Company number. 07898747

Mermaid Maritime Limited

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

Corporate information

Director

Dan David Ungar

Company Secretary

James Gear

Registered office

14 Cavendish Place
London
W1G 9DJ

Bankers

ABN Amro Bank N.V.
Israel Discount Bank of New York

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
1 More London Place
London
SE1 2AF

Strategic Report

The director presents the Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activity

The principle activity of the company from when it commenced trading has been the ownership and operation of a 56,000 Dwt dry bulk carrier.

Review of the business

Results for the year under review

The performance of the business during the year was in line with expectations. The company maintains a strong net asset position, finishing the year with net assets of US$7.6m (2014: US$5.4m). The profit for the year is US$2.2m (2014:US$1.9m)

The Company's results are reflected in detail in the financial statements and the Company's key performance indicators across the year and prior year are shown in the table below:

	2015	2014	% Change
Revenue	6,191,837	6,143,644	0.8
Operating expenses	3,526,894	3,766,031	(6.3)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,884,248	3,696,051	5.1

Revenue remained approximately at the same level as the previous year.

Operating expenses decreased slightly by US$0.2m during the year which led to an overall increase in net cash inflow from operating activities of US$0.2m.

Future developments

The director is confident that the long term nature of the Time Charter the vessel has in place will help the Company weather the downturn in charter rates and will continue to deliver a quality service to the charterer whilst still focusing on cost management.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are broadly grouped as currency, interest rate, credit and liquidity risks as detailed below:

Currency risk

The Company can be exposed to foreign exchange risk. The majority of the Company's revenue and expenses are in the same currency, i.e. the US dollar.

Interest rate risk

The Company will consider using interest rate swaps in order to manage its exposure to floating rates of interest related to secured bank debt.

Strategic Report (continued)

Credit risk

No material exposure is considered to exist in respect of trade and other receivables, as is typical in the shipping industry hire for the Company's vessel is contractually required to be paid by the charterers in advance. The charter contract contains rights under which the Company may cancel trading arrangements should non-payment occur. The Company also has a lien over cargo should a charterer default under an agreement.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its loan and other obligations. The Company aims to mitigate its liquidity risk by managing cash generation from its operation. The Company closely monitors its cash balances and loan obligations and maintains a rolling cash flow forecast to ensure that there are sufficient funds available to meet all financial obligations. The Company loan covenants are also monitored closely on a current and forecast basis.

This report was approved by the board on 28th September 2016 and signed on its behalf.

Dan David Ungar
Director

Director's Report

The director presents his report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Director of the company

The director who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements is Dan David Ungar.

Dividends

The director does not recommend any payment of a dividend (2014: US$Nil).

Going concern

The Company has net current liabilities at the year-end amounting to US$3.5m (2014: US$5.0m), in addition the Company is subject to minimum security cover ratio requirements based on the market values of its vessels at a consolidated Group level, which were met as at 31 December 2015. Given current depressed vessel market values, there is risk that the covenant may not be met on a forward looking basis, in which case the Group would request waivers from its lenders, which in the past have been forthcoming.

The director has prepared and reviewed forecasts, which indicate that the Company is able to trade profitably over the coming year and beyond, and generate sufficient cash flow to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due. The director considers the Company's ability to reliably generate profits and cash flows to be strong, due to the long term charter in place for its vessel with a substantial and creditworthy customer. The director is therefore of the opinion that the Company is able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The director has received the ultimate parent undertaking's commitment to provide adequate financial support to the company, if required, for a period of at least twelve months from the approval date of the balance sheet to enable it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Accordingly based on the above analysis the director has prepared the accounts under the going concern basis which he considers to be appropriate.

Auditors

The auditors Ernst and Young were appointed during the year and a resolution proposing their reappointment will be submitted to the forthcoming AGM.

This report was approved by the board on 28th September 2016 and signed on its behalf.

Dan David Ungar
Director

Statement of director's responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Director's Report and the financial statements. The director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

In preparing those financial statements, the director is required to:

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

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MERMAID MARITIME LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Mermaid Maritime Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 21. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). These standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of the Company's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally AcceptedAccounting Practice including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MERMAID MARITIME LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Other Matter

The corresponding figures for the year ended 31 December 2014 are unaudited.

