

Registered number: 03884970

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024



CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Adamson, A. Antzoulitou, A, Caddock, M. R.
Company secretary	Brigitte Zaza
Registered number	03884970
Registered office	1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HA

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

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CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

INTRODUCTION

The Directors present their strategic report for Chevron Tankers Limited ('the Company'), a Company registered in England & Wales, for the year ended 31 December 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activity is to charter vessels to transport crude oil, refined petroleum products and other bulk cargoes to service the crude demands of Chevron's operations. Voyages are undertaken across a wide range of locations which include Africa, Asia, Europe, United Kingdom and North America.

The Company's chartering activities are coordinated through the London office.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company's profit before taxation for the financial year was \$2,168,000 (2023: \$20,355,000), a decrease of \$18,187,000 from the prior year. The lower profit before taxation was largely driven by lower earnings from Short-Term Time Charter activities. The higher earnings in the prior year were primarily due to an increase in freight rates and vessel demand driven by market volatility. In the current year, there was less market volatility by comparison and earnings were lower.

The year-on-year gross profit decreased by \$14,370,000, primarily driven by the lower earnings on the Short-Term Time Charter activities. Administrative expenses increased by \$2,835,000, primarily due to higher salary and pension costs.

The financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 is largely consistent with the prior year. The Company continues not to hold any significant fixed assets and the primary amounts held on the Balance Sheet are the short-term debtors and creditors to support the shipping activities. The net assets of the Company increased to \$115,297,000 (2023: \$113,800,000), primarily reflecting the profit generated in the year of \$1,497,000 (2023: profit of \$18,742,000).

No dividend is proposed for the year (2023: nil).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Directors consider having safe operations and the operating profit and loss to be the key performance indicators for this Company. A range of stringent controls monitored by experienced marine assurance personnel are in place to ensure all chartered ships conform to requirements under the various ISO industrial quality standards. During 2024, there were no significant safety incidents in the Company.

Year-on-year operating profit decreased by \$17,205,000 (2023: profit decreased by \$26,535,000) mainly due to lower earnings on Short-Term Time Charter activities.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The future developments in the business are noted in the principal decisions under Section 172 (1) statements. There are no other planned changes to the current principal activities of the Company, and it is the intention of the Directors that the Company will continue these activities for the foreseeable future.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key business risk and uncertainty affecting the management of the business and the execution of the Company strategy are vessel safety issues. A range of stringent controls monitored by experienced marine assurance personnel are in place to ensure all chartered ships conform to requirements under the various ISO industrial quality standards.

Financial Risk Management

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in market, prices, interest rates and credit risk.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to freight rate price risk as a result of its operations. Revenue is based on prevailing freight rates at the time of chartering tankers to customers.

Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on customers before sales are made. The overall level of indebtedness is monitored closely by the Company's credit group.

Liquidity and cash flow risk

The Company seeks to manage financial risk, to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. This is achieved by placing surplus funds on deposit. Chevron Corporation regularly reviews the financing structure for all its group companies. Following such a review, loans may be repaid prior to maturity date, extended beyond maturity date or replaced by alternative funding arrangements.

Interest rate risk

The Company can have both interest-bearing assets and liabilities which are generally held at floating rates. These are monitored on a daily basis by a treasury management group and an appropriate structure of investments and borrowings maintained. The Company does not hedge interest rate risks. The Company incurs interest rate risk on interest-bearing receivables (in particular those included in the receivables cash pool position) and on interest-bearing current liabilities (payables cash pool position).

Other operational and compliance risks

The Company's operations have other business risks that require continuous oversight and monitoring includes, legal, compliance, regulatory risk and cyber security. The Company has implemented and maintains a system of corporate policies, processes and systems, behaviors and compliance mechanisms to manage safety, health, environmental, reliability and efficiency risks to verify compliance with applicable laws and policies.

The Company faces several principal risks and uncertainties that could impact its operations and financial performance:

Market Dependency

The Company's revenue is highly dependent on freight rates and market conditions, particularly because most of CTL Voyages are spot voyages. Fluctuations in demand for shipping services can lead to unpredictable earnings.

Short-Term Time Charter Activities

A significant portion of the Company's earnings is derived from Short-Term Time Charter activities. A decline in demand for these charters, as experienced in 2024, can adversely affect profitability.

