Golden Ocean Results Q12023

May 16th, 2023



Forward-looking statements

Matters discussed in this presentation may constitute forward-looking statements. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, or the PSLRA, provides safe harbor protections for forward-looking statements in order to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their business. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical facts.

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In addition to these important factors and matters discussed elsewhere herein, important factors that, in the Company's view, could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements, include among other things: the Company's future operating or financial results; the Company's continued borrowing availability under its debt agreements and compliance with the covenants contained therein; the Company's ability to procure or have access to financing, the Company's liquidity and the adequacy of cash flows for the Company's operations; the Company's ability to successfully employ its existing and newbuilding dry bulk vessels and replace its operating leases on favorable terms, or at all; changes in the Company's operating expenses and voyage costs, including bunker prices, fuel prices, dry docking, crewing and insurance costs; the Company's ability to fund future capital expenditures and investments in the construction,



acquisition and refurbishment of the Company's vessels; planned, pending or recent acquisitions, business strategy and expected capital spending or operating expenses, including drydocking, surveys, upgrades and insurance costs; risks associated with vessel construction; the Company's expectations regarding the availability of vessel acquisitions and its ability to complete acquisition transactions planned; delays or defaults in the construction of our newbuildings that could increase our expenses and diminish our net income and cash flows; vessel breakdowns and instances of off-hire; potential differences in interest by or among certain members of the Company's board of directors, executive officers, senior management and shareholders; potential liability from pending or future litigation; potential exposure or loss from investment in derivative instruments; general dry bulk shipping market trends, including fluctuations in charter hire rates and vessel values; changes in supply and demand in the dry bulk shipping industry, including the market for the Company's vessels and the number of newbuildings under construction; the strength of world economies; stability of Europe and the Euro; central bank policies intended to combat overall inflation and the rising interest rates and foreign exchange rates; changes in seaborne and other transportation; changes in governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities; general domestic and international political conditions; potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents, climate-related, damage to storage or receiving facilities, political instability, terrorist attacks, piracy, international sanctions or international hostilities, including the ongoing aggression between Russia and Ukraine; the length and severity of epidemics and pandemics, including COVID-19 and its impact on the demand for seaborne transportation in the dry bulk sector; impacts of supply chain disruptions that began during the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting inflationary environment; the impact of increasing scrutiny and changing expectations from investors, lenders, charterers and other market participants with respect to our Environmental, Social and Governance practices; new environmental regulations and restrictions, whether at a global level stipulated by the International Maritime Organization, and/or regional/national imposed by regional authorities such as the European Union or individual countries; and other important factors described from time to time in the reports filed by the Company with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Company's most recently filed Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company cautions readers of this presentation not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, the Company undertakes no obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of the Company's future performance, and actual results and future developments may vary materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

• Company and financial update

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Highlights

- Adjusted **EBITDA** in the first quarter of 2023 was **\$54.7 million** compared with \$112.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2022
- Reports **net loss of \$8.8 million** and loss per share of \$0.04 for the first quarter of 2023 compared with net income of \$68.2 million and earnings per share of \$0.34 for the fourth quarter of 2022
- **Reported TCE rates for Capesize and Panamax** vessels of \$13,620 per day and \$16,630 per day, respectively, in the first quarter of 2023
- Estimated TCE rates, inclusive of charter coverage, are:
 - \$20,010 per day for 74% of Capesize days and \$14,600 per day for 76% of Panamax days for the second quarter of $2023^{(1)}$
 - \$22,300 per day for 26% of Capesize days and \$19,600 per day for 38% of Panamax days for the third quarter of 2023⁽¹⁾
- Took delivery of the first of 10 Kamsarmax newbuildings under construction
- Entered into an agreement to acquire six modern Newcastlemax vessels
- Entered into an agreement to sell two older Capesize vessels, Golden Feng and Golden Shui, to an unrelated third party for an aggregate sale price of \$44.0 million
- Announces a dividend of \$0.10 per share for the first quarter of 2023



