing owners to pay for the emissions generated by their vessels.
- Furthermore, vessels that are more than 15 years old cannot call at certain terminals and several oil majors will not charter them, especially for long-term periods. In addition, several leading players recently signed the Sea Cargo Charter through which they commit to disclose the emissions of the vessels they charter, which should increase their preference for younger tonnage.
- The largest shipping banks have signed the Poseidon Principles through which they commit to reduce the CO2 footprint of the vessels they finance. Bank financing for older vessels is therefore scarce and usually either not available or much more expensive and at lower leverage ratios.

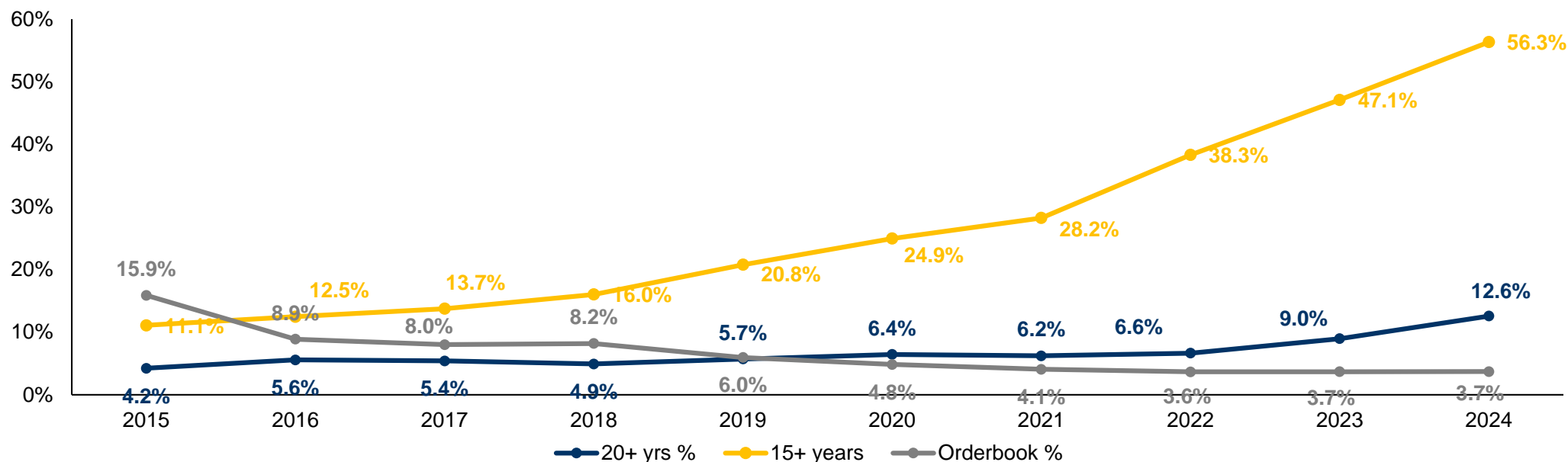
1. Source: Clarksons Research India Scrap Price (Suezmax/Aframax Tanker) – Jan'22.

2. Source: Bloomberg, as at 5 Jan'22.



Growing pool of demolition candidates.

Historical and forecasted fleet composition by age (MRs and LR1s) (dwt, as at period end)



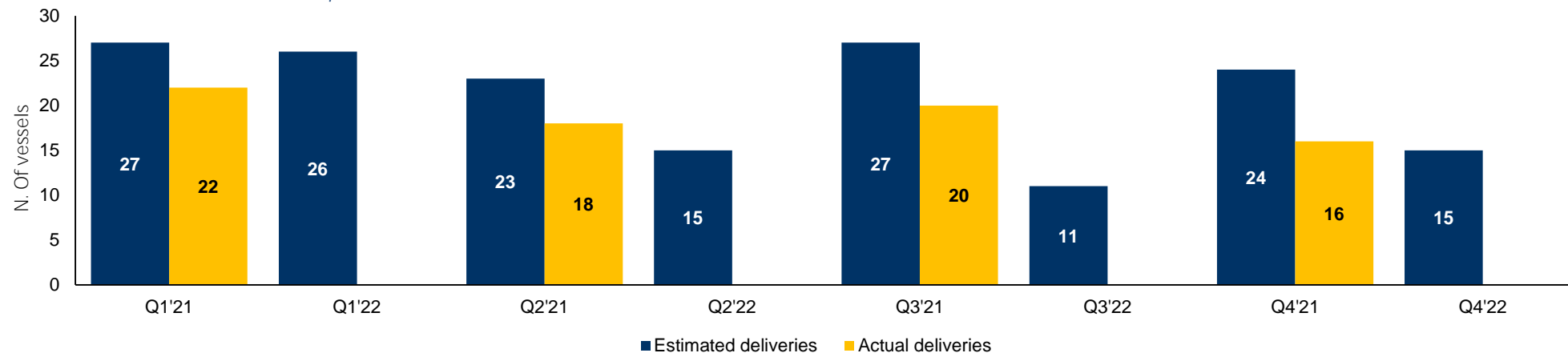
- The proportion of vessels which have more than 15 and 20 years has been rising rapidly and this trend is expected to accelerate over the coming years as many of the vessels that were delivered during the last 2003-2008 super cycle cross these thresholds.

The rapidly ageing fleet, coupled with the many forces spurring demolition, should contribute to very limited fleet growth in the next few years.

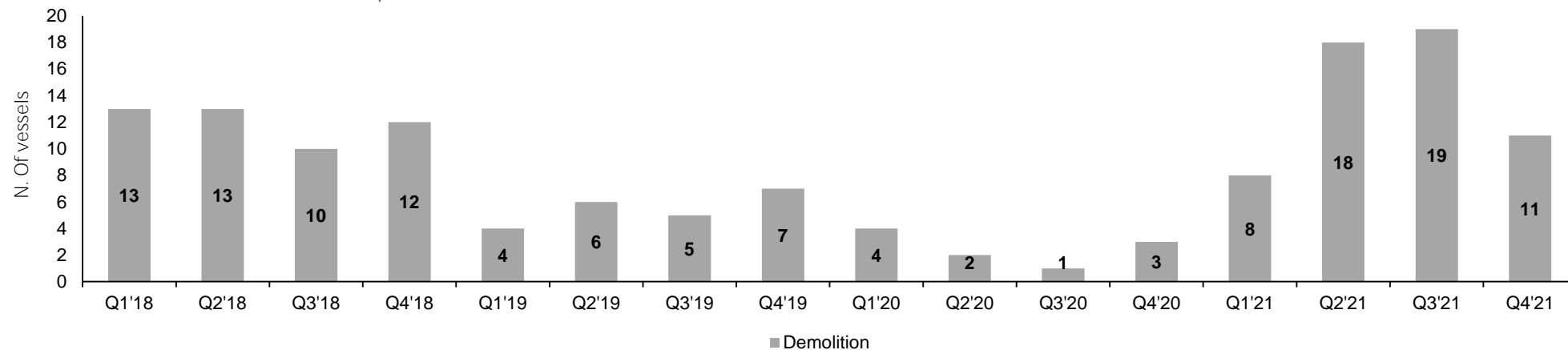


Strong pick-up in demolitions already visible.