Operational Risks

The shipping industry is exposed to various operational risks, including mechanical failures, accidents, and

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

environmental incidents. These risks can lead to increased costs and potential legal liabilities.

Regulatory changes

Although the Company does not own its own fleet, it is still subject to regulatory changes that can affect its operations. Changes in shipping regulations may affect the availability and cost of charter vessels, and compliance requirements can impact operational processes.

Economic Conditions

Global economic conditions influence trade volumes and shipping demand. Economic downturns can lead to decreased demand for shipping services, negatively impacting the Company's revenue and profitability.

Geopolitical Risks

Political instability, conflicts, and trade disputes can disrupt shipping routes and affect global trade flows. Such geopolitical risks can result in increased operational costs and potential delays.

Environmental Regulations

Increasingly stringent environmental regulations require the Company to ensure that the chartered vessels comply with these standards. Non-compliance can result in fines and reputational damage, even though the Company does not own the vessels.

Vessel Safety Issues

The key business risk and uncertainty affecting the management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are vessel safety issues. A range of stringent controls monitored by experienced marine assurance personnel are in place to ensure all chartered ships conform to requirements under the various ISO industrial quality standards. Maintaining vessel safety is critical to avoiding operational disruptions and ensuring the safety of cargo and crew.

Russia / Ukraine and Middle East conflicts

Due to the ongoing Russia / Ukraine and Middle East conflicts, Governments (including Russia) have imposed and may impose additional sanctions and other trade laws, restrictions and regulations that could lead to disruption to trade and product flows in the regions around Russia and the Middle East and could have an adverse effect on the Company's financial position. The financial impacts of such risks, including presently imposed sanctions, are not currently material for the Company; however, it remains uncertain how long these conditions may last or how severe they may become.

SECTION 172 (1) STATEMENT

The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 (2018 MRR) require the Directors to explain how they considered the interests of key stakeholders and the broader matters set out in section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 ("S172") when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company under S172. This section of the strategic report comprises the Directors' 172 Statement and statement on engagement with suppliers, customers and others.

As a wholly owned subsidiary of the Chevron Corporation, the Directors ensure that decisions are beneficial to all the Company's stakeholders as well as having regard to the long-term sustainable success of the Chevron Group as a whole. The strategic aims of the Company are derived from those of the Chevron Group, which can be found in the Chevron Corporation 2024 Annual Report at <https://www.chevron.com/annual-report>.

The Chevron Group internally organises its activities principally along business and function lines and transacts its business through legal entities. This organisation structure is designed to achieve Chevron's overall business

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

objectives, whilst respecting the separate legal identity of the individual Chevron companies through which it is implemented and the independence of each Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Company hold positions across key functions of the Company or are in positions that support those functions of the Company. When appointed to the Board, each Director is briefed on their role and responsibilities by the Company Secretary and is provided with training and support to help them fulfil their responsibilities.

The Company's ultimate parent, Chevron Corporation, has developed and implemented a number of policies and principles which the Company has reviewed and adopted. "The Chevron Way" details the guiding principles which all employees must follow, and these principles include diversity and inclusion, high performance, integrity and trust, protecting people and the environment and partnership. Our Business Conduct & Ethics Code (BCEC) is built on Chevron's core values and highlights the principles that guide our business conduct and how our policies are designed to support full compliance with applicable laws.

Chevron's BCEC:

<https://www.chevron.com/-/media/shared-media/documents/chevronbusinessconductethicscode.pdf>

Prior to Company matters being brought to the Board of Directors for consideration, significant levels of internal engagement are undertaken with the broader business. Dependent on the project or activity, Board members or representatives of the Company may have participated in this engagement through their relevant business area, and this therefore helps inform the relevant board decisions.

Principal decisions

During 2024, the Directors did not make any decisions that were of a significant or a strategic nature per the Section 172 factors.

Employees

The Company does not have any direct employees. Staff are engaged through affiliated companies of Chevron Corporation.

Business relationships

The Company has business relationships with a number of external customers and suppliers in addition to wholly owned subsidiaries and affiliates of Chevron Corporation. Throughout 2024, the Directors have had regard for maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct with its customers and suppliers as set out below.

