

SEYCHELLES PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	:	<i>Appointed effective August 15, 2022</i> Jennifer Morel (Chairperson) Brian Commettant Patrick Joseph Tony P. Imaduwa Marie-May Jeremie Marc D. Hoareau
		<i>Appointed effective December 1, 2023</i> Ricky Barbe Jan Robinson
		<i>CEO and Ex-Officio (Appointed effective February 1, 2023)</i> Sarah Romain
		<i>Resigned effective August 31, 2023</i> Muhammed D. Saley
		<i>Resigned effective October 31, 2023</i> Yannick Vel
		Nichol Elizabeth (Director) (Retired effective December 1, 2023)
SECRETARY	:	<i>Appointed effective March 28, 2024</i> ACM and Associates (Pty) Limited P.O. Box 1289, The Link 5th Floor, Ile Du Port Mahé, Seychelles
		<i>Resigned effective February 7, 2024</i> Corporate Registrars (Pty) Limited P.O. Box 18, The Creole Spirit Victoria, Mahé Seychelles
REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	:	Newport, Victoria, Mahé Seychelles
AUDITOR	:	Baker Tilly Chartered Accountants P. O. Box 285, 202 Allied Plaza, Rue de la possession Mahé, Seychelles
BANKERS	:	The Mauritius Commercial Bank (Seychelles) Limited Absa Bank (Seychelles) Limited The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited Seychelles International Mercantile Banking Corporation Limited Ostfriesische Volksbank eG

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of Seychelles Petroleum Company Limited ('SEYPEC') (referred to as "the Company") together with its subsidiaries (referred to as "the Group") for the financial year ended December 31, 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of Seychelles Petroleum Company Limited ('SEYPEC') comprise the following:

- (a) Supply of petroleum products and lubricants in the Republic of Seychelles;
- (b) Marine bunkering;
- (c) Aviation refueling; and
- (d) Transshipment and transportation of petroleum and chemical products by tankers.

Subsidiaries were principally engaged in renting out their tankers to their holding company, Seychelles Petroleum Company Limited ('SEYPEC').

CURRENT YEAR EVENTS

Assessment of remaining useful life of immovables

The Company engaged Ramboll Deutschland GMB on September 15, 2023 to conduct useful life assessments of Seypec's buildings, tanks, pumps and petrol stations (immovables) in line with the International Accounting Standards (IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment). The same firm had previously performed the valuation of the immovable assets on May 17, 2023.

The evaluation considered several factors including the expected usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production, or from a change in the market demand for the product or service output of the asset and legal or similar limits on the use of the asset. The determination of the useful lives of different types of assets was based on the in-house data, the valuer had gathered from the previous revaluation exercise and after considering the industry experience.

The assessment report was received from the Valuer on November 10, 2023. The Company adjusted the useful lives of immoveable assets in line with the recommendations of the Valuer prospectively.

The Company carried out an assessment of the remaining useful lives of other classes of assets and adjusted them prospectively, wherever it was appropriate.

RESULTS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Profit for the year	<u>30,303,638</u>	<u>22,396,643</u>	<u>28,758,560</u>	<u>20,639,642</u>

DIRECTORS' REPORT *Continued***DIVIDENDS**

Interim dividend of USD 17.15 million was paid for the financial year under review (2022 : USD 17.18 million). The Directors do not propose any final dividend for the financial year under review (2022 : USD nil).

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Additions of USD 2,861,382 to the property, plant and equipment of the Company during the financial year under review comprised equipment, motor vehicles, furniture and fixtures (2022: USD 2,596,478). Disposals of the Company comprised furniture, equipment and vehicles carried at net book value of USD 82,937 (2022: USD 112). There were no movements in the equipment of subsidiaries during the financial year under review (2022 : USD. nil)

Property, plant and equipment of the Company and the Group together with the movements therein are detailed in note 5 to the financial statements.

The Directors are of the opinion that the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment of the Company and the Group at the reporting date approximate their fair value and no impairment is required.

DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The Directors of the Company from the date of the last report to the date of this report are:

Jennifer Morel (Chairperson)

Brian Commettant

Patrick Joseph

Tony P. Imaduwa

Marie-May Jeremie

Marc D. Hoareau

Ricky Barbe

Appointed effective December 1, 2023

Jan Robinson

Appointed effective December 1, 2023

Muhammed D. Saley

Resigned effective October 31, 2023

Yannick Vel

Resigned effective August 31, 2023

Nichol Elizabeth

Retired effective December 1, 2023

Sarah Romain (Chief Executive Officer) (Appointed effective February 1, 2023)

The Directors of subsidiaries from the date of the last report to the date of this report are as follows:

F Racombo

U Romain

R Hoareau

S Romain

The following were the subsidiaries from the date of the last report to the date of this report:

- (i) Seychelles Patriot Limited
- (ii) Seychelles Pioneer Limited
- (iii) Seychelles Progress Limited
- (iv) Seychelles Prelude Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT *Continued***STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Board of Directors are responsible for the overall management of the affairs of the Group including the operations of the Group and making investment decisions.

The Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and the Public Enterprise Act, 2023. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies that fall within the accounting policies adopted by the Group; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. The Board of Directors have the general responsibility of safeguarding the assets, owned by the Group and those that are held in trust and used by the Group.

The Board of Directors confirm that the financial statements presented for audit are free from material misstatements and that they have met their aforesaid responsibilities.

The Directors hereby confirm that they have not entered into any contracts or arrangements (other than service contracts with the Company and the Group) and did not make any profit from the operations of the Company and the Group for the financial year under review (2022 : USD. nil). The Directors further confirm that there is no transfer pricing involved in related party transactions.

AUDITORS

The retiring auditor Messrs. Baker Tilly, Chartered Accountants, Seychelles being eligible offer themselves for reappointment.

BOARD APPROVAL

Jennifer Morel
Director



Brian Commettant
Director



Patrick Joseph
Director



Tony P. Imaduwa
Director



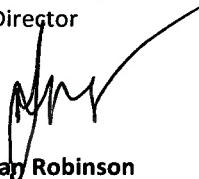
Marie-May Jeremie
Director



Marc D. Hoareau
Director



Ricky Barbe
Director



Jay Robinson
Director



Sarah Romain
Ex-officio

Dated: May 24, 2024
Mahé, Seychelles

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEYCHELLES PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

This report is made solely to the members of Seychelles Petroleum Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), in terms of our engagement to conduct the audit on their behalf. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members those matters which 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 Group or the members of the Group for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements of Seychelles Petroleum Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 6 to 54 which comprise the statements of financial position at December 31, 2023, the related statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at December 31, 2023, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and comply with the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and Public Enterprises Act, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing ('ISAs'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Seychelles, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE MEMBERS OF SEYCHELLES PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES** *Continued***Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters identified and how they were addressed in the audit are stated below.

IFRS 16 Leases

The Company applied IFRS 16 leases with effect from January 1, 2019, which resulted in change in the accounting policy. The Company elected not to restate comparatives as per the transitional provision available in IFRS 16.

The change in accounting policy results in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities being recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') method has been applied. The adoption of IFRS in 2019 resulted in changes to processes, systems and controls.

This area has been considered a key audit matter due to the number of judgements which have been applied and the estimates made in determining the impact of IFRS 16.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

We obtained an understanding of the changes in the Company's adoption and the level of internal controls implemented including the accounting, processes and systems under the new accounting standard.

We assessed the design and implementation of key controls pertaining to the application of IFRS 16. We also assessed the appropriateness of the discount rate applied in determining lease liabilities.

We verified the accuracy of the underlying lease data by agreeing a representative sample of leases to original contracts or other supporting information and checked the integrity and mechanical accuracy of the IFRS 16 calculations for each lease sampled through recalculation of the expected IFRS 16 adjustment and obtained written representations in regard to the decisions.

We determined if the disclosure made in the financial statements pertaining to leases, including disclosure relating to the transition to IFRS 16, were in compliance with IFRS.

We also obtained an understanding of the changes in the Company's adoption and the level of internal controls implemented including the accounting, processes and systems under the new accounting standard.