MR & LR1 deliveries, 2021¹



MR & LR1 demolitions, 2018-2021¹

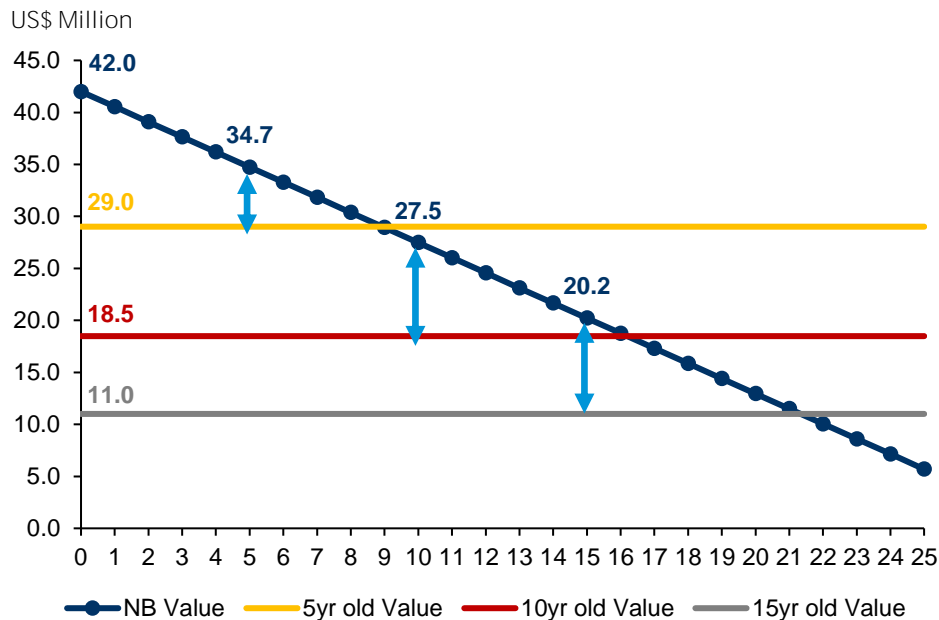


Recycling which was minimal in **FY'20**, since demolition yards were closed most of the time, has been rising rapidly over the last few quarters. If demolitions continue at the same pace as in the last three quarter of '21, an average of 16 MRs and LR1s per quarter, we could see negative fleet growth in the last nine months of this year.



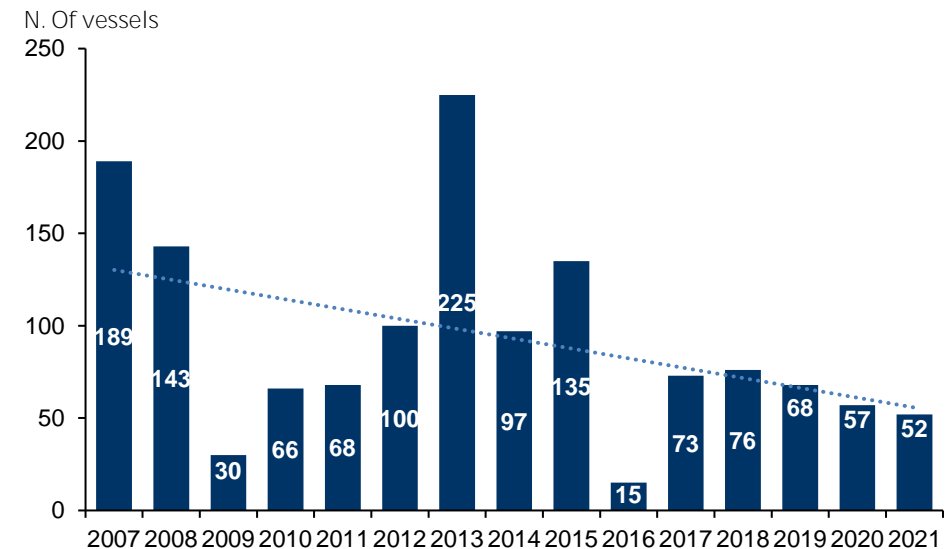
Limited newbuild orders.

MR Newbuilding parity curve vs second-hand values¹



- Shipbuilding capacity has fallen sharply over the last few years, as yards were confronted with a dearth of orders.
- Newbuild costs are rising due to regulations and markedly higher steel prices.
- Second-hand values of even young eco-vessels are trading at a large discount to newbuilding parity.
- Furthermore, uncertainty regarding technological innovation to achieve the ambitious IMO/EU targets for reduction in CO₂ emissions, is reducing newbuilding orders.
- Lower interest in the sector from financial investors (Private Equity), and limited capacity for further investments by industrial players, which have already renewed their fleets and currently have stretched balance sheets, is also **contributing to a drop in new construction contracts. In FY'21 only 52 MRs and LR1s were ordered, the second lowest number in the last 10 years.**
- Yard availability for new deliveries in 2023 is severely constrained, due to a huge surge in container newbuild orders, in some of the same yards that build product tankers.