Customers:

The Company's success depends not only on meeting its customers' expectations today but anticipating them tomorrow, as we seek to enable human progress. The Company uses the latest technologies and seeks to provide innovative solutions to its customers to power the world forward.

Suppliers:

The Chevron Way guides how the Company works and establishes a common understanding of our culture, vision and values. The values inherent in The Chevron Way, which describe how the Company conducts its business in a socially and environmentally responsible manner, apply to all stakeholder groups with whom the Company works. This applies equally when working with suppliers which are selected to be a part of the Company's value chain, and who contribute to its offering and value proposition. This is done through a structured procurement organisation which engages with suppliers.

Community and Environment

The Company focuses on strong performance in health, safety and the environment. The protection of people, assets, communities and the environment is a priority. The Company complies with the United Kingdom Modern

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Slavery Act of 2015 and commits to respect human rights as set forth in Chevron's Human Rights Policy. The Operational Excellence Management System (OEMS) defines the expectations regarding the systematic management of workforce safety and health, process safety, reliability and integrity, environment, efficiency, security and stakeholders to achieve high performance in operational excellence. We strive to protect the environment, empower people and get results the right way. The Company expects compliance with the letter and the spirit of applicable environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and policies. Within each of the functional areas, management are responsible for monitoring performance related to health, safety and the environment.

This report was approved by the board on 23 September 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Matthew Caddock

Matthew R Caddock
Director

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$1,497,000 (2023: \$18,742,000). No dividends are proposed for the year (2023: \$nil).

DIRECTORS

The following Directors held office during 2024 and up to the date of signing the financial statements:

Adamson, Alan
Antzoulitou, Angela (Angeliki)
Caddock, Matthew Richard
Harrison, John Elliot (appointed 23 April 2024, resigned 2 June 2025)
Pickering, Barbara A (resigned 23 April 2024)

According to the register of directors' interests maintained under the Companies Act 2006, no rights to subscribe for shares in or debentures of the Company were granted to any of the directors or their immediate families, or exercised by them, during the financial year.

No director had at any time during the financial year any material interest in any contract with the Company of significance in relation to the Company's business.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has chosen in accordance with section 414C (11) of the Companies Act 2006, to set out information related to financial risk management, in the Company's Strategic Report.

POLICY AND PRACTICE ON PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

Charter hire cost are settled on a monthly basis. It is the Company's policy in respect of all other suppliers to agree payment terms in advance of the supply of goods and to adhere to those payment terms.

QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Company maintains liability insurance for its Directors and officers. The Company also provides an indemnity for its Directors, which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. This has been in effect throughout the financial year and also at the date of approval of the financial statements.

DONATIONS

No political or charitable donations were made during the year (2023: \$nil).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Future developments have been discussed in the Strategic Report.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

ENGAGEMENT WITH SUPPLIERS, CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS

The Company plays a crucial role in transporting crude oil, refined petroleum products, and other bulk cargoes to meet the demands of Chevron's operations worldwide.

No significant decisions were made by the directors in relation to suppliers.

STREAMLINED ENERGY AND CARBON REPORTING (SECR)

The below statement contains the Company's annual energy consumption, associated relevant greenhouse gas emissions and additional relevant information, as required under the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The methodology applied to the calculation of Greenhouse Gas emissions is the 'GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'. The Company has used the financial control approach for setting the boundary for GHG reporting and set a fixed base year of 2022.

In preparing this report the Company has followed the March 2019 UK Environmental Reporting Guidelines and used the 2024 UK Government's Conversion Factors for GHG emissions for freighting goods, energy usage purchased at Company offices, and business travel mileage in the year.

Energy and GHG Emissions summary	2024	2023	
Total UK Energy use (Scope 1, 2 & 3)	109,233	109,368	kWh
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	-	-	MT CO ₂ e
Scope 2: Associated underlying GHG emissions - Energy Use	22,519	22,484	MT CO ₂ e
Scope 3: Associated underlying GHG emissions - Business travel	0.098	0.164	MT CO ₂ e
Carbon Intensity ratio (Scope 1, 2 & 3)	0.532	0.592	MT CO ₂ e/FTE

There were no reported Scope 1 (Direct) GHG emissions in 2024 as there were no activities owned or controlled by the Company that released emissions into the atmosphere.