Steven Lunn (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst and Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
1 More London Place
London
SE1 2AF

28 September 2016

Income Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	*Audited 31 December 2015 US$*	*Unaudited 31 December 2014 US$*
Turnover	2	6,191,837	6,143,644
Cost of sales		(3,264,705)	(3,450,201)
Gross profit		2,927,132	2,693,443
Administrative expenses		(262,189)	(315,830)
Other operating income		93,122	195,134
Operating profit	3	2,758,065	2,572,746
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(578,593)	(640,558)
Other financial expense		(5,000)	(1,068)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,174,472	1,931,120
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(7,907)	(8,832)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the financial year		2,166,565	1,922,288

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2015

There is no other comprehensive income for both years presented.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Called-up share capital *US$*	*Retained earnings* *US$*	*Total shareholders' equity* *US$*
At 1 January 2014	2	3,476,097	3,476,099
Unaudited profit for the year	-	1,922,288	1,922,288
At 31 December 2014	2	5,398,385	5,398,387
Audited Profit for the year	-	2,166,565	2,166,565
At 31 December 2015	2	7,564,950	7,564,952

Called-up share capital

Called-up share capital represents the issued and fully paid up equity share capital of the Company.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative total comprehensive income attributable to the Company.

Statement of Financial Position

at 31 December 2015

	Notes	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	Unaudited 31 December 2014 US$
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	*7*	29,398,600	30,560,354
Current assets			
Stocks	*8*	84,035	124,614
Debtors	*9*	51,329	40,117
Cash at bank and in hand	*10*	856,602	992,827
Total current assets		991,966	1,157,558
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*11*	(4,475,614)	(6,169,525)
Net current liabilities		(3,483,648)	(5,011,967)
Total assets less current liabilities		25,914,952	25,548,387
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	*12,13*	(18,350,000)	(20,150,000)
Net assets		7,564,952	5,398,387
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	*14*	2	2
Retained earnings		7,564,950	5,398,385
Total equity attributable to the owners of the company		7,564,952	5,398,387

These financial statements were approved by the board on 28th September 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Dan David Ungar

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	*Audited* 31 December 2015 *US$*	*Unaudited* 31 December 2014 *US$*
Net cash inflow from operating activities	*15(a)*	3,884,248	3,696,051
Investing Activities			
Interest paid		(592,075)	(655,571)
Other financial expense		(5,000)	(1,068)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(597,075)	(656,640)
Financing activities			
Bank loan repayments		(2,100,000)	(2,200,000)
Parent company loan repaid		(1,323,398)	(609,731)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(3,423,398)	(2,809,731)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(136,225)	229,680
Cash and cash equivalents 1 January		992,827	763,148
Cash and cash equivalents 31 December	*10*	856,602	992,827

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Principal accounting Policies

Statement of compliance

Mermaid Maritime Limited is a limited company incorporated in England. The registered office is 14 Cavendish Place, London, W1G 9DJ.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The Company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial performance is given in note 21.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements for Mermaid Maritime Limited were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 September 2016. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards. The accounts are prepared in United States Dollars (US$). The financial statements are presented on a rounded basis to the nearest US Dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

Judgement and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Time charters

Management have considered whether the time charter arrangement contains or is expected to be treated as a lease, and in doing so whether such a lease is a finance or an operating lease. They have concluded that the arrangement does not meet the definition of a lease.
The following are the Company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where there are indicators of impairment of individual assets, the Company performs impairment tests based on fair value less costs to sell or a value in use calculation. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction on similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model.

The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Principal accounting policies *(continued)*
Significant accounting policies

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates recoverable amount of the asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Company estimates, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is impaired and it is reduced to its recoverable amount through an impairment charge in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss of a revalued asset is a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss recognised for all assets is reversed in a subsequent period if and only if the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

Going concern

The Company has net current liabilities at the year-end amounting to US$3.5m (2014: US$5.0m), in addition the Company is subject to minimum security cover ratio requirements based on the market values of vessels at a consolidated Group level, which were met as at 31 December 2015. Given current depressed vessel market values, there is risk that the covenant may not be met on a forward looking basis, in which case the Group would request waivers from its lenders, which in the past have been forthcoming.

The director has prepared and reviewed forecasts, which indicate that the Company is able to trade profitably over the coming year and beyond, and generate sufficient cash flow to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due. The director considers the Company's ability to reliably generate profits and cash flows to be strong, due to the long term charter in place for its vessel with a substantial and creditworthy customer. The director is therefore of the opinion that the Company is able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The director has received the ultimate parent undertaking's commitment to provide adequate financial support to the company, if required, for a period of at least twelve months from the approval date of the balance sheet to enable it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Accordingly based on the above analysis the director has prepared the accounts under the going concern basis which they consider to be appropriate.