Impairment allowance for financial assets based on IFRS 9

The materiality of the reported amounts in the financial statements, subjectivity associated with the Management's impairment estimation underpinned our basis for considering it as a key audit matter.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE MEMBERS OF SEYCHELLES PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES** *Continued***Key Audit Matter - Impairment allowance for financial assets based on IFRS 9** *Continued***How the matter was addressed in the audit**

We assessed the reasonableness of the impairment allowance, the audit procedures were designed to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, including the following:

- We performed procedures in order to assist our understanding of the methodology applied by the Management in their IFRS 9 model.
- We evaluated the impairment methodology applied against the requirements of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments.
- We evaluated completeness of data in the impairment model by reconciling the data used in the impairment model to the debtor's source.
- We agreed the source data used in the modelling to supporting documentation on a sample basis to assess accuracy and validity.
- We tested the assumptions and calculations used in the Expected Credit Loss ('ECL'), this included, but not limited to performing the following:
 - An assessment of the modelling code against the developed methodology to confirm the methodology is appropriately applied in calculating the ECL allowance.
 - An assessment of the reasonableness of the overlays that management calculated to determine the potential impact of legislation on the allowance.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SEYCHELLES PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES *Continued*

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *Continued*

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and of the Company's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Directors;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Other Information

Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SEYCHELLES PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES *Continued*

Responsibilities of the Directors for the preparation of Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and Public Enterprises Act, 2023, and for such internal control as Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group and 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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Group and the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group and the Company's financial reporting process.

Other matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2022 was audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on May 31, 2023.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Companies Act, 1972

We have no relationship with, or interests, in the Group and the Company other than in our capacity as auditors and dealings in the ordinary course of business. We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Group and the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records and comply with the provisions of the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972.

Public Enterprises Act, 2023

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Group and the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records. We have obtained all the information necessary for the purpose of our audit and are satisfied with the information received.

In our opinion, the information given by the Directors in the financial statements in relation to the financial year under reference is consistent with the accounts kept by the Group and the Company.


BAKER TILLY
Chartered Accountants



Dated: May 24, 2024
Mahé, Seychelles

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		USD	USD	USD	USD
ASSETS					
Non-current assets:					
Property, plant and equipment	5	167,412,539	176,186,517	130,359,016	136,089,839
Right-of-use assets	6 (a)	2,174,379	2,217,060	2,174,379	2,217,060
Intangible assets	7	1,271,927	1,526,402	1,271,927	1,526,402
Investment in subsidiaries	8	-	-	56,418,397	60,491,623
Investment in financial assets	9 (a)	-	-	-	-
		170,858,845	179,929,979	190,223,719	200,324,924
Current assets:					
Inventories	10	15,272,752	34,412,868	15,272,752	34,412,868
Tax recoverable	19	378,322	55,434	378,322	55,434
Trade and other receivables	11	34,278,057	34,289,840	34,276,188	34,289,840
Cash and cash equivalents	12	89,354,257	81,900,518	89,354,257	81,900,518
		139,283,388	150,658,660	139,281,519	150,658,660
Non-current asset held for sale	13	-	-	-	-
		139,283,388	150,658,660	139,281,519	150,658,660
Total assets		310,142,233	330,588,639	329,505,238	350,983,584
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves:					
Share capital	14	3,299,219	3,299,219	3,299,219	3,299,219
Other reserves	15	223,396,479	223,312,160	223,789,687	223,789,687
Retained earnings		31,856,450	19,296,722	50,836,429	39,227,869
Total equity		258,552,148	245,908,101	277,925,335	266,316,775
Non-current liabilities:					
Lease liabilities	6 (b)	2,370,081	2,370,786	2,370,081	2,370,786
Deferred tax liabilities	16	3,471,428	5,182,488	3,471,428	5,182,488
Employee benefit obligations	17	2,399,743	2,140,058	2,399,743	2,140,058
		8,241,252	9,693,332	8,241,252	9,693,332
Current liabilities:					
Lease liabilities	6 (b)	620	3,199	620	3,199
Trade and other payables	18	43,348,213	74,984,007	43,338,031	74,970,278
		43,348,833	74,987,206	43,338,651	74,973,477
Total liabilities		51,590,085	84,680,538	51,579,903	84,666,809
Total equity and liabilities		310,142,233	330,588,639	329,505,238	350,983,584

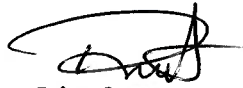
The notes on pages 11 to 54 form an integral part of these financial statements
Independent auditor's report on pages 5 to 5 (d)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023 *Continued*

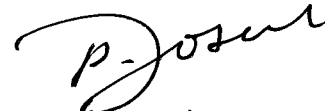
These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 24, 2024



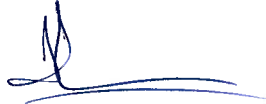
Jennifer Morel
Director



Brian Commettant
Director



Patrick Joseph
Director



Tony P. Imaduwa
Director



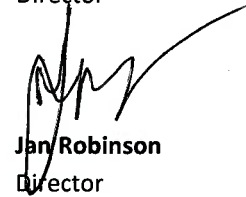
Marie-May Jeremie
Director



Marc D. Hoareau
Director



Ricky Barbe
Director



Jan Robinson
Director



Sarah Romain
Ex-officio

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		USD	USD	USD	USD
Revenue	20	469,010,245	485,282,121	469,010,245	485,282,121
Cost of sales	21	(430,757,301)	(461,864,988)	(432,279,155)	(463,517,874)
Gross profit		38,252,944	23,417,133	36,731,090	21,764,247
Selling & marketing expenses	21	(34,296)	(30,556)	(34,296)	(30,556)
Administrative expenses	21	(13,434,749)	(13,008,743)	(13,407,316)	(12,967,672)
Other income	22	6,966,863	11,753,056	6,916,206	11,607,870
(Charge)/Reversal of credit impairment	11 (d)	(176,490)	318,439	(176,490)	318,439
Foreign exchange gains - Net	23	3,390,263	2,732,689	3,390,263	2,732,689
		34,964,535	25,182,018	33,419,457	23,425,017
Finance costs	24	(207,553)	(221,841)	(207,553)	(221,841)
Finance income	24	9,486	9,430	9,486	9,430
Profit before tax		34,766,468	24,969,607	33,221,390	23,212,606
Tax charge	19 (b)	(4,462,830)	(2,572,964)	(4,462,830)	(2,572,964)
Profit for the year	25	30,303,638	22,396,643	28,758,560	20,639,642

The notes on pages 11 to 54 form an integral part of these financial statements
Independent auditor's report on pages 5 to 5 (d)

STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		USD	USD	USD	USD
Profit for the year		30,303,638	22,396,643	28,758,560	20,639,642
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Currency translation differences					
- Other reserves	15	84,319	(23,378,516)	-	(21,935,718)
- Retained earnings		-	-	-	-
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>					
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	9 & 15	-	(4,172)	-	(4,172)
Other reserves - Loss on revaluation of immovables	15	-	(7,834,309)	-	(7,834,309)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year, net of tax		84,319	(31,216,997)	-	(29,774,199)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		30,387,957	(8,820,354)	28,758,560	(9,134,557)
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		30,303,638	22,396,643	28,758,560	20,639,642
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		30,303,638	22,396,643	28,758,560	20,639,642
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		30,387,957	(8,820,354)	28,758,560	(9,134,557)
Owners of the parent		-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-

The notes on pages 11 to 54 form an integral part of these financial statements
Independent auditor's report on pages 5 to 5 (d)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE GROUP

	Notes	Attributable to owners of the parent			Total
		Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	
		USD	USD	USD	
At January 1, 2023		3,299,219	223,312,160	19,296,722	245,908,101
Profit for the year		-		30,303,638	30,303,638
Exchange differences	15		84,319	(593,911)	(509,592)
Dividends	29	-	-	(17,150,000)	(17,150,000)
At December 31, 2023		3,299,219	223,396,479	31,856,449	258,552,147
At January 1, 2022		8,595,053	254,529,157	99,760,357	362,884,567
Profit for the year		-	-	22,396,643	22,396,643
Effect of change in functional currency	14 & 15	(5,295,834)	(31,216,997)	(85,685,278)	(122,198,109)
Dividends	29	-	-	(17,175,000)	(17,175,000)
At December 31, 2022		3,299,219	223,312,160	19,296,722	245,908,101

THE COMPANY

	Notes	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
		USD	USD	USD	USD
		At January 1, 2023		3,299,219	223,789,687
Profit for the year		-	-	28,758,560	28,758,560
Total comprehensive income for the year	14 & 15	-	-	-	-
Dividends	29	-	-	(17,150,000)	(17,150,000)
At December 31, 2023		3,299,219	223,789,687	50,836,429	277,925,335
At January 1, 2022		8,595,053	253,563,886	124,325,220	386,484,159
Profit for the year		-	-	20,639,642	20,639,642
Total comprehensive income for the year		(5,295,834)	(29,774,199)	(88,561,993)	(123,632,026)
Dividends	29	-	-	(17,175,000)	(17,175,000)
At December 31, 2022		3,299,219	223,789,687	39,227,869	266,316,775