Reported year on year Scope 2 (Energy Indirect) emissions for electricity usage increased in 2024. This was primarily due to more staff providing services to the Company.

Scope 3 (Other Indirect) emissions - year on year business travel decreased with lower personal car mileage taken in 2024.

The Company has chosen the emissions intensity metric CO₂e /FTE as this will enable comparison of energy efficiency performance over time and with other similar types of organisations.

No energy efficiency measures were taken by the Company in 2024.

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statement in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statement on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also 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 financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's financial statements published on the ultimate parent company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

DIRECTORS' CONFIRMATIONS

In case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as they have is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have been taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 23 September 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Matthew Caddock

Matthew R Caddock
Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of Chevron Tankers Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Chevron Tankers Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024; the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to health and safety regulations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company;
- enquiry of management, those charged with governance and those responsible for legal and compliance matters, including the company's in-house legal function, to identify actual and potential litigation and claims and any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- enquiry of staff in the company's tax function to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and testing accounting estimates to address the risk of management bias.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Kevin McGhee (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
23 September 2025

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
Turnover	4	799,217	1,051,537
Cost of sales		(788,118)	(1,026,068)
Gross profit		11,099	25,469
Administrative expenses		(10,199)	(7,364)
Operating profit	5	900	18,105
Interest receivable and similar income		1,331	2,372
Interest payable and similar expenses		(63)	(122)
Profit before tax		2,168	20,355
Tax on profit	8	(671)	(1,613)
Profit for the financial year		1,497	18,742

The notes on pages 17 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

All turnover and expenditure derives entirely from continuing activities.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03884970

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	607	828
		<u>607</u>	<u>828</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	183,626	208,720
		<u>183,626</u>	<u>208,720</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(68,936)	(95,748)
Net current assets		<u>114,690</u>	<u>112,972</u>
Net assets		<u>115,297</u>	<u>113,800</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	101,000	101,000
Capital redemption reserve		48,150	48,150
Accumulated Losses		(33,853)	(35,350)
Total equity		<u><u>115,297</u></u>	<u><u>113,800</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 14 to 28 were approved and authorised for issue on 23 September 2025 by the board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Matthew Caddock

Matthew R Caddock
 Director

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Called up share capital \$000	Capital redemption reserve \$000	Accumulated Losses \$000	Total equity \$000
At 1 January 2023	101,000	48,150	(54,092)	95,058
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	18,742	18,742
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	18,742	18,742
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 1 January 2024	101,000	48,150	(35,350)	113,800
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,497	1,497
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,497	1,497
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	101,000	48,150	(33,853)	115,297

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company charters vessels to transport crude oil, refined petroleum products and other bulk cargoes. The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is 1 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London, UK, E14 4HA.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The following accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Chevron Corporation includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Chevron Corporation are available to the public and may be obtained from www.chevron.com.

In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of FRS 102) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102.

- Cash flow statement and related notes: the Company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Chevron Corporation, includes the Company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.
- Related party disclosures: under the provisions of FRS 102, the Company has not disclosed details of related party transactions with Chevron Corporation group entities as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of that group.

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have no concerns over the settlement of amounts with Chevron Netherlands Finance BV (CNFBV) cash pool or the liquidity of CNFBV. The Company is authorised to borrow from the CNFBV cash pool to cover any short-term financing needs as required, and any borrowings required could be provided by CNFBV on demand. The Company has a strong balance sheet with current assets adequately exceeding its current liabilities.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparation for the financial statements.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue represents costs recharged plus commission, exclusive of Value Added Tax, in respect of chartering vessels to transport crude oil, refined petroleum products, and other bulk cargoes on behalf of other Chevron companies, related parties and third parties. Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis so as to match costs incurred with revenues evenly over the term of the charters on all revenue streams.

Under FRS 102 paragraph 23 the Company is considered as principal in all its arrangements, including those with Tengizchevroil (TCO), where it has the primary responsibility in contracting with ship owners to agree freight rates and providing the service to the customer.

