

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2026

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR
 ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025
OR
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR
 SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report:

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 001-41858

Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Republic of the Marshall Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

c/o OET Chartering Inc.

Ethnarchou Makariou Ave. & 2 D. Falireos St.
185 47 N. Faliro, Greece

(Address of principal executive offices)

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Ethnarchou Makariou Ave. & 2 D. Falireos St.
185 47 N. Faliro, Greece

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	ECO	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As of December 31, 2025, 35,433,544 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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Yes No

Note — Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

† The term “new or revised financial accounting standard” refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management’s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant’s executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Not applicable

Yes No

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 20-F, or the Annual Report, and any other written or oral statements made by us or on our behalf may include forward-looking statements, which reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are statements other than statements of historical facts. When used in this Annual Report, statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or that include words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “project,” “plan,” “potential,” “continue,” “seeks,” “views,” “possible,” “likely,” “may,” “should,” and similar words, phrases, or expressions identify forward-looking statements, and the negatives of those words, phrases, or expressions, or statements that events, conditions, or results “can,” “will,” “may,” “must,” “would,” “could,” or “should” occur or be achieved and similar expressions in connection with any discussion, expectation, or projection of future operating or financial performance, costs, regulations, events, or trends identify forward-looking statements. The absence of these words does not necessarily mean that a statement is not forward-looking. As a result, you are cautioned not to rely on any forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements in this Annual Report are based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including without limitation, management’s examination of historical operating trends, data contained in our records, and other data available from third parties. Although we believe that these assumptions were reasonable when made, because these assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies that are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond our control, we cannot assure you that we will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs, or projections.

In addition to these assumptions and matters discussed elsewhere herein and, in the documents, incorporated by reference herein, important factors that, in our view, could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include the following:

- our ability to maintain or develop new and existing customer relationships with major crude oil companies and major commodity traders, including our ability to enter into long-term charters for our vessels, and those we may acquire in the future;
 - our future operating and financial results;
 - our future vessel acquisitions, sales, our business strategy, and expected and unexpected capital spending or operating expenses, including general and administrative, drydocking, crewing, bunker costs, and insurance costs;
 - our financial condition and liquidity, including our ability to pay amounts that we owe and to obtain financing in the future to fund capital expenditures, acquisitions, and other general corporate activities;
 - oil tanker industry trends, including fluctuations in charter rates and vessel values and factors affecting vessel supply and demand;
 - our ability to take delivery of, integrate into our fleet, and employ any vessels we may acquire in the future, or any newbuildings we may acquire or order in the future and the ability of shipyards to deliver vessels on a timely basis;
 - our dependence on our technical manager, Kyklades Maritime Corporation, an affiliate of our Chairman, to operate our vessels;
 - the aging of our vessels, and those we may acquire in the future, and resultant increases in operation and drydocking costs;
 - the ability of our vessels, and any vessels we may acquire in the future, to pass classification inspections and vetting inspections by oil majors, oil companies, commodities traders and chemical corporations, or other authorities;
 - significant changes in vessel performance, including increased vessel breakdowns;
 - length and number of off - hire days, drydocking requirements, and insurance costs;
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- availability of key employees and crew;
 - hazards inherent in the maritime industry causing personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, pollution or environmental damage, claims by third parties or customers and suspension of operations;
 - repudiation, nullification, termination, modification or renegotiation of contracts;
 - U.S., EU or other foreign monetary policy and foreign currency fluctuations and devaluations;
 - the creditworthiness of our charterers and the ability of our contract counterparties to fulfill their obligations to us;
 - our ability to repay outstanding indebtedness, to comply with the covenants contained therein, to obtain additional financing, and to obtain replacement charters for our vessels, and any vessels we may acquire in the future, in each case, at commercially acceptable rates or at all;
 - changes to governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities and the expected costs thereof, or changes to tax policies and other government regulations and economic conditions that are beyond our control;
 - our ability to pay dividends;
 - our ability to maintain the listing of our common shares on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) or the Oslo Stock Exchange (also known as the Oslo Børs);
 - our ability to comply with additional costs and risks related to our environmental, social, and governance policies and regulation;
 - potential liability from litigation, including purported class-action litigation;
 - changes in general economic and business conditions;
 - potential conflicts of interest involving our significant shareholders;
 - general domestic and international political conditions, international conflict or war (or threatened war), potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents, political events, including “trade wars,” piracy, acts by terrorists, or major disease outbreaks;
 - changes in production of or demand for oil, either globally or in particular regions;
 - the strength of world economies and currencies, including fluctuations in charter hire rates and vessel values;
 - potential liability from future litigation and potential costs due to our vessels’ operations, and the operation of any vessels we may acquire in the future, including due to any environmental damage and vessel collisions;
 - any malfunction or disruption of information technology systems and networks that our operations rely on or any impact of a possible cyber security breach;
 - the length and severity of public health threats, epidemics and pandemics, and other disease outbreaks and their impact on the demand for commercial seaborne transportation and the condition of the financial markets; and
 - other important factors described in “Item 3.D. Risk Factors” and from time to time in the reports filed by us with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission” or the “SEC”).
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The preceding list is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all our forward-looking statements. These factors could cause actual results or developments to differ materially from those expressed in any of our forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could harm our results or developments. Consequently, there can be no assurance that actual results or developments anticipated by us will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on, us. Given these uncertainties, prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements in this Annual Report are qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this Annual Report.