The notes on pages 11 to 54 form an integral part of these financial statements
Independent auditor's report on pages 5 to 5 (d)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		USD	USD	USD	USD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before tax		34,766,468	24,969,607	33,221,390	23,212,606
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5	12,450,754	23,675,890	7,910,647	19,273,276
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6 (a)	42,681	42,218	42,681	42,218
Amortisation on intangible assets	7	254,475	-	254,475	-
Increase in employee benefit obligations provision	17 (a)	788,875	992,905	788,875	992,905
Finance income	24	(9,486)	(9,430)	(9,486)	(9,430)
Finance costs	24	207,553	221,841	207,553	221,841
Loss/(profit) on disposal of asset		82,937	(3,460,481)	82,937	(3,460,481)
Reclassification to expenditure	5	598,621	-	598,621	-
Provision for/(Reversal of) credit impairment	11 (d)	176,490	(318,439)	176,490	(318,439)
Operating profit before working capital changes		49,359,368	46,114,111	43,274,183	39,954,496
Changes in working capital:					
Inventories	10	19,140,116	(15,041,830)	19,140,116	(15,041,830)
Trade and other receivables	11	(165,369)	593,271	(163,500)	593,271
Trade and other payables	18	(31,635,793)	29,823,906	(31,632,247)	29,823,643
Net cash generated from operations		36,698,322	61,489,458	30,618,552	55,329,580
Employee benefit obligations paid	17 (a)	(529,190)	(543,508)	(529,190)	(543,508)
Tax refund received	19 (a)	467,700	-	467,700	-
Tax paid	19 (a)	(6,964,478)	(4,471,926)	(6,964,478)	(4,471,926)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		29,672,354	56,474,024	23,592,584	50,314,146
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Additions to property, plant and equipment	5	(2,861,382)	(2,596,478)	(2,861,382)	(2,596,478)
Proceeds from disposal of equipment		-	5,894,353	-	5,894,353
Repayment of lease liability	6 (b)	(3,284)	(1,009)	(3,284)	(1,009)
Finance costs net	24	(198,067)	(212,411)	(198,067)	(212,411)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		(3,062,733)	3,084,455	(3,062,733)	3,084,455
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Dividends paid		(17,150,000)	(17,175,000)	(17,150,000)	(17,175,000)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		(17,150,000)	(17,175,000)	(17,150,000)	(17,175,000)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		9,459,621	42,383,479	3,379,851	36,223,601
Movements in cash and cash equivalents:					
At January 1,		81,900,518	35,384,870	81,900,518	35,384,870
Increase		9,459,621	42,383,479	3,379,851	36,223,601
Foreign exchange differences		(2,005,882)	4,132,169	4,073,888	10,292,047
At December 31,	12	89,354,257	81,900,518	89,354,257	81,900,518

The notes on pages 11 to 54 form an integral part of these financial statements
Independent auditor's report on pages 5 to 5 (d)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Seychelles Petroleum Company Limited is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Seychelles. The registered office of the Company is located at the New Port, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.

The Company is principally engaged in the supply of petroleum products, marine bunkering, aviation refueling and transshipment services and transportation of petroleum and chemical products by tankers. Its activities have remained unchanged as compared to the previous year.

These financial statements will be submitted for consideration and approval at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company.

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently in all previous periods (subject to para 2.1 (c)), are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (the "Committee"), and comply with the Seychelles Companies Act, 1972 and Public Enterprises Act, 2023.

The Group has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the application of fair value measurements required or allowed relevant accounting standards. Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with the change in presentation in the current period.

(a) Reporting and functional currency

The reporting and functional currency of the Company was changed to United States Dollar ("USD") effective the year 2022 since the Company operates, generates and expends cash mainly in USD.

(b) Accounting estimates

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4 (Critical accounting estimates and judgements). Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which it affects and also future periods if it affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued*

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year, except for the following new standards and amendments to IFRS that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

(i) **New standards, improvements, interpretations and amendments issued**

- IFRS 17 : Insurance Contracts (January 1, 2023)
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 : Disclosure of Accounting Policies (January 1, 2023).
- IAS 8 : Definition of Accounting Estimates (January 1, 2023).
- Amendments to IAS 12 : Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (January 1, 2023).
International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Models
- **IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts**

IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts to create an internationally consistent approach for the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts irrespective of the type of issuing entity as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions apply. IFRS outlines a general model, supplemented by:

- Modifications for insurance contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach).
- A simplified approach (premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

The new standard had no impact on the Group's financial statements.

• **Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies**

The amendments to IAS 1 aim to assist entities in providing more useful accounting policy disclosure by replacing the disclosure requirements from 'significant accounting policies' to 'material accounting policy information'. The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples on the application of the concept of materiality in determining the accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Group's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Group's financial statements.

• **IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates**

The amendments to IAS 8 introduce a new definition of accounting estimates replacing the previous definition of a change in accounting estimate. The amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates, unless resulting from correction of prior period errors.

The amendments had no impact on the Group's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued*(c) Changes in accounting policies *Continued*(i) New standards, improvements, interpretations and amendments issued *Continued*

- **Amendments to IAS 12 -
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction**

The amendments to IAS 12 narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception to exclude transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments had no impact on the Group's financial statements.

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules

Amendments to IAS 12 have been issued in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules. The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the requirements of recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two model rules. The group is required to disclose application of the exception and the entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation.

The amendments had no impact on the Group's financial statements as the Group is not within the scope of OECD's Pillar Two Model Rules and the exception to the recognition and disclosure of information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes is not applicable to the Group.

(ii) New standards, improvements, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective

The following new accounting standards, improvements, interpretations and amendments have been issued, but are not mandatory until the dates shown, and hence have not been early adopted by the Group in preparing the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Standards and amendments mandatorily effective from January 1, 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 : Supplier Finance Arrangements
- Amendment to IFRS 16 : Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback
- Amendments to IAS 1 : Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current
Non-current liabilities with Covenants

Standards and amendments mandatorily effective from January 1, 2025:

- Amendment to IAS 21 : Lack of Exchangeability

The Group is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments and anticipates that the same will be adopted by the Group to the extent applicable from their effective dates. The adoption of these standards, improvements, interpretations, amendments and any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet to be effective, is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the year of their initial application.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.2 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation**

Buildings, tanks, pumps and petrol stations are carried at revalued amounts based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation. These revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value recognised at the date of acquisition. Cost includes initial outflow to acquire or construct an item of equipment and those incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it, or for major maintenance, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other maintenance costs incurred for servicing and upkeep are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the period in which they occur.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to revaluation reserve in owners' interest. Decreases that offset previous increases are charged against revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to Statement of Profit or Loss.

Properties in the course of construction for operation purposes are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees for qualifying assets and borrowing costs capitalised only if the project is viable and the Group would pursue it further. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the Company is provided for on a straight line basis to write off the cost or revalued amount of each asset to the residual values over the expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	5 to 20 years
Double hull tankers	25 years
Furniture and fittings	3 to 10 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 50 years
Tanks, pumps and petrol stations	2.5 to 10 years
Vehicles and refuellers	4 to 7 years

Estimated useful lives of the double hull tankers owned by subsidiaries were initially assessed at 15 years and subsequently reassessed at 25 years, extending their useful lives to years between 2030 and 2033. Upon reassessment, depreciation was also re-adjusted to charge the carrying value evenly over their remaining useful lives.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses arising on their derecognition is charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed periodically and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Their carrying values are also reviewed for impairment, if changes in circumstances require their readjustment. If any such indication exist and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount or amortised over a period determined by the management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.3 Non-current assets held for sale**

A non-current asset measured at fair value is classified as held-for sale if it is highly probable that it will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such asset, is generally measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Assets classified as held for sale is presented separately as current asset item in the Statements of Financial Position.

2.4 Investment in subsidiaries**Separate financial statements of the investor**

In the separate financial statements of the investor, investment in subsidiary company is carried at cost. The carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of investment.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the reporting date. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets, liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.4 Investment in subsidiaries** *Continued***(a) Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree.

For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(b) Transactions and non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.4 Investment in subsidiaries** *Continued***(c) Disposal of subsidiaries**

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, which is generally on trade date. Financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

(a) Financial assets

The Group has classified its financial assets under IFRS 9, into the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured at fair value (through other comprehensive income); and at amortised cost.
- The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets cash flows.

(i) Amortised cost

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, on a forward looking basis, the expected credit losses ("ECL") associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group applies the simplified approach to measure ECL which uses lifetime expected losses to be recognised from initial recognition of its trade receivables. The ECL for other financial assets is applied using the general model.