2.4 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Pension arrangements

The Company participates in the Chevron Energy Limited (CEL) Pension Plan. A portion of the pension contributions made to the plan is allocated to the Company in respect of those employees providing services to the Company. While the scheme is a defined benefit scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay, the assets and liabilities of the scheme cannot be split between each of the companies to which the costs of the scheme are allocated. As such, the scheme is being accounted for in the Company's financial statements as a defined contribution scheme. It is accounted for in CEL's financial statements as a defined benefit scheme. Further details of the scheme can be found in the financial statements of CEL. The annual cost of allocations paid to the scheme is charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

2.5 Operating leases

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. The Company uses vessels under time charter party contracts to transport crude oil, refined petroleum products and other bulk cargoes; the rental costs under these operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2.6 Taxation

(i) Corporation Tax

Corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Deferred taxation

In accordance with FRS 102, a full provision for deferred taxation is recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains or losses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis and is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

2.7 Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs. Depreciation is not provided on assets under construction until they are brought into use.

The Company uses simulators at its Glasgow Mariner Training centre which are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 6 years per Company policy.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.8 Foreign currencies

The Company's functional and presentational currency is United States Dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the average 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.

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 profit or loss within 'admin expenses'.

2.9 Financial Instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2.10 Cash at bank and in hand

The Company is a participant in an internal cash pooling arrangement which is maintained by CNFBV.

The Company is authorized to borrow from the CNFBV cash pool to cover any short-term financing needs as required, and any borrowings required could be provided by CNFBV on demand. Any receivables from the cash pool are included in 'amounts owed by group undertakings' in the note 'Debtors: amounts falling due within one year'. Any payables to the cash pool are recognised under 'amounts owed to group undertakings' in the note 'Creditors: amounts falling due within one year'.

2.11 Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group under note 14.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.12 Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve represents cash contributions from the parent company.

2.13 Share premium

Share premium includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.

2.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Management do not consider there to be any critical accounting estimates or judgements.

4. TURNOVER

The Directors consider that the Company has one principal activity as described in the Directors' report.

The analysis of turnover by territory of origin is as follows:

	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
UK	772,136	1,038,813
US	27,081	12,724
	<u>799,217</u>	<u>1,051,537</u>

	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
The analysis of operating profit by territory of origin is as follows:		
UK	540	17,794
US	360	311
	<u>900</u>	<u>18,105</u>

In the opinion of the Directors the disclosure of geographical analysis of turnover & operating profit by destination would be seriously prejudicial to the interest of the Company and has therefore not been provided.

Net assets have not been analysed by region or territory as such disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Depreciation (Note 9)	221	348
Exchange differences	(8)	20
Auditors' remuneration - audit services	158	157
	=====	=====

The auditors did not receive any remuneration for non-audit services (2023: nil). Operating cost include charter hire, fuel and port costs. Operating lease expenses were \$666,056,778 (2023: \$913,309,911).

6. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The Company has an arrangement with Chevron Energy Limited (CEL) who provide staffing to the Company. CEL charges the Company for all associated costs related to the staffing services provided and Chevron Products UK Limited processes the payroll and recharges to the Company.

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Wages and salaries	4,522	4,266
Social security costs	(171)	(139)
Other expenses	2,197	2,208
Pension Expense	685	(1,020)
Total employee cost	7,233	5,315
	=====	=====

The Other Expenses represent labour burden benefits. These costs include medical insurance, savings investment plan, disability programs and other employment benefits.

The monthly average number of persons (including executive Directors) who provide services to the Company or by other Chevron Shipping companies providing services to the Company during the year was:

	2024	2023
	No.	No.
Service & Commercial and Support & Management	37	33
	=====	=====

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

7. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Aggregate amounts		
Emoluments of Directors of Chevron Tankers Limited	1,118	1,224
Aggregate pension contributions paid under defined benefit schemes	158	142

3 Directors received emoluments in the year (2023: 4). Retirement benefits are accruing for 3 Directors under the Chevron UK Limited defined benefit scheme (2023: 4).

The highest paid Director received emoluments of \$454,000 (2023: \$372,000) and accrued a pension of \$52,000 (2023: \$46,000). They did not exercise share options in the year (They did not exercise share options in 2023).

Compensation paid to Directors for loss of office was \$nil (2023: \$nil).