Any forward-looking statements contained herein are made only as of the date of this Annual Report, and except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. If one or more forward-looking statements are updated, no inference should be drawn that additional updates will be made with respect to those or other forward-looking statements. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all or any of these factors. Further, we cannot assess the impact of each such factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to be materially different from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA

Unless otherwise indicated, information contained in this Annual Report concerning our industry and the markets in which we operate, including our general expectations and market position, market opportunity and market size, is based on industry publications and other published industry sources prepared by third parties, including the International Energy Agency (“IEA”) Global Electric Vehicles (“EV”) Outlook 2025, the IEA Stated Policies Scenario, and publicly available information. In some cases, we do not expressly refer to the sources from which this data is derived. In that regard, when we refer to one or more sources of this type of data in any paragraph, you should assume that other data of this type appearing in the same paragraph is derived from the same sources, unless otherwise expressly stated or the context otherwise requires. We believe the data from third party sources to be reliable based on our management’s knowledge of the industry.

TRADEMARKS

This Annual Report may contain trademarks, service marks and trade names of third parties, which are the property of their respective owners. Our use or display of third parties’ trademarks, service marks, trade names or products in this Annual Report is not intended to, and does not, imply a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship by, us. Solely for convenience, the trademarks, service marks and trade names presented in this Annual Report may appear without the ®, TM or SM symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the rights of the applicable licensor to these trademarks, service marks and trade names.

PART I

Unless the context otherwise requires, as used in this Annual Report, the terms “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp. and any or all of its subsidiaries, and “Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp.” and “Okeanis” refers only to Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp. and not to its subsidiaries. References to our “technical manager,” “Kyklades” or “KMC” are to Kyklades Maritime Corporation, a related party of our Chairman, which performs the technical management of our fleet.

We use the term deadweight tons, or “dwt,” in describing the size of vessels. Dwt, expressed in metric tons, each of which is equivalent to 1,000 kilograms, refers to the maximum weight of cargo and supplies that a vessel can carry. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to “U.S. dollars,” “dollars,” “U.S. \$,” and “\$” in this Annual Report are to the lawful currency of the United States of America. References to “Norwegian Kroner” and “NOK” are to the lawful currency of Norway. Certain financial information has been rounded, and, as a result, certain totals shown in this Annual Report may not equal the arithmetic sum of the figures that should otherwise aggregate to those totals.

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. [Reserved]

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Some of the following risks relate principally to the industry in which we operate, and others relate to our business in general or our common stock. The occurrence of one or more of the following risks could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows, and the trading price of our securities could decline.