Profit and loss

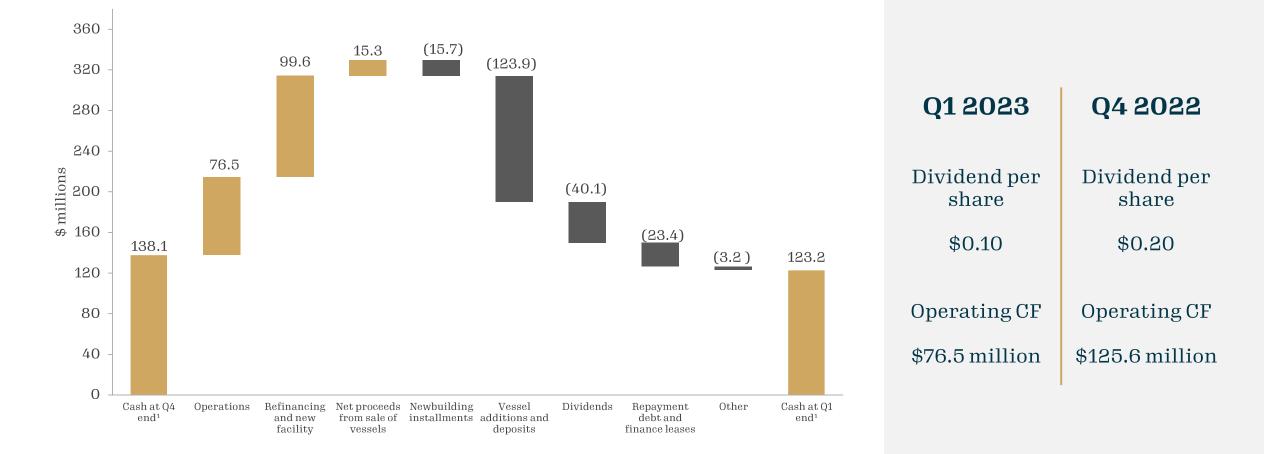
First quarter 2023



			Quarterly		
(in thousands of \$)	Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Variance		
Operating revenues and other operating income/expenses	196,517	249,558	(53,041)		
Voyage expenses	(64,231)	(69,189)	4,958		
Net revenues	132,286	180,369	(48,083)	04.0000	010000
Gain from disposal of vessels	2,583	2,812	(229)	Q1 2023	Q4 2022
Ship operating expenses	(61,630)	(58,100)	(3,530)		
Administrative expenses	(4,162)	(4,965)	803	$TCE rate^{1}$	TCE rate ¹
Charter hire expenses	(16,782)	(12,544)	(4,238)	1011000	101100
Impairment loss on vessels	(11,780)	-	(11,780)	¢14,000	<u> </u>
Depreciation	(31,497)	(32,394)	897	\$14,929	\$20,421
Net operating expenses	(125,851)	(108,003)	(17,848)		
Net operating income	9,018	75,178	(66,160)	Earnings per	Earnings per
Net financial expenses	(20,497)	(17,637)	(2,860)	share	share
Derivatives and other income	2,687	10,946	(8,259)		
Net income (loss) before taxation	(8,792)	68,487	(77,279)	\$(0.04)	\$0.34
Income tax expense	(30)	(279)	249		
Net income (loss)	(8,822)	68,208	(77,030)		
Earnings (loss) per share: basic and diluted	(\$0.04)	\$0.34	(\$0.38)		
Adjusted EBITDA	54,715	112,447	(57,732)		
TCE per day	14,929	20,421	(5,492)		

 $1.\,Full\,fleet\,TCE.\,Time\,charter\,equivalent\,rate, is\,a\,non-GAAP\,measure.\,For\,definition, please\,refer\,to\,Q1\,2023\,Press\,Release$

1. Includes restricted cash



Cash flow First quarter 2023



First quarter 2023



			Quarterly		
(in thousands of \$)	Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Variance		
ASSETS					
Short term					
Cash and cash equivalents (incl. restricted cash)	123,240	138,073	(14,833)		
Other current assets	156,498	161,074	(4,576)	Q1 2023	Q4 2022
Long term					
Vessels and equipment, net (incl. held for sale)	2,736,918	2,678,327	58,591		
Newbuildings	111,096	91,898	19,198	Loan-to-value ¹	Loan-to-value ¹
Leases, right of use assets	94,228	99,235	(5,007)	Hoan to value	Hoan to value
Other long-term assets	92,561	88,684	3,877		
Total assets	3,314,541	3,257,291	57,250	44.5 %	44.5 %
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Short term					
Current portion of long-term debt	97,402	92,865	4,537	Liquidity ²	Liquidity ²
Current portion of finance lease obligations	18,720	18,387	333	liquidity	Liquidity
Current portion of operating lease obligations	5,646	5,546	100		+
Other current liabilities	123,067	94,830	28,237	\$218 million	\$235 million
	10,007	04,000	0,007		
Long term					
Long-term debt	1,104,316	1,027,991	76,325		
Non-current portion of finance lease obligations	82,681	87,588	(4,907)		
Non-current portion of operating lease obligations	11,576	13,051	(1,475)		
Other long-term liabilities	3,389	-	3,389		
Equity	1,867,744	1,917,033	(49,289)		
Total liabilities and equity	3,314,541	3,257,291	57,250		

