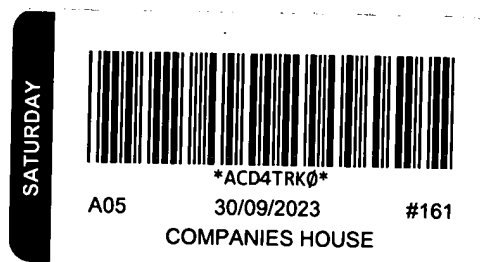


**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10129074 (England and Wales)**

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**  
**FOR**  
**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED**



G. George Associates Limited  
Chartered Certified Accountants  
and Statutory Auditors  
12 Gateway Mews  
Ring Way  
London  
N11 2UT

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Information</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Report of the Director</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Report of the Independent Auditors</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Statement of Profit or Loss</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Statement of Changes in Equity</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Statement of Cash Flows</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>13</b>

**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED**  
**COMPANY INFORMATION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

<b>DIRECTOR:</b>	J Sims-Stirling
<b>SECRETARY:</b>	Cornhill Secretaries Limited
<b>REGISTERED OFFICE:</b>	5 Market Yard Mews 194-204 Bermondsey Street London SE1 3TQ
<b>REGISTERED NUMBER:</b>	10129074 (England and Wales)
<b>AUDITORS:</b>	G. George Associates Limited Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors 12 Gateway Mews Ring Way London N11 2UT

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the commercial management of the vessels as the international shipping agent for tanker pools within the Heidmar Group.

**DIRECTOR**

J Sims-Stirling held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

The director is responsible for preparing the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless 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 and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

**STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**



J Sims-Stirling - Director

27 September 2023

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF**  
**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Heidmar UK Trading Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the UK.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the UK; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

**Other information**

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Director has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF**  
**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED**

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Director.

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Director.

**Responsibilities of director**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page two, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF**  
**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED**

**Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

-The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

-We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates. We further considered the risk of acts by the company that could be contrary to the applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified through making enquiries of management and through our commercial knowledge and experience of the shipping industry.

-We considered the company's compliance with laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the financial statements including, but not limited to UK-adopted international accounting standards, Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation.

-We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement due to non-compliance, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

-We addressed the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls. Our procedures included, but were not limited to, performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships and testing journal entries to identify unusual transactions.

-In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed the laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF**  
**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED**

**Use of our report**

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.



Philip Onissiphorou (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of G. George Associates Limited  
Chartered Certified Accountants  
and Statutory Auditors  
12 Gateway Mews  
Ring Way  
London  
N11 2UT

Date: 28/09/2023



**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10129074)**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

	Notes	31.12.22 \$	31.12.21 \$
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
Revenue		18,625	3,649,879
Cost of sales		-	(3,649,879)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		18,625	-
Other operating income		-	2,464
Administrative expenses		(16,888)	(15,496)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		1,737	(13,032)
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	5	1,737	(13,032)
Income tax	6	-	-
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>		1,737	(13,032)

The notes form part of these financial statements

**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10129074)**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	\$	\$
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>	1,737	(13,032)
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		
<b>FOR THE YEAR</b>	<u>1,737</u>	<u>(13,032)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10129074)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**31 December 2022**

	Notes	31.12.22 \$	31.12.21 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade and other receivables	7	35,481	550,230
Cash and cash equivalents	8	714	762
		<u>36,195</u>	<u>550,992</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>36,195</u>	<u>550,992</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Retained earnings	10	(5,810)	(7,547)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<u>(5,809)</u>	<u>(7,546)</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	42,004	558,538
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u>42,004</u>	<u>558,538</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>36,195</u>	<u>550,992</u>

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 27 September 2023 and were signed by:

  
J Sims-Stirling - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10129074)**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

	Called up share capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
<b>Balance at 1 January 2021</b>	1	5,485	5,486
<b>Changes in equity</b>			
Total comprehensive income	-	(13,032)	(13,032)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	1	(7,547)	(7,546)
<b>Changes in equity</b>			
Total comprehensive income	-	1,737	1,737
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	1	(5,810)	(5,809)

The notes form part of these financial statements

**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10129074)**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

		31.12.22	31.12.21
		\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	1	(48)	(4,765)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Net cash from operating activities		(48)	(4,765)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(48)	(4,765)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	2	762	5,527
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	2	714	762
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

1. **RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS**

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	\$	\$
Profit/(loss) before income tax	1,737	(13,032)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	514,749	453,913
Decrease in trade and other payables	(516,534)	(445,646)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>(4,765)</b>

2. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

**Year ended 31 December 2022**

	31.12.22	1.1.22
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	714	762

**Year ended 31 December 2021**

	31.12.21	1.1.21
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	762	5,527

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Heidmar UK Trading Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The functional currency of the Company and these statements are expressed in United States Dollars ("\$").