Summary of Risk Factors

Below is a summary of the principal factors that make an investment in our securities speculative or risky. This summary does not address all of the risks that we face. Additional discussion of the risks summarized in this risk factor summary, and other risks that we face, can be found below under the headings “Risks Relating to Our Industry,” “Risks Relating to Our Business,” “Risks Relating to Our Common Shares,” and “Risks Relating to Our Relationship with Our Technical Manager and its Affiliates” and should be carefully considered, together with other information in this Annual Report on Form 20-F before making an investment decision regarding our common stock.

- General tanker market conditions, including fluctuations in charter hire rates, vessel values, vessel supply, and need and demand for vessels and for crude oil or refined oil products;
- General economic, political and business conditions and disruptions, including sanctions, public health, piracy, terrorist attacks and other measures;
- Global economic conditions and disruptions in world financial markets, and the resulting governmental action;

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- Compliance with, and our liabilities under, governmental, tax, environmental and safety laws and regulations;
- Changes in governmental regulation, tax and trade matters and actions taken by regulatory authorities;
- Inherent operational risks, weather damage, inspection procedures, and import and export controls of the tanker industry;
- Reliance on information systems and potential security breaches;
- Our continued borrowing availability under our credit facilities and compliance with the financial covenants therein, and ability to borrow new funds or refinance existing facilities;
- Our use of available funds, and the banks in which such funds are held;
- Capital expenditures and other costs necessary to operate and maintain our vessels;
- Our dependence on a limited number of customers for a large part of our revenue;
- Our dependence on our charterers and other counterparties fulfilling their obligations;
- Our ability to attract and retain key management personnel and potentially manage growth and improve our operations and financial systems and staff;
- Delays or defaults by the shipyards in the construction of newbuildings, or defaults in construction;
- Our ability to successfully and profitably employ our vessels;
- Our executive officers not devoting all of their time to our business;
- Labor interruptions;
- The imposition of additional port fees;
- Conducting substantial business in China;
- Our revenues being derived substantially from the crude oil tanker segment;
- Increases in operating costs;
- Rising fuel prices;
- The aging of our fleet and vessel replacement;
- One or more of our vessels becoming unavailable or going off-hire;
- Potential increased premium payments from protection and indemnity associations;
- Technological innovation and quality and efficiency requirements from our customers;
- Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates, and risks relating to hedging activities;
- Fraud, fraudulent and illegal behavior, including the smuggling of drugs or other contraband onto our vessels;
- Arrest or requisition of our vessels;

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- Effects of U.S. federal tax on us and our shareholders;
- Increased cost, time and effort for being listed on the NYSE and the Oslo Stock Exchange, including compliance initiatives, internal controls and corporate governance practices and policies;
- Volatility in the price of our common shares and dilution of shareholders;
- Our ability to pay dividends;
- Compliance with economic substance requirements;
- Potential conflicts of interest involving our significant shareholders and involving KMC;
- Our dependence on KMC;
- Other factors that may affect our financial condition, liquidity, operating results, and ability to pay dividends and
- Other risk factors discussed under “Item 3.D. Risk Factors.”

RISKS RELATING TO OUR INDUSTRY

The tanker industry has historically been cyclical and volatile.

The international tanker industry in which we operate is cyclical, with attendant volatility in charter hire rates, vessel values, and industry profitability. For tanker vessels, the degree of charter rate volatility has varied widely. The Baltic Dirty Tanker Index, or BDTI, is an index published by the Baltic Exchange that reflects movements in freight rates for crude oil tankers across various routes and vessel classes. The index is based on assessments provided by shipbrokers around the world and has historically been volatile. For example, in 2025, the BDTI reached a high of 1,468 and a low of 799. Although the BDTI was 2,850 as of March 17, 2026, there can be no assurance that the crude oil charter market will continue to increase, and the market could again decline. Recent heightened volatility in charter prices has resulted primarily from the war in Ukraine and sanctions on Russian exports of crude oil and petroleum products, and the current instability in Venezuela and Iran, and there is great uncertainty about the future impact of those events. Additionally, conflicts between the U.S., Israel and Iran and Israel and Hamas and others in the Middle East have resulted in increased tensions in the Middle East region, including missile attacks by the Houthis on vessels in the Red Sea and disruption in the use of the Strait of Hormuz. Political, economic, and social instability in Venezuela and the resultant sanctions or other measures imposed in response, including the on-going U.S. campaign of seizing Venezuela-linked oil tankers and potential further U.S. military and political intervention, may disrupt the global tanker industry. Such circumstances have had and could in the future result in adverse consequences for the tanker industry. In general, volatility in charter rates depends on, among other factors, (i) supply and demand for tankers, (ii) the demand for crude oil and petroleum products, (iii) the inventories of crude oil and petroleum products in the United States and in other industrialized nations, (iv) oil refining volumes, (v) oil prices, and (vi) any restrictions on crude oil production imposed by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC, and non-OPEC oil producing countries.