1. Based on valuations from broker and debt on bank and lease financings, excluding SFL leases. 2. Includes undrawn available revolving credit facilities

• Market review and outlook

Sector and a local sector



Recent market developments

Dry bulk trade has gradually increased following seasonal lows as China eased its "Zero-COVID" policy. Energy security concerns continued to drive coal volumes

Capesize and Panamax rates

Q32022 Q42022 Q12023 Q22022 • New trade routes emerge as a result of Steel production down globally due to Weaker seasonal demand, particularly Continued easing of port congestion the war in Ukraine led to decreased fleet utilization broader slowdown, high energy prices for construction-related materials in and accelerating inflation the north hemisphere, reduced Sailing speeds trend down as a result Decreased global trade in certain commodity flows early in the year 35,000 Impact of economic slowdown blunted of higher fuel prices commodities, including agribulks and construction-related materials by positive impact of coal trade Rates gradually increased following • China "COVID zero" policy and the easing of China's "Zero-COVID" China eliminated its "Zero-COVID" weakness of real estate sector impacts Coal volumes traveling longer 30.000 policy iron ore demand distance as a result of EU ban on policy in November; rebound in Russian imports and global focus on demand expected to be felt in 2023 Coal demand soared YoY due to Port congestion easing energy security ongoing war in Ukraine and concerns Continued trend of reduced sailing 25,000 around energy security speeds, which may be amplified by new regulations 20,000 15,000 10,000 5.000 Mar-22 Apr-22 May-22 Jun-22 Jul-22 Aug-22 Sep-22 Oct-22 Nov-22 Dec-22 Feb-23 Mar-23 Jan-23 - Weekly Capesize Rates





GDP growth continue to support dry bulk demand

Macroeconomic conditions are expected to improve as we move through the year, and GDP growth is forecasted to remain supportive of demand for dry bulk commodities





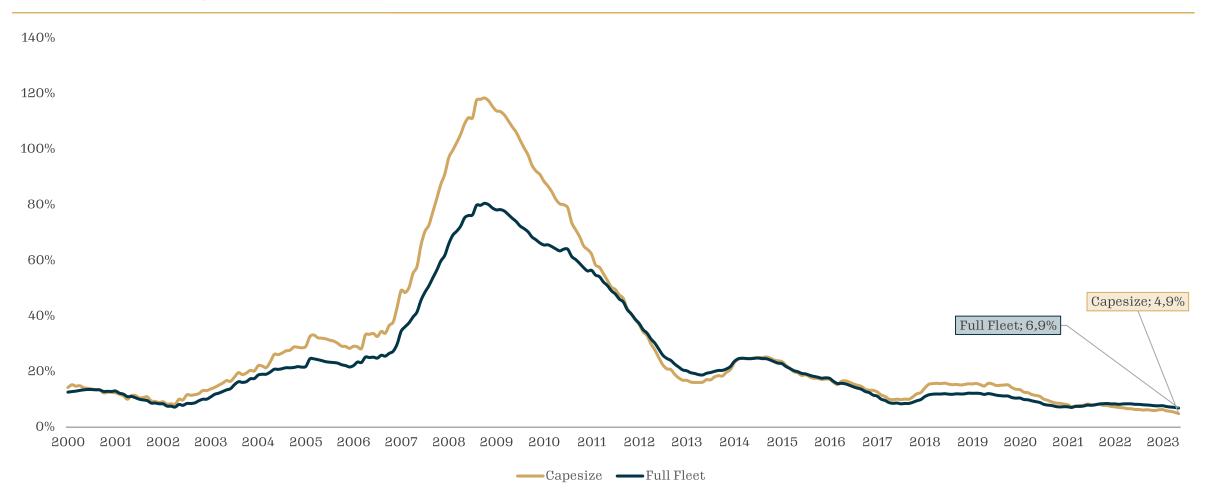
Highly positive supply dynamics - orderbook 30-year low