No impairment was recognised for cash and cash equivalents since the Directors are of the opinion that the amount is negligible.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.5 Financial instruments** *Continued***(a) Financial assets** *Continued***(ii) Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income**

The Group and Company had investments in listed entities which were not accounted for as subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities. For those investments, the Group and Company had made an irrevocable election to classify the investments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive (FVOCI) rather than through the Statement of Profit and Loss as the Group and Company considered this measurement to be the most representative of the business model for these assets. They had carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in the Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income reserve. Upon disposal, any balance within FVOCI reserve is reclassified directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to Statements of Profit and Loss.

Dividends were recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case the full or partial amount of the dividend is recorded against the associate investment's carrying amount.

Purchases and sales of financial assets measured at FVOCI are recognised on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognised in the FVOCI reserve.

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are doubtful of recovery, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.5 Financial instruments** *Continued***(b) Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of the new liability, and the difference in the respective amounts is recognised in the Statements of Profit and Loss.

(c) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position when the Group has a legal enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

2.6 Current and deferred tax***Current income tax***

Income tax expense comprises current tax. Current tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of amount expected to become payable. Assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Group supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full and is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. However, if the deferred tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.6 Current and deferred tax** *Continued****Deferred tax*** *Continued*

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply in the period when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories comprise petroleum products, lubricants, spares and consumables. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In general cost is determined on FIFO basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price in ordinary course of business less any further variable costs expected to be incurred.

Net realisable value is determined after review of individual items of inventories by Management for any required impairment. Provisions are made for obsolete stocks based on Management's appraisal.

2.8 Employee benefits obligations

Provision is made for employee benefits obligations arising on account of gratuity based on the regulations applicable to parastatal organisations; leave salary and end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with current applicable Labour Laws for their periods of service up to the reporting date. Provision for employee benefits obligations are calculated annually based on their current basic remuneration at the reporting date.

The Company proposes to meet these liabilities as and when they fall due, out of its working capital.

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

With respect to fixed term employees, the Company's policy is to use average grades of past years to compute the estimated end of contract bonus.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.8 Employee benefits obligations** *Continued****Defined contribution plans***

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays a fixed contribution into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employees service in the current and prior periods.

The Company and Seychellois employees contribute to the Seychelles Pension Fund (SPF). This is a pension scheme which was promulgated under the Seychelles Pension Fund Act, 2005.

Length of service

The amendments to the Seychelles Employment Act in the year 1999 entitled 5/6 of one day's wage for each completed month of service provided the employee has completed five years continuous service. The Group accrues this liability on a current basis and carries it to a provision account for payments to be made as and when they occur.

2.9 Foreign currencies***Functional and presentation currency***

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the United States Dollar, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements of the Company are presented in US Dollar, which is the Company's presentation currency.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are measured in Euro and presented in the Group financial statements in the United States Dollar.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss within 'other (losses)/gains - net'.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.9 Foreign currencies** *Continued***Group companies**

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) Assets and liabilities for each Statement of Financial Position presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting period date.
- (ii) Income and expenses for each Statement of Profit or Loss are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

As at year end, the main exchange rates against the US Dollar were as follows:

Currencies	Exchange rates		Changes in % ge	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Seychelles Rupee	0.0686	0.0687	0.19%	-4.14%
Euro	1.1066	1.0643	-3.97%	5.95%

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised as and when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of goods or services to the customer. Transfer of control of goods occurs at the time of delivery. The Company's revenue is the net consideration to which it expects to be entitled, net of returns, trade discounts, taxes and volume rebates.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Generally, payment of the transaction price is due within credit period of between 30 days with no element of financing.

- Revenue from tankers on time charter - on a time-portion basis; and
- Revenue from tankers on voyage charter - upon delivery of the cargo at the port of discharge.

Other income is recognized on the accrual basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.12 Leases*****Leases and right-of-use assets*****Leases liabilities:**

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract, that is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for the short-term leases and leases with low-value assets that are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the remaining lease term and that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the incremental borrowing rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Statements of Financial Position. After the initial measurement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short term leases and leases of low-value-assets:

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets:

The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the date representing the right to use the underlying assets. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Leased land parcels	50 to 99 years
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If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the Statements of Financial Position.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.13 Intangible assets - Computer software**

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of intangible asset from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life is 10 years.

An item of intangible assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized net within "other income" in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company and its subsidiaries have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2.15 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position based on current and non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash and cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or available to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.16 Related parties

The Group enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IFRS. Related parties comprise companies and entities under joint or common management or control, their partners and key management personnel, subsidiaries, joint ventures, parent, associates and other related parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.17 Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are stated at original invoice amount less provision as per the expected credit loss model. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating the provision, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix. The Group assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics and they have been grouped based on the days past due (refer to note 11 for a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied).

2.18 Other current assets

Other current assets include prepaid expenses, other deposits and advances which are carried at amounts recoverable through collection of monies or receipt of goods or services. Prepaid expenses pertain mainly to charter and bunkering fee. Other deposits pertain to security deposits and advances pertain to staff loans.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, at banks and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, against which the bank overdrafts, if any, are deducted. Overdrafts are shown within borrowings under current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

2.20 Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether claimed by the supplier or not.

Monies received in advance for goods or services to be provided subsequent to the year end are recognised as advances from customers in current liabilities.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their amortised cost.

2.21 Accruals

Accruals are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle the obligation.

2.22 Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *Continued***2.23 Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Group has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Group; or when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

2.24 Expenses

Cost of sales include all costs directly attributable to the generation of revenue and includes cost of materials. All other expenses are classified as either employee costs, administrative expenses, or finance costs, as appropriate.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**3.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The activities of the Group expose it to different financial risks, market risks (including currency and fair value interest risk), credit and liquidity risk. The Directors have the overall responsibility for the establishment, overseeing and monitoring of the Group's risk management framework and are assisted by the senior management. Senior management is responsible for designing, developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies, which are approved by the Directors.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, focusing on the unpredictability of financial markets, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities and its role in the Republic of Seychelles. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The following are the Group's exposures to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates and can arise on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. The Group is exposed to currency risk arising from future commercial transactions and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *Continued*3.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies *Continued*(a) Foreign currency risk *Continued*

The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are Seychelles Rupee ("SR") and Euro ("EUR"). The Group aims to aggregate a net position for each currency. If the US Dollar had weakened/strengthened against the above currencies by 5% with all other variables remaining constant, the impact (increase/(decrease)) on the results for the year would have been as depicted in the table hereunder mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/(losses).

THE GROUP

	Seychelles Rupee		Euro	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD'000 +/-	USD'000 +/-	USD'000 +/-	USD'000 +/-
Impact on results:				
- Bank balances	2,150	1,538	212	568
- Trade receivables	672	583	-	-
- Trade payables	23	27	169	166

THE COMPANY

	Seychelles Rupee		Euro	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD'000 +/-	USD'000 +/-	USD'000 +/-	USD'000 +/-
Impact on results:				
- Bank balances	2,150	1,538	212	568
- Trade receivables	672	583	-	-
- Trade payables	23	27	169	165

(b) Interest rate risk

At December 31, 2023, the Company and Group had no borrowings hence no exposure to interest rates on floating rate. There were no borrowings as at December 31, 2022.

(c) Equity price risk

The Group is susceptible to equity market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the equity securities because of investments held by the Group and classified on the Statement of Financial Position as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *Continued***3.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies** *Continued***(d) Credit risk**

The Group's and Company's credit risk arises mainly from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, financial assets at amortised cost including credit exposures to customers and outstanding receivables.

Credit risk is managed at both Group and Company level. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties are accepted.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group and Company have no concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

The Group and Company trade only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The Group and Company have policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Advance payments are requested where necessary.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group and Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets at amortised cost, the Group's and Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments as presented in the Statements of Financial Position or notes to the financial statements.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Statements of Financial Position.

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Trade and other receivables (note 11)	29,602,270	29,814,764
Cash and cash equivalents (note 12)	89,354,257	81,900,518
	<u>118,956,527</u>	<u>111,715,282</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *Continued***3.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies** *Continued***(e) Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Group, through its regular budgets and forecasts, manages liquidity to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

THE GROUP

	Less than 1 year USD'000	Between 1 - 2 years USD'000	Between 2 - 5 years USD'000	Total USD'000
At December 31, 2023				
Gross lease liabilities	1	2	2,368	2,371
Trade and other payables	43,348	-	-	43,348
At December 31, 2022				
Gross lease liabilities	3	6	2,364	2,374
Trade and other payables	74,984	-	-	74,984

THE COMPANY

	Less than 1 year USD'000	Between 1 - 2 years USD'000	Between 2 - 5 years USD'000	Total USD'000
At December 31, 2023				
Gross lease liabilities	1	2	2,368	2,371
Trade and other payables	43,338	-	-	43,338
At December 31, 2022				
Gross lease liabilities	3	6	2,364	2,374
Trade and other payables	74,970	-	-	74,970

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *Continued***3.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies** *Continued***(e) Liquidity risk** *Continued***Capital disclosures**

The Group monitors "adjusted capital" which comprises all components of equity (i.e. Share capital, Non-controlling interest, Retained earnings, and Revaluation and Other reserves).