Turnover

Revenues are recorded when services are rendered when the Company has signed charter agreements or other evidence of an arrangement, the price is fixed and collection is reasonably assured.

Deferred revenues relates to amounts received prior to being earned. These amounts are recognised as revenues over the related charter period to which they relate and are included within deferred income.

The Company employs its vessel on time charter, for which it receives a fixed hire rate per day. The hire income is recognised on an accruals basis in line with the provision of the vessel to the charterer. Due allowance is made for off hire when the vessel is unavailable for to the charter and no income is being earned under the contractual arrangements.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Principal accounting policies *(continued)*

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of each vessel, after allowing for an estimated residual (scrap) value, over its estimated useful life of 25 years from the date the asset becomes available for use, which is normally the year in which it is constructed.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairments when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Estimating residual values

The residual value of the asset at the reporting date is calculated as if the asset were already of the age and in the condition that it will be in when the Company expects to dispose of it. Residual value does not include expected future inflation. The estimated residual value is based on the two dominant scrap markets (for bulkers) in Bangladesh and India.

Dry docking

The vessel is subject to a major service (dry dock) typically every 60 months dependent on its specification and age. These costs are treated as periodic overhaul costs and are required to be incurred if the vessel is to trade and receive regulatory approval. Dry docking costs are capitalised as a short life asset and written off to the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated period to the next scheduled dry dock. There was no dry dock expenditure during the year.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in first out basis. Stocks represent spares, stores and victuals and are included at purchase cost and represent consumable items with no sales value.

Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material the provisions are discounted using an appropriate risk adjusted discount rate.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into U.S. Dollars at the rates ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into U.S. Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are dealt with in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Principal accounting policies *(continued)*

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short term deposits in the statement of financial position normally comprise cash at banks and at hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, if the term is longer to qualify as cash and cash equivalents the deposit must be subject to insignificant penalties on early termination.

For the purpose of the company cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

Interest-bearing loans

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the lender (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance expenses in the income statement.

Debt issuance costs

The cost incurred in raising debt finance is capitalised and offset against the loan balance and written off over the life of the debt on a systematic basis so as to produce a systematic charge approximating to interest.

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals (being members of key management personnel, significant shareholders and/or their close family members) or other entities and include entities which are under the significant influence of related parties of the Company where those parties are individuals.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of services, being the time chartering of the vessel, which falls within the Company's ordinary and continuing activities.

3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	*Non audited 31 December 2014 US$*
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,161,754	1,161,754
Loss on foreign exchange transactions	1,596	2,549
Auditors' remuneration – audit services	13,826	9,000

4. Staff costs

The director received no remuneration in respect of his services as a director of the Company during the year (2014: US$ Nil).

There were no employees during the year (2014: none), all crew are employed by an independent third party and recharged to the Company.

During the year the Company was charged US$245,111 (2014: US$302,508) in respect of management services provided by a related party, DAO Maritime Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom of which Dan David Ungar is also a Director.

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	Audited 31 December 20152015 US$	*Non audited 31 December 2014 US$*
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	(578,593)	(640,558)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The Company's vessel is held in a United Kingdom ('UK') company which is entered in the UK tonnage tax regime, under which its vessel owning and operating activities are taxed based on the net tonnage of the vessel operated and not on profits. Any income and profits outside the tonnage tax regime are taxed under the normal UK corporation tax rules however no such income or profits arose in the year. Therefore no reconciliation of an expected tax charge based on the profits for the year has been presented.

The tax charge may be summarised as follows:

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	*Non audited 31 December 2014 US$*
Amounts due under UK Tonnage Tax	7,907	8,832
Total tax charge	7,907	8,832

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Vessel US$
Cost:	
At 1 January 2015	33,463,148
Additions during the year	-
At 31 December 2015	33,463,148
Depreciation:	
At 1 January 2015	2,902,794
Charge for the year	1,161,754
At 31 December 2015	4,064,548
Net book value:	
At 31 December 2015	29,398,600
At 1 January 2015	30,560,354

The vessel is subject to legal mortgages and charges as set out in note 13.

