FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
HALCYON TANKERS 2022 LIMITED (FORMERLY GROUPE SAMAT UK LIMITED)
Company registration number 01480293 (England and Wales)
Company registration number 01480293 (England and Wales)

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		441,100		521,381
Investments			-		-
			441,100		521,381
Current assets			771,100		021,001
Stocks		157,819		6,792	
Debtors	6	1,440,600		1,364,241	
Cash at bank and in hand	-	204,291		276,286	
		1,802,710		1,647,319	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	7	(1,441,290)		(1,722,432)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			361,420		(75,113)
Total assets less current liabilities			802,520		446,268
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	8		-		(63,245)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(50,000)		(50,082)
Net assets			752,520		332,941
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			500,000		500,000
Profit and loss reserves			252,520		(167,059)
Total equity			752,520		332,941

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N M Barraclough **Director**

Company Registration No. 01480293

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Halcyon Tankers 2022 Limited (formerly Groupe Samat UK Limited) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 2.2 Woodhead House, Woodhead Road, Birstall, West Yorkshire, WF17 9TD.

The principal activity of the Company is freight by road.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method:

 Long-term leasehold property
 over 2 to 10 years

 Plant and equipment
 over 5 years

 Fixtures and fittings
 over 10 years

 Motor vehicles
 over 2 to 8 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss expect when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are present in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or less when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

1.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or lass at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Useful economic lives of fixed assets

The valuation of depreciation is determined by management based on the estimated useful economic life of tangible assets and any residual value of those assets.

Impairment of trade receivables

In the ordinary course of the Company's business, customers may find various reasons to delay or withhold payments. Assessment of bad debts provision requires management judgements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

					2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total				56 	54
4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Long-term leasehold property	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2022	85,705	7,701	57,089	5,504,438	5,654,933
	Additions	-	62,044	1,576	214,868	278,488
	Disposals	-		(31,316)	(2,687,803)	(2,719,119)
	At 31 December 2022	85,705	69,745	27,349	3,031,503	3,214,302
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2022	81,140	7,701	49,872	4,994,839	5,133,552
	Depreciation charged in the year	4,565	5,771	7,436	217,262	235,034
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(31,316)	(2,564,068)	(2,595,384)
	At 31 December 2022	85,705	13,472	25,992	2,648,033	2,773,202
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2022	-	56,273	1,357	383,470	441,100
	At 31 December 2021	4,565		7,217	509,599	521,381
At 31 Det	cemper 202 I	4,565		7,217		5∠1,381 ————

5 Fixed Asset investments

The Company owns 100% of the share capital of its dormant subsidiary Halcyon Tamas UK Limited (Formerly Samat U.K Limited).

The financial statements contain information about Halcyon Tankers 2022 Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial statements as the parent of the group. The Company has taken the option under Section 402 Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Debtors	2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	ź
	Trade debtors	1,265,992	1,141,724
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	81,146	10,236
	Other debtors	36,124	
	Prepayments and accrued income	57,338	212,28
		1,440,600	1,364,241
,	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	61,049	173,337
	Bank overdrafts	188,357	154,820
	Trade creditors	688,049	658,865
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	254,733	465,155
	Taxation and social security	53,454	108,396
	Other creditors	30,902	17,400
	Accruals and deferred income	164,746	144,459
		1,441,290	1,722,432
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or	on the assets to which they relat	
8		on the assets to which they related	e.
8	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or	on the assets to which they relat	
8	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or	on the assets to which they related demand.	e. 2021
3	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	on the assets to which they related demand.	e. 2021 £
3	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts	on the assets to which they related demand.	e. 2021 £ 2,227
3	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts	on the assets to which they related demand.	2021 £ 2,227 61,018
3	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts	demand. 2022 £	2021 £ 2,227 61,018 63,245
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	on the assets to which they related demand.	2021 £ 2,227 61,018
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases Provisions for liabilities	don the assets to which they related demand. 2022 £ 2022	2021 £ 2,227 61,018 63,245
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable or Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	con the assets to which they related demand. 2022 £ 2022 £	2021 £ 2,227 61,018 63,245

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Provisions for liabilities (Continued)

Movements on provisions:

	Tyre provision	Dilapidations	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022	50,082	-	50,082
Additional provisions in the year	-	50,000	50,000
Reversal of provision	(50,082)	-	(50,082)
At 31 December 2022		50,000	50,000

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor: Jamie Williams Statutory Auditor: BHP LLP

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2021	2022
£	£
985,983	867,489

12 Related party transactions

The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Halcyon Tankers Limited. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with other group companies.

13 Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Halcyon Tankers Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. That company has no single majority shareholding.

Halcyon Tankers Limited prepares group accounts which can be obtained from 163 Westgate, Brighouse, United Kingdom, HD6 4HJ.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14 Prior period adjustment

The comparative figures have been restated to reanalyse management fees charged by the previous parent company from Cost of sales to Administrative expenses. This had had no impact on the loss stated in the prior year.

Reconciliation of changes in equity

The prior period adjustments do not give rise to any effect upon equity.

Reconciliation of changes in loss for the previous financial period

Z021
£
Total adjustments
Loss as previously reported

Loss as adjusted

(163,672)
(163,672)

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.