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

(f) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. For more detailed information in relation to the fair value measurement, please refer to the applicable notes in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

4.1 Buildings, tanks, pumps and petrol stations

Buildings, tanks, pumps and petrol stations are carried at fair their value, representing their net replacement value determined by external valuers. For more detailed information in relation to the fair value measurement of the refer to the applicable notes and note 4.7.

4.2 Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of a customer's actual default rates in the future.

4.3 Leases*Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the leases, therefore it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Determining the lease terms

In determining the lease term, Management considered all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. All extension options (or periods after termination options) have been included in the lease term. There are no potential future cash outflows. All future cash outflows have been included in the lease liability. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS *Continued***4.4 Impairment of other non financial assets**

Property, plant and equipment are considered for impairment if there is a reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability of the asset itself and where it is a component of a larger economic unit, the viability of that unit itself. Future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets or cash-generating units are projected, taking into account market conditions and the expected useful lives of the assets.

The present value of these cash flows, determined using an appropriate discount rate, is compared to the current net asset value and, if lower, the assets are impaired to the present value. At the end of each reporting period, Management reviews and assesses the carrying amounts of other assets and where relevant writes them down to their recoverable amounts based on best estimates.

4.5 Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Estimated useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are assigned based on the intended use of the respective assets and their economic lives. Subsequently, if there are changes in circumstances, such as technological advances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned that could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates, the estimated useful lives and residual values need to be adjusted in line with the current circumstances.

The Directors review the residual values and useful lives of major items of property, plant and equipment and determine necessary adjustments.

4.6 Depreciation policies

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The residual value of an asset is the estimated net amount that the Group would currently obtain from its disposal, if the asset was already of the age, and in condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The Directors therefore make estimates based on historical experience and use their best judgment to assess the useful lives of assets and to forecast their expected values at the end of their expected useful lives.

4.7 Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded at fair value that are not based on observable market data.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS *Continued***4.8 Employee benefit obligations**

Employee benefit obligations (other than defined monthly contributions to the Seychelles Pension Fund with no further obligations) comprise compensation for length of service determined which starts upon employees completing minimum 5 years of continuous service as per the provisions of the Seychelles Employment Act, 1999 (as amended). The present value of these obligations depends on a number of factors and assumptions that are required to be estimated for the purpose of determining the liability. The assumptions used in determining the net cost include the discount rate and any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the total obligation.

The present value of the obligation is normally determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

Employment benefit liability has been determined using the method prescribed by the Seychelles Employment Act. The Directors have estimated that the amount of liability provided will not be materially different had it been computed by an external actuary.

4.9 Functional currency

The Board of Directors have determined the United States Dollar to be the functional and recording currency of the Company.

4.10 Limitation of sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. However, these sensitivities are non-linear and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from the results derived.

Sensitivity analysis does not necessarily take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are actively managed. Other limitations include the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Group's views of possible changes in the market in the near future that cannot be predicted with any certainty.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

5. (a) THE GROUP	Leasehold land & buildings		Double hull tankers		Furniture & fittings		Plant & equipment		Tanks, pumps & petrol stations		Vehicles & refuellers		Work in progress		Total
	Valuation	Cost	Valuation	Cost	Cost	Cost	Valuation	Cost	Valuation	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	
COST OR VALUATION															
At January 1, 2022	10,071,590	201,314,279	1,714,760	36,724,157	279,615,879	6,648,295	2,630,522	538,719,482							
Reclassification	-	-	-	576,849	-	-	-	(576,849)							
Additions	-	-	204,571	2,041,539	-	350,368	-	-							2,596,478
Disposals	-	-	(12,926)	(71,942)	-	(87,493)	-	-							(172,361)
Profit/(loss) on revaluation (notes 15(a) & 15(b))	3,415,987	-	-	-	(11,250,296)	-	-	-							(7,834,309)
Effect of change in functional currency	(2,909,629)	(19,707,174)	(346,961)	(18,673,968)	(89,373,085)	(1,729,549)	(449,436)	(133,189,802)							
At December 31, 2022	10,577,948	181,607,105	1,559,444	20,596,635	178,992,498	5,181,621	1,604,237	400,119,488							
Reclassification	-	-	-	743,468	169,171	-	-	(912,639)							
Reclassification to expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(598,621)							(598,621)
Reclassification to intangible assets	-	-	(42,621)	(9,705)	-	-	-	(52,326)							(52,326)
Additions	-	-	141,150	1,267,776	-	295,327	-	-							2,861,382
Disposals	-	-	(97,079)	(165,035)	-	(90,247)	-	-							(352,361)
Exchange differences	-	6,614,457	-	-	-	-	-	-							6,614,457
At December 31, 2023	10,577,948	188,221,562	1,560,894	22,433,139	179,161,669	5,386,701	1,250,106	408,592,019							
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION															
At January 1, 2022	2,674,185	134,554,519	1,228,320	13,579,021	59,891,439	5,270,411	-	217,197,895							
Charge for the year	361,463	5,006,358	79,422	1,511,247	16,280,453	436,947	-	23,675,890							
Disposals	-	-	(12,926)	(71,830)	-	(87,493)	-	(172,249)							
Effect of change in functional currency	(477,205)	(5,299,918)	(289,289)	(8,240,687)	(957,443)	(1,504,023)	-	(16,768,565)							
At December 31, 2022	2,558,443	134,260,959	1,005,527	6,777,751	75,214,449	4,115,842	-	223,932,971							
Charge for the year	201,936	5,143,851	161,181	888,144	5,540,483	515,159	-	12,450,754							
Reclassification to intangible assets	-	-	(42,621)	(9,705)	-	-	-	(52,326)							
Disposals	-	-	(19,965)	(159,212)	-	(90,247)	-	(269,424)							
Exchange differences	-	5,117,505	-	-	-	-	-	5,117,505							
At December 31, 2023	2,760,379	144,522,315	1,104,122	7,496,978	80,754,932	4,540,754	-	241,179,480							
NET BOOK VALUE															
At December 31, 2023	7,817,569	43,699,247	456,772	14,936,161	98,406,737	845,947	1,250,106	167,412,539							
At December 31, 2022	8,019,505	47,346,146	553,917	13,818,884	103,778,049	1,065,779	1,604,237	176,186,517							

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

5. (b) THE COMPANY	Leasehold land & buildings	Double hull tankers		Furniture & fittings		Plant & equipment		Tanks, pumps & petrol stations		Vehicles & refuellers		Work in progress		Total
		Valuation	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Valuation	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	
COST OR VALUATION														
At January 1, 2022	10,071,590	24,271,828	1,714,760	36,724,157	279,615,879	6,648,295	2,630,522	361,677,031						
Reclassification	-	-	-	576,849	-	-	(576,849)	-						
Additions	-	-	204,571	2,041,539	-	350,368	-	2,596,478						
Disposals	-	-	(12,926)	(71,942)	-	(87,493)	-	(172,361)						
Profit/(loss) on revaluation (notes 15(a) & 15(b))	3,415,987	-	-	-	(11,250,296)	-	-	(7,834,309)						
Effect of change in functional currency	(2,909,629)	(9,177,979)	(346,961)	(18,673,968)	(89,373,085)	(1,729,549)	(449,436)	(122,660,607)						
At December 31, 2022	10,577,948	15,093,849	1,559,444	20,596,635	178,992,498	5,181,621	1,604,237	233,606,232						
Reclassification	-	-	-	743,468	169,171	-	(912,639)	-						
Reclassification to expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	(598,621)	(598,621)						
Reclassification to intangible assets	-	-	(42,621)	(9,705)	-	-	-	(52,326)						
Additions	-	-	141,150	1,267,776	-	295,327	1,157,129	2,861,382						
Disposals	-	-	(97,079)	(165,035)	-	(90,247)	-	(352,361)						
At December 31, 2023	10,577,948	15,093,849	1,560,894	22,433,139	179,161,669	5,386,701	1,250,106	235,464,306						
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION														
At January 1, 2022	2,674,185	4,878,367	1,228,320	13,579,021	59,891,439	5,270,411	-	87,521,743						
Charge for the year	361,463	603,744	79,422	1,511,247	16,280,453	436,947	-	19,273,276						
Disposals	-	-	(12,926)	(71,830)	-	(87,493)	-	(172,249)						
Effect of change in functional currency	(477,205)	2,362,270	(289,289)	(8,240,687)	(957,443)	(1,504,023)	-	(9,106,377)						
At December 31, 2022	2,558,443	7,844,381	1,005,527	6,777,751	75,214,449	4,115,842	-	97,516,393						
Charge for the year	201,936	603,744	161,181	888,144	5,540,483	515,159	-	7,910,647						
Reclassification to intangible assets	-	-	(42,621)	(9,705)	-	-	-	(52,326)						
Disposals	-	-	(19,965)	(159,212)	-	(90,247)	-	(269,424)						
At December 31, 2023	2,760,379	8,448,125	1,104,122	7,496,978	80,754,932	4,540,754	-	105,105,290						
NET BOOK VALUE														
At December 31, 2023	7,817,569	6,645,724	456,772	14,936,161	98,406,737	845,947	1,250,106	130,359,016						
At December 31, 2022	8,019,505	7,249,468	553,917	13,818,884	103,778,049	1,065,779	1,604,237	136,089,839						