8. Stocks

	Non audited 31 December 2014 US$	*Non audited 31 December 2014 US$*
Spares, stores and victuals	84,035	124,614

The purchase price and replacement cost of stocks are not significantly different. Stocks recognised as an expense in the year were US$60,224 (2014:US$ 66,918).

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

9. Debtors

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	Unaudited 31 December 2014 US$
Other debtors	26,779	7,858
Prepayments and accrued income	24,550	32,259
	51,329	40,117

10. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand included the following amounts:

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	Unaudited 31 December 2014 US$
Cash at bank and in hand	606,602	742,827
Restricted cash	250,000	250,000
	856,602	992,827

Restricted cash relates to the Company's bank loans included in note 13, and is included within cash and cash equivalents.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	Unaudited 31 December 2014 US$
Trade creditors	8,970	5,580
Tax creditor	7,907	8,832
Other Creditors	-	54,462
Current instalments on bank loans (note 13)	1,800,000	2,100,000
Accruals and deferred income	394,485	413,001
Parent company loan with no fixed repayment terms	2,264,252	3,587,650
	4,475,614	6,169,525

The parent company loan is unsecured and interest free.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	Unaudited 31 December 2014 US$
Bank loans repayable by instalments (note 13)	18,350,000	20,150,000
	18,350,000	20,150,000

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

13. Loans
Bank loans are as follows:

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	Unaudited 31 December 2014 US$
Within one year	1,800,000	2,100,000
Between one and two years	1,800,000	1,800,000
Between two and five years	16,550,000	18,350,000
	20,150,000	22,250,000
Less amounts due within one year (note 11)	(1,800,000)	(2,100,000)
Total non-current loans	18,350,000	20,150,000

In prior periods the Company and wider group obtained a secured bank loan facility from ABN AMRO N.V. and Israel Discount Bank of New York to finance a series of vessels including the vessel MV Glovis Mermaid held as an asset within the Company. The loan balance as at 31 December 2015 amounted US$20,150,000 (2014: US$22,250,000). The loan is repayable in quarterly instalments of US$450,000 per quarter, and a final balloon instalment per tranche of US$13,850,000 which falls due in 2020. The loan originally bore interest at LIBOR plus 2.5%, during the year the interest rate was renegotiated to a lower rate of 2.35%. The loan is secured by first preferred legal charges over the Company's vessel along with assignment of earnings and insurance policies. The loan is also subject to a guarantee provided to the bank by a related party, Ray Car Carriers Limited, incorporated in the Isle of Man. Restricted cash balance related to the loan is included in note 10.

14. Share capital

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	Unaudited 31 December 2014
Authorised		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2	2
Ordinary shares issued, called up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2	2

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

15. Notes to the Company's statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of profit to net cash inflow from operating activities

	Audited Year ended 31 December 2015 US$	*Unaudited Year ended 31 December 2014 US$*
Operating profit	2,758,065	2,572,746
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,161,754	1,161,754
Increase in debtors	(11,212)	(38,609)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(56,106)	29,492
(Decrease)/increase in stocks	40,579	(20,501)
Tax paid	(8,832)	(8,832)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,884,249	3,696,051

16. Commitments and contingencies

As at the balance sheet date the Board is not aware of any claims or contingent liabilities that warrant disclosure within the financial statements, other than the security related to the Company's bank loans set out in note 13.

17. Financial instruments

	Audited 31 December 2015 US$	*Unaudited 31 December 2014 US$*
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Other debtors	26,779	7,858
Cash at bank	856,602	992,827
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors and accruals	155,782	171,833
Bank Loans	20,150,000	22,250,000
Parent company loans	2,264,252	3,587,650

18. Post balance sheet events

As at the balance sheet date the Board are not aware of any post balance sheet events.

19. Related party transactions

All relevant related party transactions are reported in notes 4, 5, 11 and 13.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

20. Immediate and ultimate holding company and controlling shareholder
The immediate and ultimate holding company is DAO Shipping Limited (Isle of Man company). The controlling shareholder is Dan David Ungar. Financial statements of the parent company are not publically available.

21. Transition to FRS 102
The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 January 2014.

The transition to FRS 102 had no impact on the reported financial position and financial performance as at 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014.

There were no changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102.

Transitional relief
On transition to FRS 102 from previous UK GAAP, the Company has taken advantage of transitional relief as follows:

Business combinations
The Company has elected not to apply Section 19 Business Combinations and Goodwill to business combinations that were effected before the date of transition to FRS 102.