MR & LR1 orders

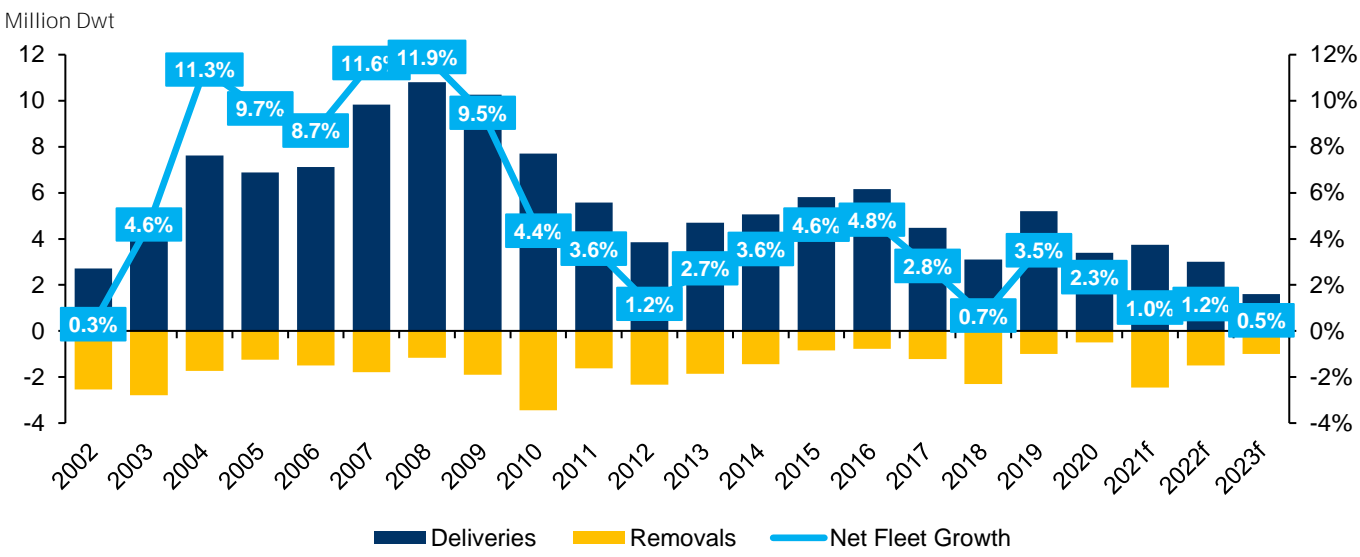


1. Source: Vessel prices from Clarkson Research Services as at Jan'22. Newbuilding prices evolution based on 25 years depreciation, including US\$ 1m first supply and US\$ 5.69m scrap value.

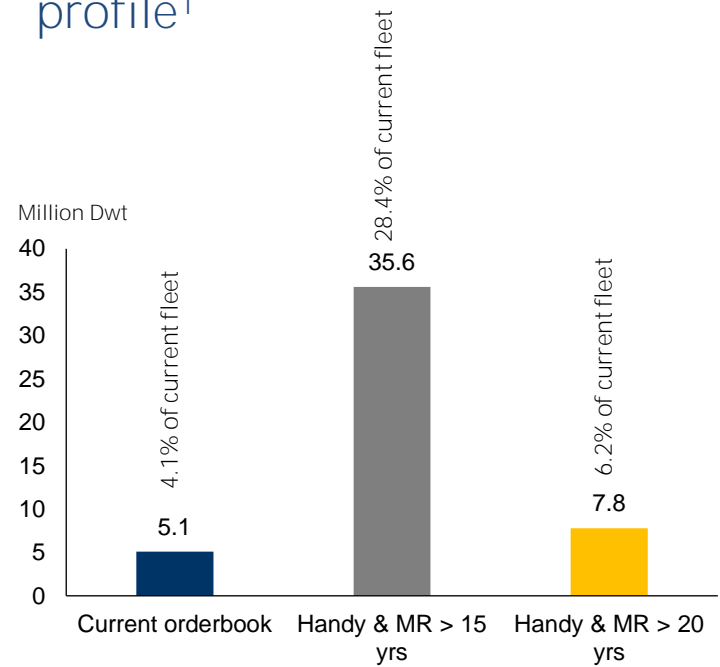


Slowing fleet growth.

MR & LR1 deliveries and scrapping (m dwt) (lhs), and net fleet growth (%)¹ (rhs)



Current MR & LR1 fleet age profile¹



Scheduled deliveries are slowing, and the world fleet is aging. Even with limited scrapping, fleet growth is expected to be of only 1.2% in 2022 and 0.5% in 2023.

1. Source: Clarkson Research Services as at Jan'22 and Clarksons Oil & Tanker Trades Outlook – Jan'22

Why invest in DIS

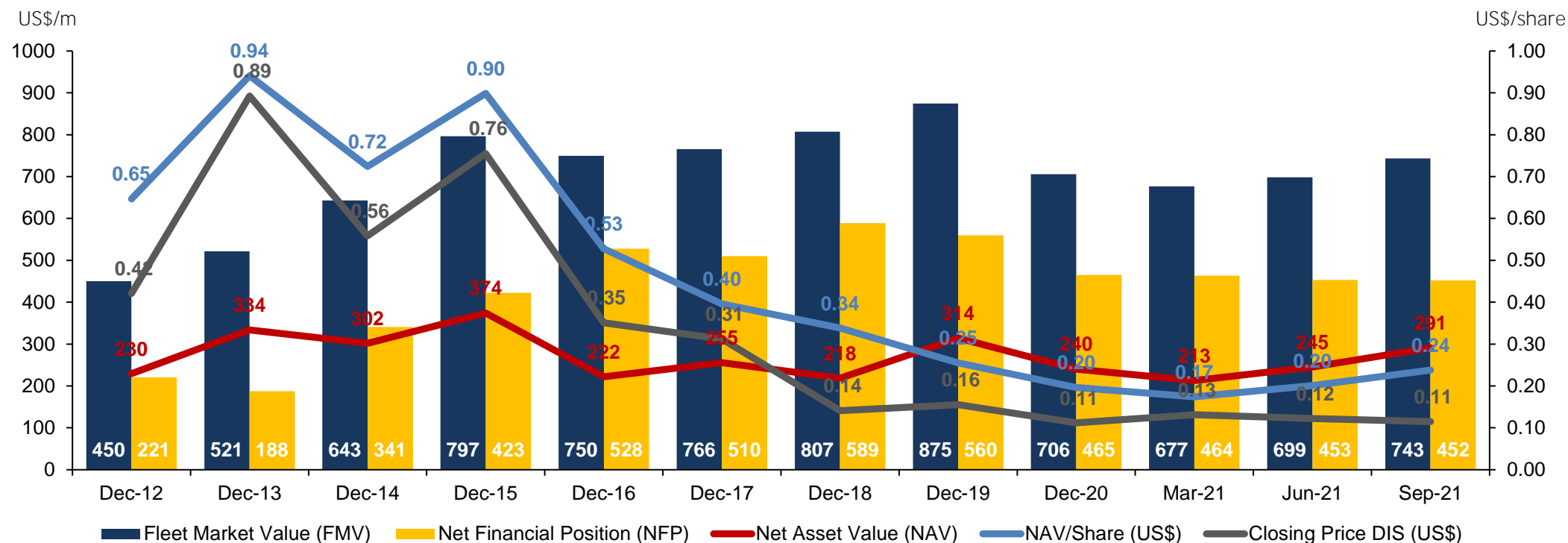


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Historical NAV evolution.