Our ability to re-charter our vessels on the expiration or termination of their current spot and time charters and the charter rates payable under any renewal or replacement charters will depend upon, among other things, economic conditions in the tanker market and we cannot guarantee that any renewal or replacement charters we enter into will be sufficient to allow us to operate our vessels profitably. Our revenues are affected by whether we employ some of our vessels on time charters, which have a fixed income for a pre-set period of time as opposed to trading ships in the spot market where their earnings are heavily impacted by the supply and demand balance. If we are not able to obtain new contracts in direct continuation with existing charters or for newly acquired vessels, or if new contracts are entered into at charter rates substantially below the existing charter rates or on terms otherwise less favorable compared to existing contracts terms, our revenues and profitability could be adversely affected, we may have to record impairment adjustments to the carrying values of our fleet and we may not be able to comply with the financial covenants in our loan agreements.

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Fluctuations in charter rates and vessel values result from changes in the supply and demand for vessels and changes in the supply and demand for oil. Factors affecting the supply and demand for our vessels, or vessels we acquire are outside of our control and are unpredictable. The nature, timing, direction and degree of changes in the tanker industry conditions are also unpredictable.

Factors that influence demand for tanker vessel capacity include:

- supply and demand for oil carried;
- changes in oil production;
- oil prices;
- the distance required for oil being moved by sea;
- any restrictions on crude oil production imposed by OPEC and non-OPEC oil producing countries;
- global and regional economic and political conditions, including “trade wars” and developments in international trade, national oil reserves policies, fluctuations in industrial and agricultural production, armed conflicts, and work stoppages;
- increases in the production of oil in areas linked by pipelines to consuming areas, the extension of existing or the development of new pipeline systems in markets we may serve, or the conversion of existing non-oil pipelines to oil pipelines in those markets;
- increases in the production of oil in Venezuela and other oil producing countries or areas;
- worldwide and regional availability of refining capacity and inventories;
- environmental and other legal and regulatory developments;
- economic slowdowns caused by public health events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and its variants, or inflationary pressures and related governmental responses thereto;
- currency exchange rates;
- weather, natural disasters, and other acts of God;
- increased use of renewable and alternative sources of energy;
- competition from alternative sources of energy, other shipping companies, and other modes of transportation; and
- international sanctions, embargoes, import and export restrictions, nationalizations, piracy, and wars or other conflicts, including the war in Ukraine and conflicts between U.S., Israel and Iran and Israel and Hamas and others in the Middle East, the Houthi crisis in and around the Red Sea, tensions between China and Taiwan, and on-going political, economic, and social instability in Venezuela.

The factors that influence the supply of tanker capacity include:

- the number of newbuilding deliveries;
- current and expected newbuilding orders for vessels;
- the scrapping rate of older vessels;
- the availability of financing for new or secondhand tankers;

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- speed of vessel operation;
- vessel freight rates, which are affected by factors that may affect the rate of newbuilding, scrapping and laying up of vessels;
- the price of steel and vessel equipment;
- technological advances in the design, capacity, propulsion technology, and fuel consumption efficiency of vessels;
- potential conversion of vessels for alternative use;
- changes in environmental and other regulations that may limit the useful lives of vessels;
- port or canal congestion;
- national or international regulations that may effectively cause reductions in the carrying capacity of vessels or early obsolescence of tonnage;
- environmental concerns and regulations, including ballast water management, low sulfur fuel consumption regulations, and reductions in CO2 emissions;
- the number of vessels that are out of service at a given time, namely those that are laid-up, drydocked, awaiting repairs, or otherwise not available for hire, including those that are in drydock for upgrades; and
- changes in the global petroleum market.