The orderbook is highly visible, and fleet growth is set to decline significantly over the next two years. Capesize orderbook is beneath replacement levels

GOLDEN OCEAN

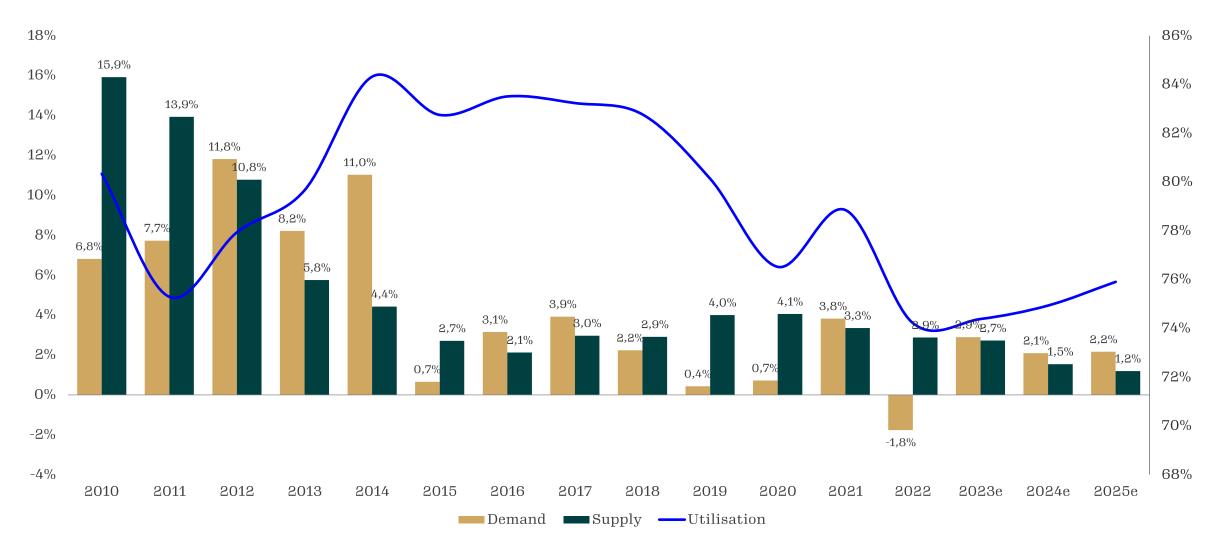
Orderbook as % of global fleet



Healthy long term fundamentals

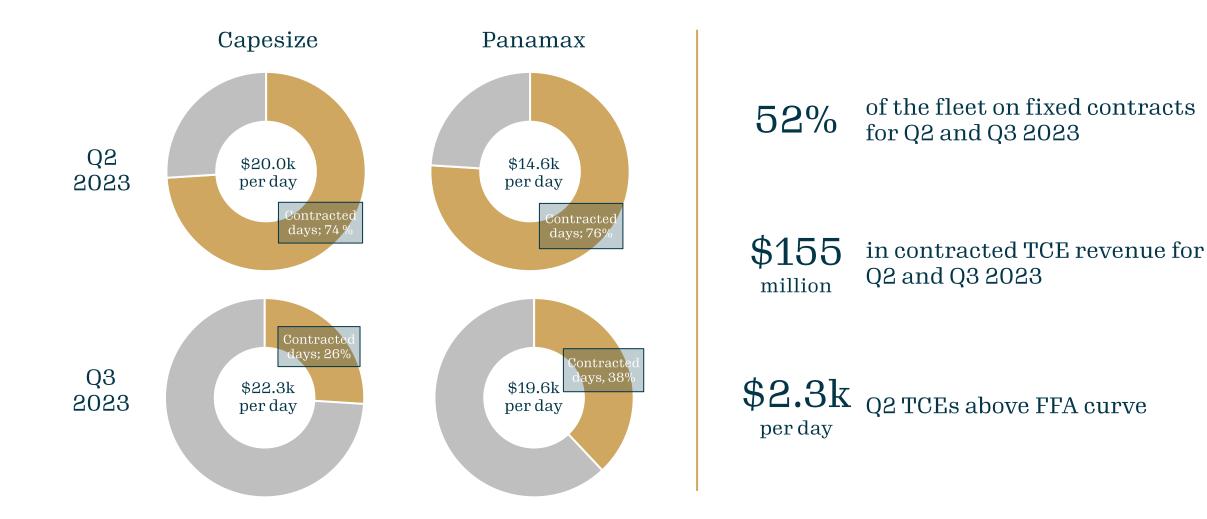
Demand to outpace supply in years to come