DIS' Historical NAV evolution¹



	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21
Discount to NAV (End of Period)	35%	5%	23%	16%	34%	20%	58%	39%	43%	25%	39%	52%

As at 30 September 2021, DIS' NAV¹ was estimated at US\$ 290.95m, its fleet market value at US\$ 743.3m², and its closing stock price was 52% below its NAV/share.

1. DIS' owned and bareboat fleet market value according to a primary broker, /less Net Debt, excluding the impact of IFRS 16. It includes the value of the leased assets for which DIS has a purchase obligation, less the discounted value of the financial payments on such leases.
 2. Fleet valued as at September 30, 2021.





Why invest in DIS today.

- Young-fleet, most of which acquired at historically attractive prices and at top-tier yards. Furthermore, vessels are mostly eco-design (78% of owned and bareboat ships) and IMO classed (74% of owned and bareboat ships).
- First-class in-house technical management provides DIS access to long-term charters with demanding oil majors and allows it to anticipate and benefit from regulatory changes.
- Invested mostly in the MR1 and MR2, and more recently in the LR1, segments – these vessels are the workhorses of the industry, since they are the most flexible commercially and also the most liquid on the S&P market.
- Prudent commercial strategy, always aiming to maintain between 40% and 60% of the fleet covered through long-term fixed-rate contracts over the following 12 months.
- International reach with chartering offices in 4 countries and 3 continents (Stamford, London, Singapore, and Dublin), allowing DIS to maintain close relationships with clients and brokers, increasing employment opportunities for vessels.
- Strong relationships with debt capital providers, including with the top European shipping banks and Japanese leasing investors.
- Attractive valuation of DIS in absolute terms – NAV discount of 52% as at the end of September 2021 – and relative to peers.
- The market has almost fully absorbed the excess inventories built-up during the spring of 2020; as oil demand and supply recover, returning to pre-COVID 19 levels, the sector should benefit from very attractive market fundamentals, driven also by a historically low orderbook.



DIS' ESG



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DIS' CORE VALUES.



Long term vision

Guided by the values of family tradition, we build our success on long term planning and turning our promises into actions.



Reliability

We strive to maintain a positive relationship, an open dialogue and a transparent way of doing business with all our stakeholders. Our ethical values are essential to the running of our business and an inspiring principle in the behaviour of our resources.



Passion and commitment

We are passionate about shipping and the people who make up the company. Success is achieved through encouraging involvement and commitment.



Teambuilding and multiculturalism

As a global operator, at all levels of the organisation, we embrace the spirit of teamwork and multicultural integration, both in our offices and on board our vessels.



Focus on the environment and safety

We do not compromise when it comes to environmental concerns. Care and attention, prudence and respect for the environment are qualities imbedded in our daily operation. We aspire to prevent any human injury, to avoid damage to the environment and we pursue a policy of zero incidents and zero spills at sea.



Professional excellence

We reach excellence by encouraging our employees to be responsible, flexible and professional. For that reason we prioritise the importance of developing their skills along professional growth.



Social responsibility

Our strong sense of social responsibility towards cultural, environmental and solidarity-related issues is an added value for our business and is valued highly by our stakeholders.



Identification

Our daily work and our success are characterised by a strong sense of belonging between the company and its staff.





DIS' ESG at a glance.

DIS' Key facts and figures:	DIS Figures	Industry Average
✓ IMO Classed Fleet ¹ (%)	77.5%	39.0%
✓ Owned and bareboat fleet Age ^{1,3} (Years)	6.9	11.8
✓ Owned and bareboat Eco Fleet ^{1,3} (%)	75%	25.7%
✓ Vetting observations (SIRE) per inspection ^{2,4}	1.66	2.33
✓ Port state control (PSC) deficiencies per inspection (YTD) ^{2,5,6}	0.23	1.55

DIS' Key facts and figures:	DIS Figures
✓ Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF YTD) ^{2,7}	0
✓ Percentage of female colleagues onshore ²	43.5%
✓ Oil spills ²	0
✓ Accidents ²	0
✓ Injuries ²	0
✓ AER (g CO2/dwt tonne*miles) ²	6.44



1. As at 31 December 2020.
2. Average for FY'20.
3. Industry average from Clarksons and based on MRs, LR1s
4. SIRE - The industry agreed Oil Companies' International Marine Forum (OCIMF) Ship Inspection Report Programme (SIRE) inspection format is used as the main ship inspection tool
5. PSC - A general inspection of several areas on board to verify that the overall condition of the ship complies with that required by the various Conventions
6. Industry average for FY 2019 since figures for FY 2020 still aren't available.
7. LTIF - Lost Time Injury Frequency measuring the number of lost time injuries occurring in a workplace per 1 million hours worked.





DIS' ESG – Environment and Safety

DIS seeks to be an industry leader on environmental and safety issues:

- Among the first fleets worldwide compliant with Monitoring Reporting and Verification criteria for CO2 emissions.
- Since 2011 DIS has a fleet performance monitoring department to optimize vessel efficiency.
- Health and safety goal reached on board: 0 injuries in 2020.
- Environmental goal reached: 0 accidents and spills in 2020.
- Digitalization of onboard record books.
- Implementation of condition based maintenance, enabling it to achieve the highest level required by the TMSA 3.
- Environmental certification ISO 14001.
- Energy efficiency certification ISO 50001.
- Safety certification OHSAS 18001.
- Quality

Member of CISQ Federation



- First in Italy to obtain the prestigious RINA Best 4 Plus: compliance certification for main maritime standards in force.
- Selection of suppliers according to quality and environmental certifications.
- Approved by the main oil-majors for long-term period contracts, of up to 5 years.
- Participation with leading roles in international organizations, such as INTERTANKO.
- US\$ 755 million invested between 2012 and 2019 in 22 newbuilding Eco product tanker vessels (10 MRs, 6 Handys, 6 LR1s) all delivered between Q1'14 and Q4'19.
- 75% of **DIS'** owned and bareboat fleet is '**ECO**' (industry average: 25.7%), as at December 31 2020.





DIS' ESG – Environmental KPIs.