The factors affecting the supply and demand for tankers have been volatile and are outside of our control, and the nature, timing, and degree of changes in industry conditions are unpredictable. Market conditions have been volatile in recent years and continued volatility may reduce demand for transportation of oil over longer distances and increase the supply of tankers, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flows, ability to pay dividends, and existing contractual obligations.

Decreases in shipments of crude oil may occur.

The demand for our oil tankers derives primarily from demand for Arabian Gulf, West African, North Sea, Caribbean, Latin American, Russian, and U.S. shale crude oil, which, in turn, primarily depends on the economies of the world's industrial countries and competition from alternative energy sources. Any decrease in shipments of crude oil or change in trade patterns from the above-mentioned geographical areas would have a material adverse effect on our financial performance. Among the factors which could lead to such a decrease are:

- increased crude oil production from other areas;
- increased refining capacity in the Arabian Gulf or West Africa;
- increased use of existing and future crude oil pipelines in the Arabian Gulf or West Africa;
- a decision by oil-producing nations to increase their crude oil prices or to further decrease or limit their crude oil production;
- armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the resultant sanctions;
- armed conflict in the Arabian Gulf and West Africa and political or other factors; and
- the development, availability, and the costs of nuclear power, natural gas, coal, renewable, and other alternative sources of energy.

In addition, volatile economic conditions affecting world economies may result in reduced consumption of oil products and a decreased demand for our vessels and lower charter rates, which could have a material adverse effect on our earnings, our ability to pay dividends, and our existing contractual obligations.

An over-supply of tanker capacity may occur.

The market supply of tankers is affected by a number of factors such as demand for energy resources, crude oil, petroleum products and chemicals, as well as strong overall economic growth of the world economy. In recent years, shipyards have produced a large number of new tankers, however according to BIMCO in November 2025, the crude tanker newbuilding orderbook hit a nine-year high of 14.1%. If the capacity of new vessels delivered exceeds the capacity of tankers being scrapped and converted to non-trading tankers, tanker capacity will increase. If the supply of tanker capacity increases and the demand for tanker capacity does not increase correspondingly, charter rates could materially decline, resulting in a decrease in the value of our vessels and the charter rates that we can obtain. A reduction in charter rates and the value of our vessels may have a material adverse effect on our operating results, our ability to pay dividends, and our compliance with current or future covenants with respect to any of our financing arrangements.

An over-supply of oil tankers as well as the uncertainty surrounding the impact of the sanctions on Russian exports of crude oil and petroleum products has already resulted in an increase in oil tanker charter hire rate volatility. If this volatility persists, we may not be able to find profitable charters for our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, our ability to pay dividends and our compliance with current or future covenants with respect to any of our financing arrangements.

Consumer demand may shift away from oil or there may be changes to trade patterns for crude oil or refined oil products.

A significant portion of our earnings are related to the oil industry. A shift in or disruption of consumer demand from oil towards other energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, liquified natural gas, renewable energy, hydrogen, or ammonia will potentially affect the demand for our vessels. A shift from the use of internal combustion engine vehicles may also reduce the demand for oil. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our future performance, operating results, cash flows, and financial position. The continuing shift in consumer demand from oil towards other energy resources such as wind energy, solar energy, hydrogen energy, or nuclear energy, which shift appears to be accelerating as a result of a shift in government commitments and support for energy transition programs, may have a material adverse effect on our future performance, operating results, cash flows, and financial position.

Seaborne trading and distribution patterns are primarily influenced by the relative advantage of the various sources of production, locations of consumption, pricing differentials, and seasonality. Changes to the trade patterns of crude oil or refined oil products may have a significant negative or positive impact on the ton-mile and therefore the demand for our tankers and charter rates. This could have a material adverse effect on our future performance, operating results, cash flows, and financial position.

Increasing growth of electric vehicles and renewable fuels could lead to a decrease in trading and the movement of crude oil and petroleum products worldwide.

