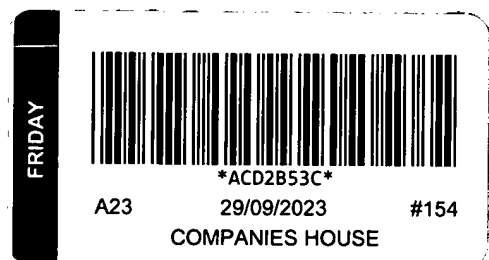


ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2 – 3
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements	4
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of ONE-Dyas Mariner Limited	5 – 7
Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 - 17

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	C.H. de Ruyter van Steveninck A.T. Israël A.C. van der Weijden
REGISTERED NUMBER	SC449498
REGISTERED OFFICE	2 Marischal Square Broad Street Aberdeen AB10 1DQ United Kingdom
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	Ernst & Young LLP 4th Floor 2 Marischal Square Broad Street Aberdeen AB 10 1BL
BANKER	ING Bijlmerplein 888 1102 MG Amsterdam Netherlands
SOLICITOR	Ashurst London Fruit & Wool Exchange 1 Duval Square London E1 6PW

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of ONE-Dyas Mariner Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

There have been no operations since the sale of the Company's only property the Mariner asset in 2019. As the directors do not intend to liquidate the Company within the coming years they have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £0.1 million (2021 £0.1 million). During the year £ 11.1 million was paid in dividends. During 2021 no dividends were paid.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2021: £nil).

GOING CONCERN

The Company was profitable during 2022 and has net assets of £ 0.1 million (2021: £11.1 million). The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors are confident that current cash and intercompany financing arrangements will provide sufficient cash resources for the Company to continue as a going concern.

The directors are in receipt of a letter from ONE-Dyas B.V., indicating that financial support will be made available to meet the Company's liabilities as and when they fall due, for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the balance sheet. The directors have considered the financial position of the parent and concluded its capable of providing support.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Company was guarantor under the group's financing arrangements and was providing various securities to a consortium of international banks including pledges over its bank accounts. In addition, the shares in the Company were subject to a Scottish law share pledge. Following a group refinancing in April 2023, the Company no longer acts as guarantor under the new financing arrangements and the associated pledges have been released.

FINANCIAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Foreign currency & commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of currency exchange rate volatility. The Company does actively manage these exposures on a group basis. As the Company is non trading since 1 October 2019, a discussion of KPI's is not necessary in order to gain an understanding of the business.

Interest rate risk

The Company's financing is internal to the ONE-Dyas group. The Company is exposed to the risk of future interest rate volatility, but due to the nature of the funding this is managed on a group basis.

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (continued)

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, were:

C.H. de Ruyter van Steveninck
A.T. Israël
A.C. van der Weijden

QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

The Company has not made any qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the directors during the prior year, this year and to the date of this report.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

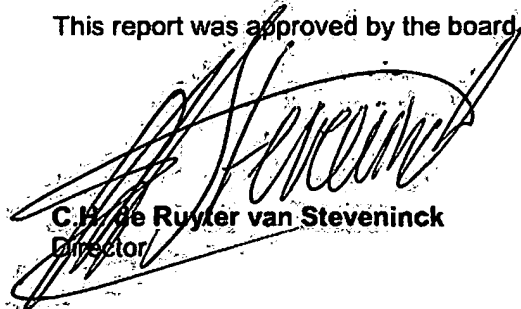
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Company is not required to prepare a strategic report in accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 25 September 2023 and signed on its behalf.



C.H. de Ruyter van Steveninck
Director

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the Financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 102).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 102 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company financial position and financial performance;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the company's financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a strategic report and directors' report that comply with that law and those regulations. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ONE-Dyas Mariner Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 11, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

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

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 course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the 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 ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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 (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

Companies Act 2006) and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulation in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including health and safety, environmental, GDPR and anti-bribery and corruption.

- We understood how ONE-Dyas Mariner Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and the legal counsel to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this to supporting documentation. We corroborated the results of our enquiries through our review of Board minutes and correspondence received from regulatory bodies and noted there was no contradictory evidence.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the degree of incentive, opportunity and rationalisation that may exist to perform fraud. Where fraud risks were identified, we applied journal entry selection criteria to identify journals that were considered unusual or indicative of potential fraud before tracing such transactions back to source information to test their validity and appropriateness.
- Based on this understanding, we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, enquiries of legal counsel, and focused testing, including in respect of management override through manual journals.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Kevin Weston (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Aberdeen
26 September 2023

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover		0	0
Cost of sales		0	0
Gross profit		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Administrative expenses		(9)	(12)
Operating (loss)	2	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	0	(1)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	183	15
Profit before tax		<u>174</u>	<u>2</u>
Tax on profit	6	(33)	144
Profit for the financial year		<u>141</u>	<u>146</u>
Total comprehensive profit for the year		<u>141</u>	<u>146</u>

There are no significant recognised gains or losses other than those stated above and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been prepared.