**Status as an Agent**

In 2022, the Company re-evaluated its status as an Agent for Heidmar UK Limited, versus a Principal. It was determined that the Company is an Agent, managing the vessels as the international shipping agent for the Heidmar Group.

**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern basis of accounting. The Company is part of the Heidmar Inc. group and it is subject to financial support available to it from its parent and other group companies if required.

After making enquiries and in light of the above, together with the Company's results, financial position and the medium-term plans, the directors have reasonable expectations that the Company has adequate resources to continue operations for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. The going concern basis for these financial statements has therefore continued to be adopted.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Revenue recognition**

Revenue represents the amounts, excluding value added tax, derived from providing shipping services to customers during the year.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Commission revenues are recognised when services are performed. For the year ended 31 December 2022, the company has adopted the policy of overheads cost plus 9% in order to calculate the commission income receivable from Heidmar Group.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the commission was a percentage of the gross revenue. The gross revenues are recognized as follows:

**Voyage income on freight**

Voyage income is recognised when services are rendered. Freight revenues from the operations of vessels are recognised in the period earned. Such revenues and the related operating costs, applicable to voyages in progress at the end of a reporting period, are recognised pro-rata over the estimated duration of the voyage on the percentage of completion method of accounting. With the adoption of IFRS 15, the company recognized freight revenue pro-rated based on a load port to discharge basis. Revenue earned on voyages in progress at the end of the reporting period but not yet billed is reflected on the accompanying balance sheets as unbilled receivables within other receivables and prepayments.

**Voyage demurrage**

Voyage demurrage is the amount charged to customers for exceeding free time allowed for taking delivery of a shipment from the shipping or transporting company's warehouse. It is recognised based on the excess time incurred at pre-determined contractual rates at the end of the voyage. Demurrage revenues from the operations of vessels are recognised in the period earned. Such revenues and the related operating costs, applicable to voyages in progress at the end of a reporting period, are recognised pro-rata over the estimated duration of the voyage on the percentage of completion method of accounting. With the adoption of IFRS 15, the company recognized demurrage revenue pro-rated based on a load port to discharge basis. Revenue earned on voyages in progress at the end of the reporting period but not yet billed is reflected on the accompanying balance sheets as unbilled receivables within other receivables and prepayments.

**Voyage miscellaneous revenues**

Voyage miscellaneous revenue is the income earned from deviations from each chartered voyage. It is recognised when services are rendered. Miscellaneous revenues from the operations of vessels are recognised in the period earned. Such revenues and the related operating costs, applicable to voyages in progress at the end of a reporting period, are recognised pro-rata over the estimated duration of the voyage on the percentage of completion method of accounting. With the adoption of IFRS 15, the company recognized miscellaneous revenue pro-rated based on a load port to discharge basis. Revenue earned on voyages in progress at the end of the reporting period but not yet billed is reflected on the accompanying balance sheets as unbilled receivables within other receivables and prepayments.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash represents cash in hand and deposits held on demand with financial institutions. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (as at their date of acquisition). Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in that cash value.

In the presentation of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts. Any such overdrafts are shown within borrowings under 'current liabilities' on the Statement of Financial Position.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

**Financial assets and liabilities**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. As at the year-end for 2021 and 2022, the Company held no external debt with third parties and holds no interest bearing debt. Financial assets and liabilities are limited to short term creditors realised over the usual course of operations.

**Taxation**

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

**Ifrs 15 revenue from contracts with customers**

Company adopted IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, for recognizing revenue and voyage expenses related to Time charter income. Revenue recognition as per IFRS 15 is based on principles that govern the recognition of revenue at an amount an entity expects to be entitled when products or services are transferred to customers.

Time charter income is comprised of freight, demurrage and miscellaneous revenue, where a contract is made in the spot market for the use of a vessel for a specific voyage for a specified charter rate. Revenue generated from voyage charter agreements is within the scope of IFRS 15. For vessels operating in the spot market, the company recognizes revenue 'over time' as the customer (i.e. the charterer) is simultaneously receiving and consuming the benefits of the vessel. The company considers that there is one performance obligation per voyage, inclusive of freight, demurrage and miscellaneous revenue.

Under IFRS 15, the performance obligation has been identified as the transportation of cargo from one point to another. Therefore, in a spot market voyage under IFRS 15, revenue is now recognized on a pro-rata basis commencing on the date that the cargo is loaded and concluding on the date of discharge.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Financial instruments, financial risks and capital risks management**

**a. Categories of financial instruments**

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	36,195	550,992
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	42,004	558,538

**b. Financial instruments subject to offsetting. Enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements**

The company does have trade financial instruments which are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements or similar netting arrangements.