The IEA noted in its Global Electric Vehicles (“EV”) Outlook 2025 that a total of 25% of all new cars sold are expected to be electric in 2025, up from 18% in 2024. Electric car sales in 2024 were over 17 million worldwide, up from 13.5 million in 2023. Under the IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), the global outlook for the share of electric car sales based on existing policies and firm objectives has increased to 50% in 2035. The IEA has stated that oil demand is projected to peak around 2030 before gradually declining. A growth in EVs or a slowdown in imports or exports of crude or petroleum products worldwide may result in decreased demand for our vessels and lower charter rates, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, and ability to make cash distributions.

Our operating results are subject to seasonal fluctuations.

Our vessels operate in markets that have historically exhibited seasonal variations in tanker demand, which may result in variability in our operating results on a quarter-by-quarter basis. Tanker markets are typically stronger in the winter months due to increased oil consumption in the northern hemisphere, but weaker in the summer months due to lower oil consumption in the northern hemisphere and refinery maintenance. As a result, revenues generated by the tankers in our fleet have historically been weaker during the fiscal quarters ending June 30 and September 30. However, there may be periods in the northern hemisphere when the expected seasonal strength does not materialize to the extent required to support sustainable profitable rates due to tanker overcapacity.

Our financial results may be adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemic and pandemic diseases, and any relevant governmental responses thereto.

Global public health threats, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, influenza and other highly communicable diseases or viruses, outbreaks which have from time to time occurred in various parts of the world in which we operate, including China, could disrupt global financial markets and economic conditions and adversely impact our operations, the timing of completion of any outstanding or future newbuilding projects, as well as the operations of our charterers and other customers.

For example, the outbreak of COVID-19 caused severe global disruptions, with governments in affected countries imposing travel bans, quarantines and other emergency public health measures. Companies took various precautions, such as requiring employees to work remotely, imposing travel restrictions and temporarily closing businesses. Although the incidence and severity of COVID-19 and its variants have diminished over time, similar restrictions, and future prevention and mitigation measures against outbreaks of epidemic and pandemic diseases, are likely to have an adverse impact on global economic conditions, which could materially and adversely affect our future operations. As a result of such measures, our vessels may not be able to call on, or disembark from, ports located in regions affected by the outbreak. In addition, we may experience severe operational disruptions and delays, unavailability of normal port infrastructure and services including limited access to equipment, critical goods and personnel, disruptions to crew changes, quarantine of ships and/or crew, counterparty solidity, closure of ports and custom offices, as well as disruptions in the supply chain and industrial production, which may lead to reduced cargo demand, among other potential consequences attendant to epidemic and pandemic diseases.

The extent to which our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, financings, value of our vessels or vessels we may acquire and ability to pay dividends may be negatively affected by a resurgence of COVID-19 or future pandemics, epidemics or other outbreaks of infectious diseases, is highly uncertain and will depend on numerous evolving factors that we cannot predict, including, but not limited to (i) the duration and severity of the infectious disease outbreak; (ii) the imposition of restrictive measures to combat the outbreak and slow disease transmission; (iii) the introduction of financial support measures to reduce the impact of the outbreak on the economy; (iv) shortages or reductions in the supply of essential goods, services or labor; and (v) fluctuations in general economic or financial conditions tied to the outbreak, such as a sharp increase in interest rates or reduction in the availability of credit. We cannot predict the effect that an outbreak of a COVID-19 variant or strain, or any future infectious disease outbreak, pandemic or epidemic may have on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition, which could be material and adverse.

The current state of the world financial market and current economic conditions could impact us.

Various macroeconomic factors, including rising inflation, higher interest rates, global supply chain constraints, and the effects of overall economic conditions and uncertainties such as those resulting from the current and future conditions in the global financial markets, could adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition and ability to pay dividends. Inflation and rising interest rates may negatively impact us by increasing our operating costs and our cost of borrowing. Interest rates, the liquidity of the credit markets and the volatility of the capital markets could also affect the operation of our business and our ability to raise capital on favorable terms, or at all. Adverse economic conditions also affect demand for goods and oil. Reduced demand for these or other products could result in significant decreases in rates we obtain for chartering our ships. In addition, the cost for crew members, oils and bunkers, and other supplies may increase. In addition, we may experience losses on our holdings of cash and investments due to failures of financial institutions and other parties. Difficult economic conditions may also result in a higher rate of losses on our accounts receivable due to credit defaults. As a result, downturns in the worldwide economy could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and ability to pay dividends.