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *Continued*

(c) Depreciation have been charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss as follows (note 21):

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Cost of sales	11,848,112	23,159,521	7,308,005	18,756,907
Administrative expenses	602,642	516,369	602,642	516,369
	12,450,754	23,675,890	7,910,647	19,273,276

(d) The Group's buildings, tanks, pumps and petrol stations were revalued in the year 2022 by Ramboll Deutschland GMB, independent valuers, on a net replacement cost basis. The revaluation loss, was debited to revaluation reserve (in Other reserves) in shareholders equity. The company conducts revaluation of its immovable assets every four years, next revaluation exercise will be due end of December 2026. The Directors have assumed that the carrying amount of the Company's buildings, tanks, pumps and petrol stations represents a fair estimation of their fair values as at December 31, 2023.

(e) The fair value of property, plant and equipment falls within Category 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(f) Significant unobservable valuation input

The valuation was based on net replacement cost. A site visit was conducted to determine the fair value. This was based on a qualitative approach and later transferred in a quantitative approach by de-rating the cost, considering wear and tear in the process.

For sensitivity analysis, a Monte Carlo simulation was used with 10.000 iterations.

(g) If the buildings, tanks, pumps and petrol stations had been stated at their historical cost, the amounts would have been as follows:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	Tanks, pumps & petrol stations		Buildings	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Cost	45,389,613	44,922,980	11,155,369	11,171,206
Accumulated depreciation	(26,924,355)	(24,713,048)	(8,812,700)	(8,505,734)
Net book value	18,465,258	20,209,932	2,342,669	2,665,472

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

6. LEASES

(a) Right-of-use assets

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
At January 1,	2,217,060	2,315,958
Amortisation charge	(42,681)	(42,218)
Effect of change in functional currency	-	(56,680)
At December 31,	2,174,379	2,217,060

(b) Lease liabilities

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
<i>Movements during the year:</i>		
At January 1,	2,373,985	2,374,994
Finance cost (note 24)	207,553	221,841
Payments	(210,837)	(222,850)
Balance as at December 31,	2,370,701	2,373,985
<i>Analysed as:</i>		
Non-current portion	2,370,081	2,370,786
Current portion	620	3,199
	2,370,701	2,373,985

(c) The leases of the Group comprise land from the Government of Seychelles with remaining rental periods ranging up to 81 years.

(d) If the incremental borrowing rate had moved by 5% higher/(lower), the impact on the results of the year would have been **USD 10.4k** (2022: USD 11.1k) higher/ (lower).

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
COST		
At January 1,	2,621,054	2,255,388
Effect of change in functional currency	-	(9,531)
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment	52,326	-
Additions	-	375,197
Disposals	(71,301)	-
At December 31,	2,602,079	2,621,054

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS *Continued*

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
AMORTISATION		
At January 1,	1,094,652	883,664
Effect of change in functional currency	-	(12,231)
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment	52,326	
Charge for the year	254,475	223,219
Disposals	(71,301)	-
At December 31,	1,330,152	1,094,652
NET BOOK VALUE		
At December 31,	1,271,927	1,526,402

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Cost - Unquoted (note 8(a))	4,944	14,856
Loans receivable (notes 8(b) and 8(c))	56,413,453	60,486,679
Effect of change in functional currency (note 8(a))	-	(9,912)
	56,418,397	60,491,623

(a) Details of the subsidiary companies are:

Name of subsidiary	Activities	Class of shares	Shareholding	Country of subsidiary
			2023 & 2022	
			%	
Seychelles Pioneer Limited	Rental of tanker	Ordinary	100	Isle of Man
Seychelles Progress Limited	Rental of tanker	Ordinary	100	Isle of Man
Seychelles Patriot Limited	Rental of tanker	Ordinary	100	Isle of Man
Seychelles Prelude Limited	Rental of tanker	Ordinary	100	Isle of Man

The year-end of all the subsidiaries is December 31.

- (b) The loans receivable denominated in Euro are unsecured, non interest bearing with no fixed repayment terms. The Directors are of the opinion that these should be classified as non-current assets.
- (c) The carrying amounts of the receivables approximate their amortised costs.
- (d) Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries.

Summarised Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit or Loss and Other comprehensive income

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES *Continued*(d) Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries *Continued*

	Seychelles Pioneer Limited USD'000	Seychelles Progress Limited USD'000	Seychelles Patriot Limited USD'000	Seychelles Prelude Limited USD'000
December 31, 2023				
Non-current assets	5,804	6,121	12,776	12,352
Non-current liabilities	7,260	8,610	21,751	18,793
Current assets	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Current liabilities	3	3	3	3
Revenue	1,366	1,417	1,665	1,665
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	<u>476</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>301</u>

December 31, 2022

	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles
Non-current assets	6,451	6,791	13,643	13,212
Non-current liabilities	8,316	9,665	22,547	19,702
Current liabilities	5	3	3	3
Revenue	1,365	1,365	1,663	1,663
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	<u>534</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>373</u>

Summarised cash flow information:

	Seychelles Pioneer Limited USD'000	Seychelles Progress Limited USD'000	Seychelles Patriot Limited USD'000	Seychelles Prelude Limited USD'000
December 31, 2023				
Operating activities	1,358	1,409	1,656	1,656
Financing activities	<u>(1,358)</u>	<u>(1,409)</u>	<u>(1,656)</u>	<u>(1,656)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

December 31, 2022

	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles
Operating activities	1,392	1,390	1,688	1,690
Financing activities	<u>(1,392)</u>	<u>(1,390)</u>	<u>(1,688)</u>	<u>(1,690)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES *Continued*

(e) Impairment

Taking into account the environment in which the subsidiaries operate, the Directors of the Group considered that the investments are not impaired and therefore impairment has been estimated as nil (2022 : USD nil).

9. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
<i>Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>		
At January 1,	-	4,172
Decrease in fair value (note 15)	-	(4,172)
At December 31,	-	-

(i) The above quoted equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income comprised shares listed on the Australian Stock exchange denominated in Australian Dollars. This investment was written down to nil value in the year 2022.

(ii) Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income for the Group are classified within Level 1 of the Fair Value Hierarchy.

10. INVENTORIES

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Petroleum products	12,190,638	31,712,323
Lubricants	684,926	681,226
Others	2,397,188	2,019,319
	15,272,752	34,412,868

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in cost of sales amounted to USD **330,967,266** (2022: USD 348,265,153) for the Group and USD **337,029,228** (2022: 354,320,653) for the Company (note 21).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Trade receivables	32,732,349	32,748,188	32,732,349	32,748,188
Less: provision for impairment (note (f))	(4,424,213)	(4,247,061)	(4,424,213)	(4,247,061)
Net trade receivables	28,308,136	28,501,127	28,308,136	28,501,127
Prepayments	4,675,787	4,475,076	4,673,918	4,475,076
Deposits	22,053	22,053	22,053	22,053
Staff loans	525,804	553,174	525,804	553,174
Others	746,277	738,410	746,277	738,410
	34,278,057	34,289,840	34,276,188	34,289,840

- (a) The carrying amounts of 'trade and other receivables' approximate their amortised costs.
- (b) The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.
- (c) Credit Loss Allowances

The average credit period on trade receivables is 14 - 30 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors. No forward looking information has been incorporated in the model since Management is of the opinion that historic economic factors are not significantly different to recoverability period which is within a year.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

The table on page 42 details the risk profile of Trade receivables based on the Group's provision matrix. The customers of the Group and Company based on similar credit risk, characteristics, namely are as below. There has been no changes in classification of subgroups as compared to previous period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES *Continued*(c) Credit Loss Allowances *Continued***THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY**