	2019	2020	Var % 19-20
C02 emissions, total fleet			
CO2 (tons) Scope 1	607,307	578,619	-4.7%
AER (g CO2/dwt tonne*miles)	6.74	6.44	-4.5%
EEDI/EEI (g Co2/dwt tonne*miles)	4.96	4.96	0.0%
EEOI (g CO2/actual tonne*miles)	16.10	16.18	0.5%
SOx emissions, total fleet			
SOx (tons)	10,860	1,863	-82.9%
SOx x nautical Miles (t SOx/miles)	0.0059	0.0010	-82.8%
SOx x transport Unit (t SOx/t)	0.0007	0.0001	-82.8%
NOx emissions, total fleet			
NOx (tons)	11,058	10,525	-4.8%
NOx x nautical Miles (t NOx/miles)	0.0060	0.0057	-4.6%
NOx x transport Unit (t NOx/t)	0.0008	0.0007	-4.7%
Energy consumption, total fleet			
High Sulphur Heavy fuel Oil (tons)	159,380	5,273	-96.7%
Very Low Sulphur heavy fuel oil (tons)		139,833	
Marine gas oil (tons)	34,622	39,538	14.2%
Total energy consumption (TJ) ¹	7,933	7,635	-3.8%
% of fleet with installed water ballast treatment system	61.6%	85.3%	

DIS' fleet modernisation and constant focus on efficient fuel management has led to a significant improvement in emissions in 2020 relative to the previous year.

1. The following LCV (Low Calorific Value) (MJ/kg) conversion factors were used: MGO: 42.7 MJ/kg; VLSFO 41.0 MJ/kg; HSFO 40.5 MJ/kg.





DIS' ESG – Corporate Governance

DIS is listed on the most demanding segment of the Milan stock exchange (the Star), and has therefore adopted a first-class corporate governance framework:

- Listed on the Star segment of the Milan Stock Exchange since 2007;
- High standards of corporate governance:
 - Internal committees entirely composed by independent directors with a major influence on the Board of **Directors'** decisions;
 - Supervisory committee;
 - Constantly updated Code of Ethics and Organizational and Control Model;
 - Updated anticorruption policy;
 - Newly released whistleblowing policy;
 - Diversity policy;
 - Internal auditor;
 - Long-term incentive based remuneration scheme.





DIS' ESG – Social responsibility

DIS seeks a diverse and inclusive work environment, where team work is highly valued. The high levels of employee satisfaction result in high retention rates.

- 24 onshore personnel as at 31 December 2020;
- 600 seagoing personnel as at 31 December 2020;
- 74% retention rate for onshore personnel in 2020;
- 91.15% retention rate for seagoing personnel in the period 2018-2020;
- Cultural diversity in workforce with 10 nationalities represented as at the end of 2020;
- Balanced gender mix with women representing 43.5% of our employees;
- 46.9 hours of training onshore and 10,640 hours of training offshore in 2020.





UN's SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

DIS' Sustainability Topics	Sustainable Development Goals	DIS' Sustainability Topics	Sustainable Development Goals	DIS' Sustainability Topics	Sustainable Development Goals
Vessel energy efficiency	 	Integrated management system for ongoing improvement	 	Ship recycling	
Innovation: Fleet efficiency and safety		Occupational health and safety		Stakeholder engagement	 
High quality of services	 	People care	 	Waste reduction and material recycling	
Business ethics	 	Value generated and distributed		Multicultural approach	 
Protection of marine biodiversity		Personnel training and development		Promoting public attention towards social, cultural and environmental topics	 
Atmospheric emissions and climate change	 	Sustainable supply chain		Consumption of water and energy in offices	 








SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Our approach to sustainability starts with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. By aligning with these goals DIS has joined the movement towards a more peaceful and prosperous planet.











UN's SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

DIS' Sustainability Topics	Sustainable Development Goals	Activity performed by DIS
Vessel energy efficiency	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of the fleet with “Eco” vessels, in line with IMO directives, thanks to the implementation of innovative technologies.
Innovation: Fleet efficiency and safety		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects aimed at improving vessel performance from an environmental viewpoint and in terms of onboard safety and efficiency.
High quality of services	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest attention to the service offered, through qualified and updated staff, appropriate equipment, on-board inspections, process control and effective internal communications; Customer engagement through: direct communications, complaints and reports, internal ship reports and feedback on service quality.
Business ethics	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with laws and regulations; Honesty, fairness and transparency in everyday actions, avoiding situations of conflict of interest and unfairness towards competitors; Respect for personal data and confidential information; Respect for the dignity of individuals; Respect for the environment and the community.
Protection of marine biodiversity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum impact of activities on environmental integrity at all times and in all places; Ongoing prevention of every possible form of pollution, with a zero pollution goal.
Atmospheric emissions and climate change	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities to raise awareness on climate change issues in personnel and the community; Implementation of activities seeking to reduce damages to individuals caused by water and air pollution.





UN's SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

DIS' Sustainability Topics	Sustainable Development Goals	Activity performed by DIS
Integrated management system for ongoing improvement	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent statement of policies governing operations on board managed ships - in order to ensure safety and efficiency - and of the methods to respond to unscheduled events; • Identification of a basic reference for all the management documents needed for checking the Group's daily activities.
Occupational health and safety		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the health and well-being of employees by reducing occupational risks from exposure to hazards; • Preventing hazardous actions, injuries, illnesses, accidents to personnel, material and environmental damage; • Improving the safety of all employees by developing first of all an internal culture of safety.
People care	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of adequate remuneration and economic benefits for personnel, also to ensure adequate social protection.
Personnel training and development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate training for all personnel, allowing them to carry out their job better and increase their skills and abilities, without distinction of sex or ethnicity.
Sustainable supply chain		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate supplier assessment and selection, also based on energy performance and including possible performance of inspections and controls; • Collection of full and clear details on purchase orders and on responsibilities.



UN's SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

DIS' Sustainability Topics	Sustainable Development Goals	Activity performed by DIS
Ship recycling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of hazardous material inventories on all new buildings and on the existing fleet.
Stakeholder engagement	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder mapping and detection of needs and expectations of each category and of related actions.
Waste reduction and material recycling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic-free project in the Group's offices; Separate waste collection in all d'Amico offices.
Multicultural approach	   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural integration in DIS' offices and onboard all ships.
Promoting public attention towards social, cultural and environmental topics	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training activities in support of solidarity initiatives and cultural initiatives.
Consumption of water and energy in offices	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing travel between offices and increasing use of video conference and conference call systems.