The world economy continues to face a number of actual and potential challenges, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, political, economic, and social instability in Venezuela and the U.S. responses thereto—including vessel seizures and military and political intervention, conflicts between the U.S., Israel and Iran and Israel and Hamas and others in the Middle East, tensions in and around the Red Sea and between Russia and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), China and Taiwan disputes, United States and China trade relations, instability between Iran and the West, hostilities between the United States and North Korea, political unrest and conflicts in the Middle East, the South China Sea region, and in other geographic countries and areas, terrorist or other attacks (including threats thereof) around the world, war (or threatened war) or international hostilities, and epidemics or pandemics, such as COVID-19 and its variants, and banking crises or failures, such as the Silicon Valley Bank, Signature Bank and First Republic Bank failures. For example, due in part to fears associated with the spread of COVID-19 (as more fully described above), global financial markets experienced significant volatility which may occur again if there is a new pandemic, or if COVID-19 resurges or a variant emerges. See “— *Our financial results may be adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemic and pandemic diseases, and any relevant governmental responses thereto.*” In addition, the continuing conflict in Ukraine, the length and breadth of which remains highly unpredictable, has led to increased economic uncertainty amidst fears of a more generalized military conflict or significant inflationary pressures, due to the increases in fuel and grain prices following the sanctions imposed on Russia. Furthermore, it is difficult to predict the intensity and duration of the war between Israel and Hamas and others in the Middle East or the Houthi rebel attacks on shipping in and around the Red Sea and their impact on the world economy is uncertain. Whether the present dislocation in the markets and resultant inflationary pressures will transition to a long-term inflationary environment is uncertain, and the effects of such a development on charter rates, vessel demand and operating expenses in the sector in which we operate are uncertain.

For example, on February 28, 2026, the United States and Israel launched strikes against Iran, killing Iran’s supreme leader Ayatollah Khamenei. In retaliation, Iranian missiles and drones targeted Israel and a number of countries that host US military bases—including Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia—and Hezbollah fired projectiles at Israel. While there is significant uncertainty about the duration of the war in Iran, the White House has stated that it may be a protracted engagement. These events have destabilized the region and may lead to significant disruptions across all sectors of the shipping industry. Further, shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a waterway essential to the shipment of crude oil and refined petroleum, may experience prolonged disruption. Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps has warned vessels to avoid the passage. Increased electronic interference may affect navigational and tracking systems, which would heighten the risk of vessel collisions. Although it is impossible to predict exactly how this conflict will affect the tanker industry, it is very likely that a prolonged war will have significant impacts across the sector. These issues, along with the limited supply of credit to the shipping industry and the re-pricing of credit risk, along with the difficulties currently experienced by financial institutions have made, and may continue to make, it difficult to obtain financing. As a result of the disruptions in the credit markets and higher capital requirements, some lenders have increased margins on lending rates, enacted tighter lending standards, required more restrictive terms (including higher collateral ratios for advances, shorter maturities and smaller loan amounts), or refused to refinance existing debt at all or on terms similar to our current debt. Furthermore, certain banks that have historically been significant lenders to the shipping industry have announced an intention to reduce or cease lending activities in the shipping industry or have already done so. New banking regulations, including larger capital requirements and the resulting policies adopted by lenders, could reduce lending activities. We may experience difficulties obtaining financing commitments in the future if current or future lenders are unwilling to extend financing to us or unable to meet their funding obligations due to their own liquidity, capital or solvency issues. The current state of global financial markets and current economic conditions might adversely impact our ability to issue additional equity at prices that will not be dilutive to our existing shareholders or preclude us from issuing equity at all.