At December 31, 2023

	Trade Receivables - days past due				Total
	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	> 90 days	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	
Gross carrying amount - International	14,862,331	210,351	18,966	1,153,340	16,244,988
Gross carrying amount - Local	13,225,223	132,886	-	3,129,252	16,487,361
Total gross carrying amount	28,087,554	343,237	18,966	4,282,592	32,732,349
Expected credit loss rate (%)	2.23%	7.29%	37.73%	87.93%	
Total lifetime ECL (note 11(d))	626,352	25,022	7,156	3,765,683	4,424,213

THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

At December 31, 2022

	Trade Receivables - days past due				Total
	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	> 90 days	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	
Gross carrying amount - International	16,970,098	51,232	277,814	807,373	18,106,517
Gross carrying amount - Local	11,907,829	8,571	-	2,725,271	14,641,671
Total gross carrying amount	28,877,927	59,803	277,814	3,532,644	32,748,188
Expected credit loss rate (%)	2.18%	6.47%	31.83%	99.79%	
Total lifetime ECL (note 11(d))	629,539	3,869	88,428	3,525,225	4,247,061

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES *Continued*

(d) Movement in allowance for credit loss

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
At January 1,	4,247,061	4,573,663
Charge/(Credit) for the year	176,490	(318,439)
Exchange differences	662	(8,163)
At December 31, (note 11(c))	4,424,213	4,247,061

Sensitivity analysis

If the ECL rates on trade receivables above 90 days past due had been 5% higher/(lower) as of December 2023, the loss allowance would have been **USD 188.3k** (2022: USD 176.3k).

- (e) Others include short term staff loans which are offset against their monthly salaries and other receivables for which the risk of default has been estimated by the Directors as nil.
- (f) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Cash on hand	3,066	2,592
Balances with banks	89,351,191	81,897,926
	89,354,257	81,900,518

Denominated in the following currencies:

US Dollar	42,106,249	39,779,120
Euro	4,249,164	11,364,568
Seychelles Rupee	42,998,844	30,756,830
	89,354,257	81,900,518

- (a) At reporting date, balances held with the banks in foreign currencies (other than the reporting currency of the Company) are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.
- (b) There were no contractual restrictions affecting use of bank balances at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

13. NON-CURRENT ASSET CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
At January 1,	-	4,610,484
Effect of change in functional currency	-	(2,176,724)
Disposal adjustment	-	(2,433,760)
At December 31,	-	-

- (a) At the Board Meeting of December 9, 2021, the Directors resolved to sell the Company's Tanker, Seychelles Pride for **USD 5.9 m** to Northern Tankers DMCC. Since the criteria required by IFRS 5 "Non Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" were met, the tanker was therefore reclassified as a "Non current asset held for sale" on the face of the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2021. The Tanker was subsequently sold during the year 2022.

14. SHARE CAPITAL

	2023	2022
	SR	SR
Authorised shares		
2,000 shares of SR. 25,000 each	50,000,000	50,000,000
	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid		
At January 1,	3,299,219	8,595,053
Exchange differences	-	(5,295,834)
At December 31,	3,299,219	3,299,219

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is **2,000 shares** (2022: 2,000 shares) with a par value of SR. 25,000 per share. All issued shares are fully paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

15. OTHER RESERVES

(a) THE GROUP

	Currency translation reserve USD	Revaluation reserve USD	Quoted equity Instruments USD	Total USD
At January 1, 2022	(52,288,153)	306,817,885	(575)	254,529,157
Effect of change in functional currency	51,810,626	(75,189,717)	575	(23,378,516)
Loss on revaluation (notes 5(a) & 5(b))	-	(7,834,309)	-	(7,834,309)
Decrease in fair value and reversal of reserve (note 9)	-	-	(4,172)	(4,172)
At December 31, 2022	(477,527)	223,793,859	(4,172)	223,312,160
Currency translation difference	84,319	-	-	84,319
At December 31, 2023	(393,208)	223,793,859	(4,172)	223,396,479

(b) THE COMPANY

	Currency translation reserve USD	Revaluation reserve USD	Quoted equity Instruments USD	Total USD
At January 1, 2022	(53,253,424)	306,817,885	(575)	253,563,886
Effect of change in functional currency	53,253,424	(75,189,717)	575	(21,935,718)
Loss on revaluation (notes 5(a) & 5(b))	-	(7,834,309)	-	(7,834,309)
Decrease in fair value and reversal of reserve (note 9)	-	-	(4,172)	(4,172)
At December 31, 2022	-	223,793,859	(4,172)	223,789,687
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2023	-	223,793,859	(4,172)	223,789,687

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

16. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

- (a) Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at **25%** (2022: 25%) for the Group and **25%** (2022: 25%) for the Company at December 31, 2023.
- (b) There is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and liabilities when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority on the same entity. The amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Deferred tax assets (note (d)(ii))	(1,755,070)	(1,634,412)
Deferred tax liabilities (note (d)(i))	5,226,498	6,816,900
Net deferred tax liability	3,471,428	5,182,488

- (c) The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
At January 1,	5,182,488	7,669,013
Credit for the year to the statement of profit or loss (note 19 (b))	(1,711,060)	(2,486,525)
At December 31,	3,471,428	5,182,488

- (d) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same fiscal authority on the same entity, is as follows:
- (i) **Deferred tax assets**

THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

	All	Unrealised	Lease	Total
	provisions	exchange	liabilities	
	USD	losses	USD	USD
At January 1, 2022	(1,566,081)	(10,637,800)	(974)	(12,204,855)
(Credit)/charge for the year	(30,699)	10,637,800	(36,658)	10,570,443
At December 31, 2022	(1,596,780)	-	(37,632)	(1,634,412)
Credit for the year	(109,209)	-	(11,449)	(120,658)
At December 31, 2023	(1,705,989)	-	(49,081)	(1,755,070)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

16. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY *Continued*

(ii) Deferred tax liabilities

THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Unrealised exchange gains	Revaluation of assets	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
At January 1, 2022	9,169,399	-	10,704,469	19,873,868
(Charge)/credit for the year	(3,602,364)	1,249,865	(10,704,469)	(13,056,968)
At December 31, 2022	5,567,035	1,249,865	-	6,816,900
(Charge)/credit for the year	(2,711,101)	1,120,699	-	(1,590,402)
At December 31, 2023	2,855,934	2,370,564	-	5,226,498

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(a) Statement of financial position

*Length of service compensation*THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
<i>Movement during the year:</i>		
At January 1,	2,140,058	1,690,661
Provision made for the year (note 21 (a))	788,875	992,905
Paid during the year	(529,190)	(543,508)
At December 31,	2,399,743	2,140,058

- (b) The Management is of the opinion that the provision for employee benefit obligations calculated at the reporting date based on the applicable regulations of Seychelles Employment Act, 1999 (as amended) would not materially differ from the amount that would have been computed based on an actuarial valuation as mandated by IAS 19.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Trade payables	32,563,577	65,959,312	32,563,577	65,959,312
Accrued expenses	8,807,339	8,182,842	8,797,157	8,182,842
Other payables	1,977,297	841,853	1,977,297	828,124
	43,348,213	74,984,007	43,338,031	74,970,278

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES *Continued*

- (a) The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their amortised cost.
- (b) Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
US Dollar	34,012,992	61,727,739	34,001,091	61,727,739
Euro	3,378,712	3,318,208	3,380,431	3,304,742
Seychelles Rupee	5,487,119	9,449,632	5,487,119	9,449,632
Other currencies	469,390	488,428	469,390	488,165
	43,348,213	74,984,007	43,338,031	74,970,278

19. CURRENT TAX ASSET

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
(a) Statement of financial position		
At January 1,	(55,434)	(642,997)
Prior year taxes paid	(1,331,418)	-
Refund received during the year	467,700	-
Current tax expense (note (b))	6,173,890	5,059,489
Advance tax paid	(5,633,060)	(4,471,926)
At December 31,	(378,322)	(55,434)
(b) Tax charge		
Tax charge for the year (note (c))	6,173,890	5,059,489
Deferred Tax (note 16 (c))	(1,711,060)	(2,486,525)
Total tax charge for the year	4,462,830	2,572,964
(c) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit is as follows:		

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Profit before tax	34,766,468	24,969,607	33,221,390	23,212,606
Current tax at applicable tax rates (note 19 (d))	8,684,758	12,483,943	8,298,489	13,024,152
Items not allowable and/or not subject to tax	(5,779,656)	(11,489,534)	(5,393,387)	(12,029,743)
Accelerated capital allowances	3,268,788	4,065,080	3,268,788	4,065,080
Business tax charge for the year	6,173,890	5,059,489	6,173,890	5,059,489

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

19. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY *Continued*

(d) Applicable tax rates:

	2023	2022
On the first SR. 1 million of taxable income	15%	15%
On the excess of SR. 1 million of taxable income	25%	25%

Income of subsidiaries is taxed at 0% as per the provisions of the Isle of Man Income Tax Act, 1970 (2022: 0%).