Appendix

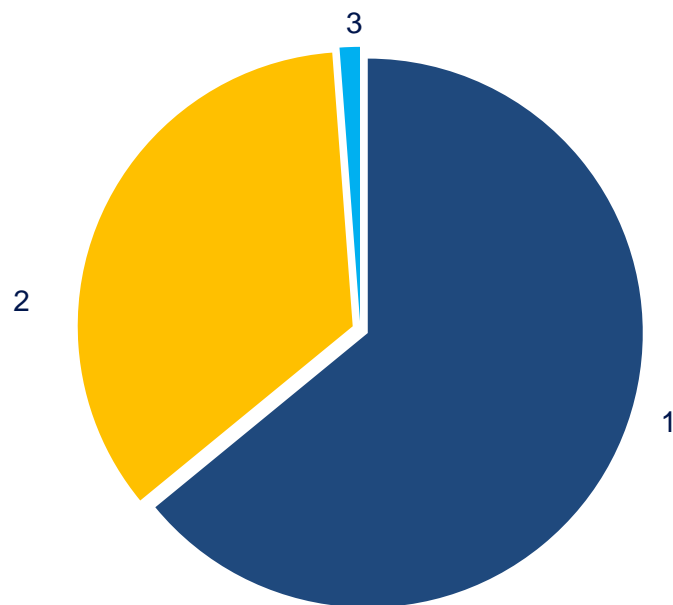


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DIS' Shareholdings Structure.

Key Information on DIS' shares



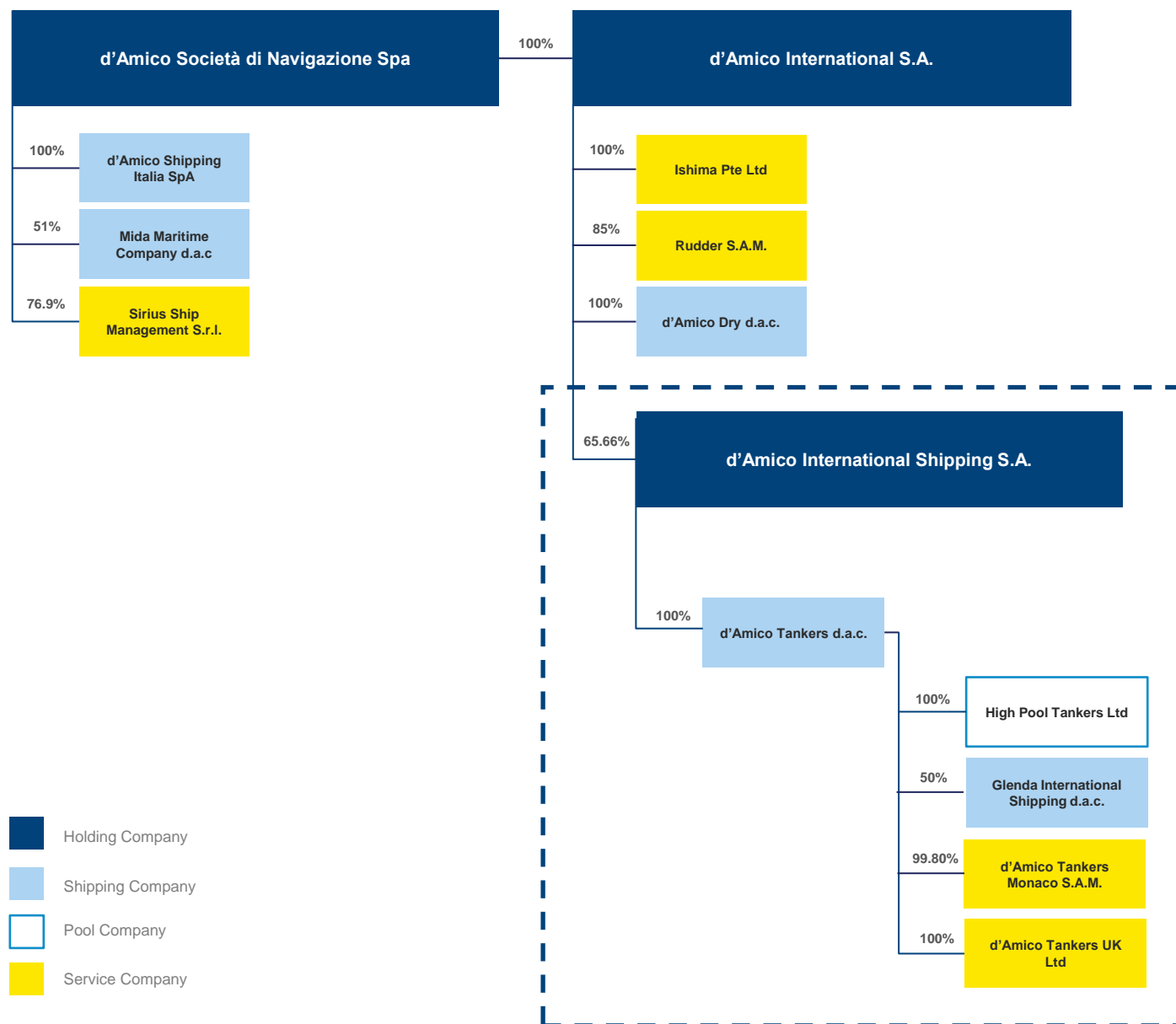
d'Amico International SA	65.65%
Others	32.87%
d'Amico International Shipping SA	1.48%
	100.00%

Listing market	Borsa Italiana, STAR
No. of shares	1.241.055.569
Market capitalisation ¹	€114.5 million
Shares repurchased / % of share capital	18,326,911/1.48%

1. Based on DIS' share closing price on January 14th 2022 of Eur 0.0936



d'Amico Group Structure.



DIS benefits from the support of d'Amico Società di Navigazione S.p.A.





IMO (MEPC 76): CII and EEXI.

In June 2021, IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 76) adopted amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex VI that will require ships to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These amendments combine technical and operational approaches to improve the energy efficiency of ships and are in line with the ambition of the Initial IMO GHG Strategy, which aims to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping by 40% by 2030, compared to 2008.

The new measures will require all ships to calculate their Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) following technical means to improve their energy efficiency and to establish their annual operational carbon intensity indicator (CII) and CII rating. Carbon intensity links the GHG emissions to the vessel deadweight over distance travelled. These amendments are expected to enter into force on 1 November 2022, with the requirements for EEXI and CII certification coming into effect from 1 January 2023. A review clause requires the IMO to review the effectiveness of the implementation of the CII and EEXI requirements, by Jan 1 '26 at the latest, and, if necessary, develop and adopt further amendments.

- Attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) indicates the energy efficiency of the ship compared to a baseline. Ships are required to meet a specific required EEXI, which is based on a required reduction factor (expressed as a percentage relative to the EEDI baseline). EEXI will be applicable from the first annual, intermediate or renewal IAPP survey after Jan 1 '23. Ships which do not have (PRE-EEDI) or have an insufficient attained EEDI to respect the new limits (20% compared with the baseline), will have to derate engines or improve their efficiency.
- Annual operational carbon intensity indicator (CII) and CII rating. The CII determines the annual reduction factor needed to ensure continuous improvement of the ship's operational carbon intensity within a specific rating level. The actual annual operational CII achieved would be required to be documented and verified against the required annual operational CII. The rating would be given on a scale - operational carbon intensity rating A, B, C, D or E - indicating a major superior, minor superior, moderate, minor inferior, or inferior performance level. The performance level would be recorded in the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP). A ship rated D or E for three consecutive years, would have to submit a corrective action plan, to show how the required index (C or above) would be achieved. Administrations, port authorities and other stakeholders as appropriate, are encouraged to provide incentives to ships rated as A or B. In order to reduce CII of international shipping by 40% by 2030, compared to 2008, the IMO has set the following reduction path for the entire world fleet up to 2026: 5% by 2023, 7% by 2024, 9% by 2025 and 11% by 2026.





EU Emission Trading System (ETS) and Fuel EU.

The European Commission has recently published a set of legislative proposals to enable the EU to attain its 2030 target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared with 1990 levels. In particular, the EU Commission proposed to include shipping in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), the EU carbon market, and to impose greenhouse gas intensity requirements on shipping fuels, through the Fuel EU Maritime.

- The EU ETS works as a cap-and-trade scheme, in which companies buy emissions allowances, where one allowance equals 1 tonne of emitted CO₂. After the end of the year, companies need to surrender enough allowances to cover their **ships'** emissions for that year. If they have more allowances than they need, they can sell them to other companies which require them or can keep them for next year. The EU Commission objective is to include shipping in the ETS starting from 2023, with a gradual introduction. In fact, an owner would have to pay only for 20% of a **ship's** emissions in 2023, 45% in 2024, 70% in 2025 and 100% from 2026. Such measures will target all vessels above 5000 gt, of any flag and for all voyages starting/ending in a European port, between two European ports and during port waiting time. Only 50% of CO₂ emissions of voyages from/to Europe will be considered. Each shipping company will be assigned to a specific EU member state authority that will oversee their compliance. If a company does not surrender the right amount of allowances by April 30 of the following year, it will pay an extra €100 fine per tonne of CO₂ equivalent it did not have allowances for. Companies that have not complied for two consecutive years could be denied entry to EU ports.
- Fuel EU will come into effect in 2025, with the goal of improving the GHG intensity of the marine fuels, promoting the use of natural, biofuel or low-carbon/emission fuels. The requirements would consider the GHG emissions a fuel generates throughout its lifecycle, from its production to its final consumption by the ship, not just its use by the ship. A baseline will be established, with an improvement relative to that baseline of 2% in 2025, which grow gradually every 5 years to reach 75% in 2050. The proposal also allows owners of different ships to pool vessels together to help each other with compliance (if one ship is over-compliant with the requirements of the previous year, while another is not, the first can transfer its excess credits to the second). Companies that are not compliant with the rules by May 1 of the following year will have to pay a penalty and the money would go into a green fuel fund.



Financial results. Consolidated Income Statement

Q3 2021	Q3 2020	US\$ Thousand	9 MONTHS 2021	9 MONTHS 2020
59,298	64,337	Revenue	181,335	249,679
(17,192)	(10,255)	Voyage costs	(50,338)	(45,523)
42,106	54,082	Time charter equivalent earnings*	130,997	204,156
(895)	(877)	Time charter hire costs	(2,515)	(12,132)
(22,564)	(25,618)	Other direct operating costs	(68,755)	(78,635)
(3,238)	(3,069)	General and administrative costs	(10,228)	(9,252)
(538)	(583)	Result on disposal of fixed assets	(1,611)	(700)
14,871	23,935	EBITDA*	47,888	103,437
(22,191)	(17,085)	Depreciation and impairment	(54,822)	(57,641)
(7,320)	6,850	EBIT*	(6,934)	45,796
1,117	182	Net financial income	2,136	250
(7,552)	(8,676)	Net financial (charges)	(23,975)	(30,367)
-	(70)	Losses on disposal of investments	-	(70)
(13,755)	(1,714)	Profit / (loss) before tax	(28,773)	15,609
4	(19)	Income taxes	(157)	(203)
(13,751)	(1,733)	Net profit / (loss)	(28,930)	15,406
<i>The net result is attributable to the equity holders of the Company</i>				
(0.011)	(0.001)	Earnings /(loss) per share in US\$ ⁽¹⁾	(0.024)	0.013

1. Basic earnings per share (e.p.s.) was calculated on an average number of outstanding shares equal to 1,222,854,116 in the first nine months of 2021 (1,230,890,447 shares in the first nine months of 2020) and on an average of 1,222,726,438 outstanding shares in the third quarter of 2021 (Q3, 2020: 1,230,890,447 outstanding shares). In Q3/nine months of 2021 and Q3/nine months 2020 diluted e.p.s. was equal to basic e.p.s.





Financial results. Consolidated Balance Sheet

<i>US\$ Thousand</i>	As at 30 September 2021	As at 31 December 2020
ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use assets	847,022	901,765
Investments in jointly controlled entities	-	4,312
Other non-current financial assets	10,346	12,110
Total non-current assets	857,368	918,187
Inventories	10,477	8,885
Receivables and other current assets	33,048	38,722
Other current financial assets	3,261	4,725
Cash and cash equivalents	42,045	62,071
Current assets, excluding assets held for sale	88,831	114,403
Assets held for sale	10,486	-
Total current assets	99,317	114,403
TOTAL ASSETS	956,685	1,032,590
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share capital	62,053	62,053
Accumulated losses	(72,237)	(43,307)
Share Premium	368,822	368,853
Other reserves	(19,724)	(21,865)
Total shareholders' equity	338,914	365,734
Banks and other lenders	212,017	263,089
Non-current lease liabilities	246,779	269,941
Other non-current financial liabilities	2,950	6,352
Total non-current liabilities	461,746	539,382
Banks and other lenders	87,388	46,523
Current lease liabilities	36,511	43,411
Payables and other current liabilities	22,867	26,367
Other current financial liabilities	6,307	11,133
Current tax payable	66	40
Current liabilities, excluding banks associated to assets held-for-sale	153,139	127,474
Banks associated to assets held-for-sale	2,886	-
Total current liabilities	156,025	127,474
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	956,685	1,032,590