**c. Financial risk management policies and objectives**

The company's financial instruments include trade and other receivables and trade and other payables. The risk associated with these financial instruments includes interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company has adopted risk management policies which seek to mitigate these risks in a cost effective manner and to minimise their potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

**(i) Foreign exchange risk management**

The company is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk as the company mainly transacts in United States dollars ("US\$") which is the functional currency of the company.

**(ii) Interest rate risk management**

The company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk as it does not have any significant interest-bearing financial investments.

**(iii) Credit risk management**

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk as the tanker pool companies have indemnified this entity against credit risk from the customer. The carrying amount of all other financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure of the company. The majority of the debtors are due to voyage expenses and are absorbed by the Pool companies.

**(iv) Liquidity risk management**

Liquidity risk reflects the risk that company will have inadequate resources to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due. Liquidity risk is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycle. The company's operations are financed mainly through equity and operating activities.

At 31 December 2022, the company has current assets below current liabilities by \$5,809.

All the financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022 are interest-free and repayable on demand or due within one year from the end of the reporting period.

**d. Capital risk management policies and objectives**

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the company consists of issued capital and retained earnings.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

**3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider there are no significant accounting judgements or estimates made in drawing these financial statements.

**4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2022 nor for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2021 - NIL).

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	\$	\$
Director's remuneration	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**5. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX**

The profit before income tax (2021 - loss before income tax) is stated after charging:

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	\$	\$
Cost of time charter expense	-	3,649,879
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**6. INCOME TAX**

**Analysis of tax expense**

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 December 2022 nor for the year ended 31 December 2021.

**7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	\$	\$
Current:		
Trade debtors	-	524,172
Other debtors	28,359	24,018
VAT	7,122	2,040
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>35,481</u>	<u>550,230</u>

**8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	\$	\$
Bank accounts	714	762
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**HEIDMAR UK TRADING LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10129074)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

**9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.12.22	31.12.21
			\$	\$
1	Ordinary	\$1	1	1
			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

**10. RESERVES**

	Retained earnings
	\$
At 1 January 2022	(7,547)
Profit for the year	1,737
	<u>1,737</u>
At 31 December 2022	(5,810)
	<u>(5,810)</u>

**11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	\$	\$
Current:		
Trade creditors	-	522,150
Other creditors	27,004	205
Accrued expenses	15,000	36,183
	<u>42,004</u>	<u>558,538</u>

**12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

On 5 March 2021, the company entered into a security agreement with the Macquarie Bank Limited to act as a pledgor for a working capital borrowing base facility in the aggregate amount of initially \$10,000,000 which increased to \$15,000,000 on 13 December 2022 granted to a pool company part of Heidmar Group. The facility is secured by fixed charges over the whole assets and undertakings of the company and is being utilised in full as at 31 December 2022.

On 27 July 2022, the company entered into a security agreement with the Macquarie Bank Limited to act as a pledgor for a working capital borrowing base facility in the aggregate amount of initially up to \$50,000,000 which increased to \$66,000,000 on 13 December 2022 granted to Pool Companies part of Heidmar Group. The facility is secured by fixed charges over the whole assets and undertakings of the company and is being utilised in full as at 31 December 2022.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022**

**13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

Included in other debtors falling due within one year is an amount of \$28,358 (2021: \$24,018) receivable from affiliates and holding companies. These amounts are unsecured, interest free and receivable on demand.

Included in trade creditors falling due within one year is an amount of \$nil (2021: \$509,908) payable to affiliates and holding companies.

Included in other creditors falling due within one year is an amount of \$27,004 (2021: \$205) payable to affiliates and holding companies. These amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in commission income is an amount of \$18,625 (2021: \$2,464) receivable from Heidmar UK Limited, a company under common control.

Included in time charter expenses is an amount of \$nil (2021: \$3,649,879) payable to Pool Companies.

**14. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Heidmar Investments LLC formed in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Heidmar Inc., a company incorporated in Liberia and redomiciled in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Heidmar Inc. is equally owned by Rhea Marine Ltd, a company incorporated in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Maistros Shipinvest Corp., a company incorporated in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Rhea Marine Ltd is controlled by Pankaj Ramesh Khanna, a UK resident individual and Maistros Shipinvest Corp. is controlled by Miltiadis Marinakis, a non-UK resident individual.

In January 2022, the 50% shares in Heidmar Inc. were acquired by Maistros Shipinvest Corp. from Rhea Marine Ltd in accordance with the agreement dated 3 January 2022.

**15. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION**

Fees payable to the auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements was \$12,600 (2021: \$14,464).

Fees payable to the auditor for the non-audit services to the Company relate to taxation compliance services and amounted to \$2,400 (2021: \$2,755).