Guidance for next two quarters

Market conditions are expected to gradually improve as China's re-opening takes hold. The outlook for the rest of the year is positive

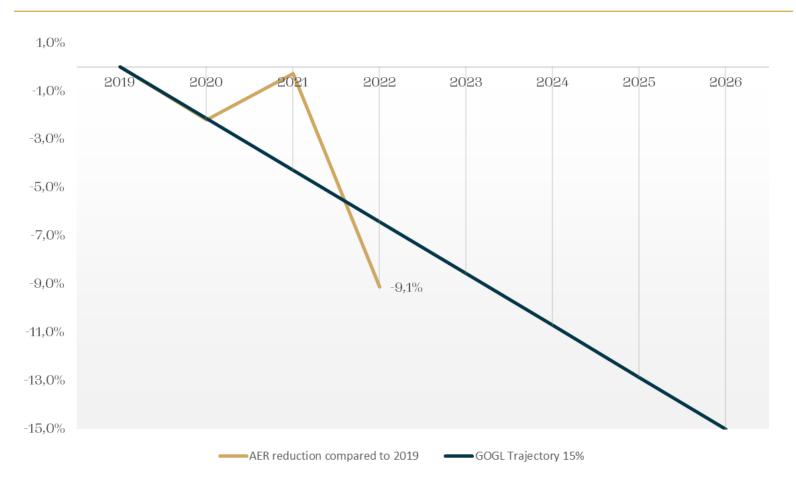




Monetizing decarbonization

- Efforts to increase the fleet's efficiency are working
- Bunker savings of $20m^*$ / CO2 savings of 230k tons

$2026 \, reduction \, trajectory$





Main drivers

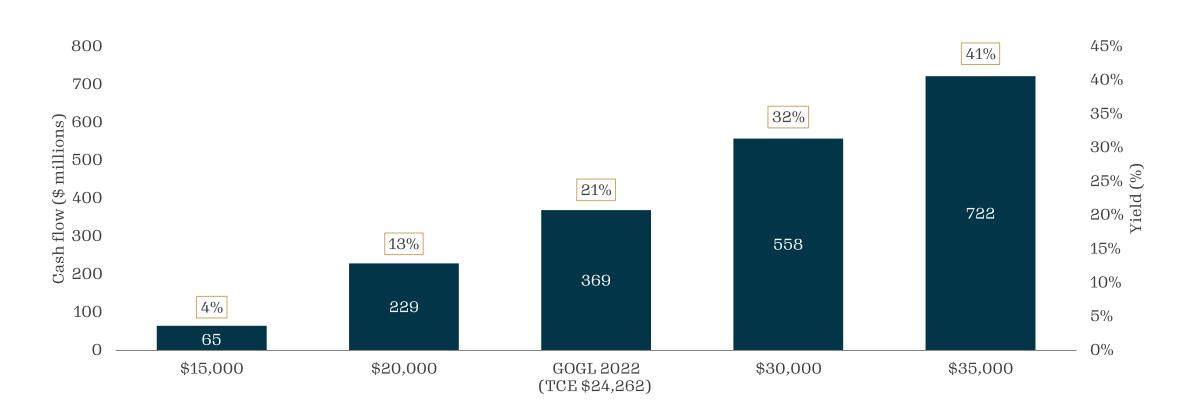
- Sale of seven vessels
 - High-emitting
 - Lower intake
- Digitalization
 - Sensors and data
 - Weather routing / speed
- Upgrading
 - Low-friction paint
 - Pre-swirl ducts, etc
- Improved hull cleaning procedures

Strong cash flow potential

Significant earnings potential with modern on-the-water fleet comprised of Capesize and Panamax vessels



Annualized free cash flow and yield



■Cash flow □ Yield

Thank you for your attention

www.goldenocean.bm