Financial results. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Q3 2021	Q3 2020	US\$ Thousand	9 MONTHS 2021	9 MONTHS 2020
(13,751)	(1,732)	Profit (loss) for the period	(28,930)	15,406
16,428	16,805	Depreciation and amortisation	49,059	51,354
5,763	2,300	Impairment	5,763	6,286
(4)	19	Current and deferred income tax	157	203
4,185	4,930	Net finance lease cost	13,101	15,072
2,250	3,564	Other Financial charges (income)	8,738	15,045
538	583	Result on disposal of fixed assets	1,611	(700)
-	70	Balance on disposal of investments	2	70
(71)	322	Other non-cash changes	(76)	(65)
15,338	24,839	Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	49,425	104,071
267	708	Movement in inventories	(1,591)	2,483
(1,813)	(381)	Movement in amounts receivable	2,485	1,667
(1,131)	(6,217)	Movement in amounts payable	(3,628)	(11,238)
(41)	(43)	Taxes (paid) received	(184)	(506)
(4,183)	(4,935)	Net cash payments for the interest portion of IFRS16 related leases	(13,100)	(15,072)
(2,599)	(2,534)	Net interest paid	(9,036)	(10,906)
5,838	11,437	Net cash flow from operating activities	24,371	70,499
(970)	(2,090)	Acquisition of fixed assets	(5,154)	(9,118)
-	12,507	Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	-	30,692
-	-	Deferred cash-in from the sale of fixed assets	3,200	-
-	19	Movement in financing to equity accounted investee	-	510
(970)	10,436	Net cash flow from investing activities	(1,954)	22,084
-*	5	Share capital increase	-*	5
(17)	73	Other changes in shareholder's equity	(31)	(354)
-	-	Purchase of treasury shares	(336)	-
-	-	Shareholders' financing	-	(5,000)
658	1,426	Movement in other financial receivables	1,769	2,256
-	-	Net movement in other financial payable	-	(2,700)
(6,996)	(17,627)	Bank loan repayments	(22,956)	(46,618)
-	9,956	Bank loan drawdowns	13,756	9,956
(8,717)	(9,053)	Repayments for the principal portion of the lease liability	(35,509)	(28,002)
(15,072)	(15,220)	Net cash flow from financing activities	(43,307)	(70,457)
(10,204)	6,653	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(20,890)	22,126
34,608	32,990	Cash and cash equivalents net of bank overdrafts at the beginning of the period	45,294	17,517
24,404	39,643	Cash and cash equivalents net of bank overdrafts at the end of the period	24,404	39,643
42,045	59,339	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	42,045	59,339
(17,641)	(19,696)	Bank overdrafts at the end of the period	(17,641)	(19,696)





DIS'CURRENT FLEET OVERVIEW. LR1 & MR Fleet

Owned - LR1	Tonnage (dwt)	Year Built	Builder, Country	Interest ¹	IMO Classified
Cielo di Londra	75,000	2019	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	-
Cielo di Cagliari	75,000	2018	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	-
Cielo Rosso	75,000	2018	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	-
Cielo di Rotterdam	75,000	2018	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	-
Cielo Bianco	75,000	2017	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	-
Bare-Boat – LR1	Tonnage (dwt)	Year Built	Builder, Country	Interest ¹	IMO Classified
Cielo di Houston	75,000	2019	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	-
Owned - MR	Tonnage (dwt)	Year Built	Builder, Country	Interest ¹	IMO Classified
High Challenge	50,000	2017	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Wind	50,000	2016	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Tide	51,768	2012	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Seas	51,678	2012	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
GLEND A Melissa ²	47,203	2011	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
GLEND A Meryl ³	47,251	2011	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	50%	IMO II/IMO III
GLEND A Melody ²	47,238	2011	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
GLEND A Melanie ³	47,162	2010	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	50%	IMO II/IMO III
High Valor	46,975	2005	STX, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Priority	46,847	2005	Nakai Zosen, Japan	100%	-
Bare-Boat with purchase option/obligation	Tonnage (dwt)	Year Built	Builder, Country	Interest ¹	IMO Classified
High Trust	49,990	2016	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Trader	49,990	2015	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Loyalty	49,990	2015	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Freedom	49,990	2014	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Discovery	50,036	2014	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Voyager	45,999	2014	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Fidelity	49,990	2014	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III

1. DIS' economic interest

2. Vessel owned by GLEND A International Shipping d.a.c. In which DIS has 50% interest and Time Chartered to d'Amico Tankers d.a.c.

3. Vessel owned by GLEND A International Shipping d.a.c. In which DIS has 50% interest





DIS'CURRENT FLEET OVERVIEW. MR Fleet

TC - IN Long Term with purchase option	Tonnage (dwt)	Year Built	Builder, Country	Interest ¹	IMO Classified
High Leader	50,000	2018	Japan Marine United Co., Japan	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Navigator	50,000	2018	Japan Marine United Co., Japan	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Explorer	50,000	2018	Onomichi, Japan	100%	IMO II/IMO III
High Adventurer	50,000	2017	Onomichi, Japan	100%	IMO II/IMO III
Crimson Pearl	50,000	2017	Minaminippon Shipbuilding, Japan	100%	IMO II/IMO III
Crimson Jade	50,000	2017	Minaminippon Shipbuilding, Japan	100%	IMO II/IMO III
TC - IN Long Term without purchase option					
Green Planet	50,843	2014	Daesun Shipbuilding, South Korea	100%	IMO II/III
High Prosperity	48,711	2006	Imabari, Japan	100%	-
High SD Yihe ²	48,700	2005	Imabari, Japan	100%	-

1. DIS' economic interest

2. Former High Presence sold by d'Amico Tankers in Feb'18 and taken back in time-charter for 6 years





DIS'CURRENT FLEET OVERVIEW. Handy Fleet

Owned	Tonnage (dwt)	Year Built	Builder, Country	Interest ¹	IMO Classified
Cielo di Salerno	39,043	2016	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III
Cielo di Hanoi	39,043	2016	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III
Cielo di Capri	39,043	2016	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III
Cielo di Ulsan	39,060	2015	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea (Vinashin)	100%	IMO II/IMO III
Cielo di New York	39,990	2014	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III
Cielo di Gaeta	39,990	2014	Hyundai MIPO, South Korea	100%	IMO II/IMO III

1. DIS' economic interest



Thank you!



d'Amico
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