The directors' remuneration details above do not include those of John Harrison and Barbara Pickering, as neither received any remuneration in their capacity as directors of Chevron Tankers Limited during the current or preceding financial year.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

8. TAX ON PROFIT

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Corporation tax		
UK Corporation tax on profits for the year	113	1,730
Total current tax	113	1,730
Adjustment in respect of prior years		
Adjustment in respect of prior years	558	(117)
Tax on profit	671	1,613
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on profit	671	1,613

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The current rate of UK corporation tax of 25.0% (2023: 23.5%) has been used for tax calculations.

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Profit before tax	2,168	20,355
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.0% (2023 - 23.5%)	542	4,783
Effects of:		
Accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences	(158)	82
Utilisation of losses brought forward	(271)	(3,135)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	558	(117)
Total tax charge for the year	671	1,613

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

8. Tax on Profit (continued)**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of \$7,704,000 (net deferred tax asset in 2023: \$6,853,000) due to timing differences in the recognition of pension expenses and tax losses carried forward. These have been calculated at a corporation tax rate of 25.0% (2023: 25.0%) and have not been recognised based on uncertainty over future taxable profits.

Pillar Two

In December 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) issued model rules for a new 15 percent global minimum tax (Pillar Two). The UK enacted Pillar 2 rules effective beginning in 2024. The Company has assessed the impact of the legislation on the UK, elected the Country-by-Country reporting transitional safe harbour provision, and confirms that no top-up tax is required based on qualifying Country by Country reporting data.

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Marine Training Centre \$000
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	5,648
At 31 December 2024	<u>5,648</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2024	4,820
Charge for the year on owned assets	221
At 31 December 2024	<u>5,041</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2024	<u>607</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>828</u>

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

10. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
Trade debtors	1,261	282
Amounts owed by group undertakings	76,981	81,045
Amount owed by affiliates	17,428	14,026
Corporation tax receivable	2,349	865
Prepayments and accrued income	85,607	112,502
	<u>183,626</u>	<u>208,720</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are settled as per Corporate intercompany policy.

Amounts owed by affiliates are unsecured, interest free and are repayable within 30 days.

Amounts owed by group undertakings include an amount of \$36,516,000 (2023: \$54,198,000) which relates to two separate loan arrangements with Chevron Netherlands Finance BV (CNFBV).

The USD denominated loan to CNFBV, of \$35,407,000 (2023: a debtor of \$52,798,000) is based on a daily cash sweep as part of the cash pooling arrangement. The interest rate is based on reference interest rates calculated using several variables.

The GBP denominated loan to CNFBV, of \$1,109,000 (2023: a debtor of \$1,400,000) is based on a daily cash sweep as part of the cash pooling arrangement. The interest rate is based on reference interest rates calculated using several variables.

Amount owed by affiliates are in respect of TCO sales.

Prepayments represents charter hire, bunkers, port, and other rebillable costs paid in advance by the Company. Accrued income represents rebillable revenues the Company has earned but has not yet received payment for.

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
Trade creditors	6,947	5,506
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,629	14,115
Taxation and social security	2	5
Accruals	46,358	76,122
	<u>68,936</u>	<u>95,748</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are settled monthly.

Accruals represent charter hire, bunkers, port, and other rebillable costs owing by the Company.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Authorised		
105,000 (2023 - 105,000) authorised shares of \$1,000.0 each	105,000	105,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
101,000 (2023 - 101,000) authorised shares of \$1,000.0 each	101,000	101,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

13. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2024 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	116,345	127,102
Later than one year and not later than five years	96,173	52,539
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	212,518	179,641
	<hr/>	<hr/>

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Company made sales to one related party. This related party is a joint venture of Chevron Corporation. The Company recognises revenue on vessel hire costs, bunker costs and port costs rebilled to the related party during the year.

	2024	2023
	\$000	\$000
Tengizchevroil	577,063	914,320
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other than the transactions disclosed above, the Company's other related party transactions were with wholly owned subsidiaries of Chevron Corporation and so have not been disclosed.

CHEVRON TANKERS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

15. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chevron Transport Corporation Limited, which is registered in Bermuda. The ultimate parent and controlling company is Chevron Corporation, incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Chevron Corporation, whose principal place of business is at 1400 Smith Street, Houston, TX 77002, USA.

The consolidated financial statements of Chevron Corporation are available to the public and may be obtained from the above address.

16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.