20. REVENUE

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Sales of products	428,055,611	431,068,696
Sales of services	40,954,634	54,213,425
	469,010,245	485,282,121

21. OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Cost of inventories (note 10 (a))	330,967,266	348,265,153	337,029,228	354,320,653
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12,450,754	23,675,890	7,910,647	19,273,276
Amortisation of right-to-use assets (note 6 (a))	42,681	42,218	42,681	42,218
Amortisation of software (note 7)	254,475	223,219	254,475	223,219
Donations	457,800	7,736	457,800	7,736
Duties and taxes	51,649,579	49,469,632	51,649,579	49,469,632
Bareboat charter fees	6,046,152	6,046,152	6,046,152	6,046,152
Bunkering costs	6,864,871	10,296,433	6,864,871	10,296,433
Ship running expenses	15,988,304	17,199,222	15,988,304	17,199,222
Port agency costs	4,355,000	4,547,786	4,355,000	4,547,786
Brokers commission	2,138,218	2,838,871	2,138,218	2,838,871
Electricity and water charges	383,273	370,417	383,273	370,417
Employee benefit expenses (note (a))	6,297,752	5,497,560	6,297,752	5,497,560
Fuel and lubricants	825,758	637,695	825,758	637,695
Insurance	509,228	469,892	509,228	469,892
Rental expenses	15,762	22,969	15,762	22,969
Repairs and maintenance	2,015,685	1,851,306	2,015,685	1,851,306
Other expenses	2,963,788	3,442,136	2,936,354	3,401,065
	444,226,346	474,904,287	445,720,767	476,516,102
Summarised as follows:				
- Cost of sales	430,757,301	461,864,988	432,279,155	463,517,874
- Selling and marketing expenses	34,296	30,556	34,296	30,556
- Administrative expenses	13,434,749	13,008,743	13,407,316	12,967,672
	444,226,346	474,904,287	445,720,767	476,516,102

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

21. OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES *Continued*

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
(a) Employee benefit expenses is analysed as follows:		
Salaries and wages	5,266,507	4,317,386
Employee benefits and related expenses	242,369	187,269
Employee benefits obligations provision (note 17 (a))	788,876	992,905
	6,297,752	5,497,560

22. OTHER INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Demurrage claims	2,345,908	1,625,921	2,345,908	1,625,921
Storage and throughput	2,094,490	2,724,284	2,094,490	2,724,284
Deviations and other recoveries	2,122,034	3,352,705	2,122,034	3,352,705
Rental income (note 25)	314,393	350,745	314,393	350,745
(Loss)/gain on disposal of equipment (note 25)	(82,937)	3,460,481	(82,937)	3,460,481
Sundry income	172,975	238,920	122,318	93,734
	6,966,863	11,753,056	6,916,206	11,607,870

23. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS - NET

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Net foreign exchange gains/ (losses) on operations	3,390,263	2,732,689	3,390,263	2,732,689

The net foreign exchange mainly arose from the conversion of Euro denominated receivables from the four Subsidiaries to USD.

24. NET FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Interest income	9,486	9,430	9,486	9,430
Finance costs on lease liabilities (note 6(b))	(207,553)	(221,841)	(207,553)	(221,841)
Net finance cost	(198,067)	(212,411)	(198,067)	(212,411)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

25. OPERATING PROFIT

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Operating profit is arrived at,:				
After crediting:				
Rental income (note 22)	314,393	350,745	314,393	350,745
(Loss)/gain on disposal of equipment (note 22)	(82,937)	3,460,481	(82,937)	3,460,481
After charging:				
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	12,450,754	23,675,890	7,910,647	19,273,276
Amortisation of right-to-use assets (note 6 (a))	42,681	42,218	42,681	42,218
Amortisation of software (note 7)	254,475	223,219	254,475	223,219
Credit impairment charge/reversal (note 11 (d))	176,490	(318,439)	176,490	(318,439)
Auditor's remuneration	31,820	36,630	21,850	26,500
Directors' emoluments (note 25 (a))	129,618	119,754	129,618	119,754
Finance cost on lease liabilities (note 6(b))	207,553	221,841	207,553	221,841
Rent and leases	15,762	22,969	15,762	22,969

(a) Directors' fees and other emoluments are detailed below:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
V Laporte	-	2,664
S Gendron	-	3,996
S Patel	-	1,067
S Romain	91,651	-
M Nalletamby	-	2,664
Y Vel	3,548	4,285
C Benoiton	-	91,300
J Morel	6,387	2,431
B Commettant	4,258	1,621
P Joseph	4,258	1,621
M Saley	2,839	1,621
T Imaduwa	4,258	1,621
N Elizabeth	3,903	1,621
MM Jeremie	4,258	1,621
M Hoareau	4,258	1,621
R Barbe	-	-
J Robinson	-	-
	129,618	119,754

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

26. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

THE GROUP

	Other related corporations		Directors	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Amount due to	16	43	-	-
Amount due from	10,515	595	-	-
Remuneration	-	-	445	342
Purchases of products and services	1,601	1,349	-	-
Sales	90,360	76,896	-	-

THE COMPANY

	Subsidiary companies		Other related corporations		Directors	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Amount due to	-	-	16	43	-	-
Amount due from	56,413	60,487	10,515	595	-	-
Investment in	5	15	-	-	-	-
Remuneration	-	-	-	-	445	342
Bareboat charter fees	6,062	6,046	-	-	-	-
Purchases of goods and services	-	-	1,601	1,349	-	-
Sales	-	-	90,360	76,896	-	-

(a) The above transactions have been made at arm's length, on normal commercial terms and in the ordinary course of business except for transactions extended to selected industry sectors and subsidiaries which were at subsidised value.

(b) Outstanding balances with related parties at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

(c) This assessment is undertaken at the end of each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

26. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS *Continued***(e) Key management personnel emoluments**

Key management personnel comprises the Chief Executive Officer and General Managers as they have authority and responsibility for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Salaries and other benefits	423,290	287,476
Contract termination benefits	-	39,968
Pension costs	21,442	14,552
	444,732	341,996

27. DIVIDENDS

The Directors proposed and paid a dividend of **USD 8,575** per share amounting to **USD 17.15 m** during year under review (2022 : Dividends proposed and paid USD 17.18 m (USD 8,588 per share)).

(a) PROPOSED AND PAID

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Dividend proposed	17,150,000	17,175,000
Paid during the year	(17,150,000)	(17,175,000)
At December 31,	-	-

28. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted for at the date of the reporting period but not recognised in these financial statements is as follows:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	USD'000	USD'000
Property, plant and equipment	3,721	1,681

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at December 31, 2023 (2022 : USD nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

30. FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) THE GROUP

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Profit/(loss) for the year	30,304	22,397	(11,792)	35,439	16,906
Effect of change in functional currency	(594)	(85,686)	(1,059)	(543)	477
Retained earnings brought forward	19,296	99,760	129,107	104,678	101,355
Profit available for distribution	49,006	36,471	116,256	139,574	118,738
Dividends	(17,151)	(17,175)	(16,496)	(10,467)	(14,060)
Retained earnings carried forward	31,855	19,296	99,760	129,107	104,678
EQUITY					
Share capital	3,299	3,299	8,595	8,595	8,595
Other reserves	223,397	223,313	254,529	216,599	268,304
Retained earnings	31,855	19,296	99,760	129,107	104,678
Owners' interest	258,551	245,908	362,884	354,301	381,577
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	258,551	245,908	362,884	354,301	381,577

(b) THE COMPANY

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Profit/(loss) for the year	28,759	20,639	(12,825)	34,054	15,665
Effect of change in functional currency	-	(88,562)	-	-	-
Retained earnings brought forward	39,228	124,326	153,647	130,060	128,455
Profit available for distribution	67,987	56,403	140,822	164,114	144,120
Dividends	(17,151)	(17,175)	(16,496)	(10,467)	(14,060)
Retained earnings carried forward	50,836	39,228	124,326	153,647	130,060
EQUITY					
Share capital	3,299	3,299	8,595	8,595	8,595
Other reserves	223,790	223,790	253,563	218,460	268,118
Retained earnings	50,836	39,228	124,326	153,647	130,060
Total equity	277,925	266,317	386,484	380,702	406,773