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	140	11,065
Cash at Bank		5	6
		<u>145</u>	<u>11,071</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(47)	(14)
		<u>98</u>	<u>11,057</u>
Net current assets		<u>98</u>	<u>11,057</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>98</u>	<u>11,057</u>
Net assets			
		<u>98</u>	<u>11,057</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	-	-
Profit and loss account		98	11,057
		<u>98</u>	<u>11,057</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>98</u>	<u>11,057</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf on 26 September 2023.


C.M. de Ruyter van Steveninck
Director

Company registered number: SC449498

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

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

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2022	-	11,057	11,057
Comprehensive profit for the year			
Profit for the year	-	141	141
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	141	141
Dividend		(11,100)	(11,100)
At 31 December 2022	-	98	98

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Share Capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2021	-	10,911	10,911
Comprehensive profit for the year			
Profit for the year	-	146	146
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	146	146
At 31 December 2021	-	11,057	11,057

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
(forming part of the financial statements)**

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

ONE-Dyas Mariner Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in Scotland. The registered number is SC449498 and the registered address is 2 Marischal Square, Broad Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1BL. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors are confident that current cash and intercompany financing arrangements will provide sufficient cash resources for the Company to continue as a going concern.

The directors are in receipt of a letter from ONE-Dyas B.V., indicating that financial support will be made available to meet the Company's liabilities as and when they fall due, for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the balance sheet. The directors have considered the financial position of the parent and concluded its capable of providing support.

Statement of compliance

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

FRS 102 requires the Company to prepare financial statements in accordance with applicable industry Statements of Recommended Practice (SORP) or disclose reasons for departure. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the SORP "Accounting for Oil and Gas Exploration, Production and Decommissioning Activities" issued by the Oil Industry Accounting Committee.

The Company engages in exploration and development in consortia with other partners. These financial statements reflect the relevant portions of costs, revenue, assets and liabilities applicable to the Company's interest.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of ONE-Dyas B.V. as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from Parnassusweg 815, 1082 LZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Basic financial instruments

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price less expected credit loss. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.4 Share Premium

Share premium represents the amount subscribed for share capital in excess of the nominal value.

1.5 Profit and Loss Account

Profit and Loss Account represents the accumulated profits, losses and distributions of the Company.

1.6 Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy). Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the Company's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the 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 the Profit and Loss Account except 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 presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'other operating income'.

1.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

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

2. Operating (Loss)

Due to the nature of the operations of the ONE-Dyas group, the remuneration of the 3 directors for their services to the Company is not contained in the records of the Company. The directors are remunerated for their services to the ONE-Dyas group as a whole, which is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of ONE-Dyas B.V. The directors do not believe it is practical to apportion their remuneration between their services to this Company and their services as directors of the parent and fellow subsidiaries.

Management services were provided by affiliated company ONE-Dyas E&P Limited (formerly known as Dyas UK Limited) until 1 April 2019. Thereafter the services are provided by ONE-Dyas B.V.

3. Auditor's remuneration

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

4. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Interest – bank overdrafts	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

5. Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Exchange differences	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Loans to group undertakings	<u>183</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>183</u>	<u>15</u>

Interest rates depends on market circumstances and are aligned with interest rates of ONE-Dyas B.V. external financing interest rates.

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

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

6. Tax on profit

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	33	-
Prior year adjustments	-	(144)
	33	(144)
Total current tax	33	(144)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Other	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Total income tax	33	(144)

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

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

6. Tax on profit (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is equal to (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 – 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit before tax	<u>174</u>	<u>2</u>
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 - 19.00%)	33	6
Effects of: Adjustment prior years	-	(144)
Total tax charge for the year	<u>33</u>	<u>(144)</u>

According to the Finance Bill 2022 the rate of Corporation Tax will be increased to 25% on profits over £250,000 from April 2023.

7. Debtors

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	140	11,065
Bank balances	5	6
	<u>145</u>	<u>11,071</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest bearing and repayable on demand.

ONE-DYAS MARINER LIMITED

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

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Tax liability HMRC	33	-
Accruals	14	14
	<u>47</u>	<u>14</u>

9. Called up share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
101 (2021: 101) Ordinary shares of £1 (2021: £1) each	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>

10. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company is owned by subsidiaries of ONE-Dyas B.V., ONE-Dyas B.V. is registered and domiciled in The Netherlands, and as such has applied exemption CA 2006 s400 not to prepare group accounts in the United Kingdom. A copy of the parent company's group financial statements can be obtained by writing to the registered office which is located at Parnassusweg 815, 1082 LZ Amsterdam.

The ultimate parent undertakings and controlling party is AtlasInvest Upstream B.V. incorporated in Belgium.

11. Post Balance Sheet Events

The Company was guarantor under the group's financing arrangements and was providing various securities to a consortium of international banks including pledges over its bank accounts. In addition, the shares in the Company were subject to a Scottish law share pledge. Following a group refinancing in April 2023, the Company no longer acts as guarantor under the new financing arrangements and the associated pledges have been released.