We cannot be certain that financing or refinancing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. If financing or refinancing is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, we may be unable to meet our future obligations as they come due, or our profitability may be reduced. Our failure to obtain such funds could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition, as well as our cash flows, including cash available for dividends to our shareholders. In the absence of available financing, we also may be unable to take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures. Also, as a result of concerns about the stability of financial markets generally, and the solvency of counterparties specifically, the availability and cost of obtaining money from the public and private equity and debt markets has become more difficult.

Further, we may not be able to access our existing cash due to market conditions. For example, on March 10, 2023, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) took control and was appointed receiver of Silicon Valley Bank (a bank unrelated to us and our activities), and in April 2023 Credit Suisse was acquired by UBS. If other banks and financial institutions enter receivership or become insolvent in the future in response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets, our ability to access our existing cash may be threatened and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. In addition, if a bank, or the public, believes that a bank is not stable, the bank may institute procedures or rules to limit withdrawals and access to funds, which, if implemented, would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Volatility of SOFR and potential changes of the use of SOFR as a benchmark may occur.

While our financing arrangements previously used the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), including during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, in 2023 we amended those loan agreements to transition from LIBOR to SOFR. As a result, none of our financing arrangements currently utilizes LIBOR, and those that have a reference rate use SOFR, in line with current market practice.

An increase in SOFR, including as a result of the interest rate increases effected by the United States Federal Reserve and the United States Federal Reserve’s hike of U.S. interest rates in response to rising inflation, would affect the amount of interest payable under our existing loan agreements, which, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our profitability, earnings, cash flow and ability to pay dividends. Furthermore, as a secured rate backed by government securities, SOFR may be less likely to correlate with the funding costs of financial institutions. As a result, parties may seek to adjust spreads relative to SOFR in underlying contractual arrangements. Therefore, the use of SOFR-based rates may result in interest rates and/or payments that are higher or lower than the rates and payments that were expected when interest was based on LIBOR. If SOFR performs differently than expected or if our lenders insist on a different reference rate to replace SOFR, that could increase our borrowing costs (and administrative costs to reflect the transaction), which would have an adverse effect on our profitability, earnings, and cash flows. Alternative reference rates may behave in a similar manner or have other disadvantages or advantages in relation to our future indebtedness and the transition to SOFR or other alternative reference rates in the future could have a material adverse effect on us.

In order to manage any future exposure to interest rate fluctuations, we may from time-to-time use interest rate derivatives to effectively fix any floating rate debt obligations. No assurance can, however, be given that the use of these derivative instruments, if any, may effectively protect us from adverse interest rate movements. The use of interest rate derivatives may affect our results through mark to market valuation of these derivatives. Also, adverse movements in interest rate derivatives may require us to post cash as collateral, which may impact our free cash position, and have the potential to cause us to breach covenants in our loan agreements that require maintenance of certain financial positions and ratios.

We are subject to complex laws and regulations, including environmental regulations.

Our operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations in the form of international conventions and treaties, national, state, and local laws and national and international regulations in force in the jurisdictions in which our vessels, or vessels we acquire, will operate or are registered, which can significantly affect the operation of our vessels, or vessels we acquire. These regulations include, but are not limited to, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 1973, as amended from time to time and generally referred to as MARPOL, including the designation of Emission Control Areas, or ECAs, thereunder, the International Convention on Load Lines of 1966, the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage of 1969, generally referred to as CLC, the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, or Bunker Convention, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of 1974, or SOLAS, the International Safety Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention, or ISM Code, the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, or the BWM Convention, the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, the International Goal-based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, the U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or OPA, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, the U.S. Clean Water Act, the U.S. Clean Air Act, the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the U.S. Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, or the MTSA, and European Union regulations. Compliance with such laws, regulations, and standards, where applicable, may require installation of costly equipment or operational changes and may affect the resale value or useful lives of our vessels, or require reductions in capacity, vessel modifications, or operational changes or restrictions. We may also incur additional costs in order to comply with other existing and future regulatory obligations, including, but not limited to, costs relating to air emissions, compliance with EU Emission Trading System allowances (EUAs) and biofuel regulations, the management of ballast waters, maintenance and inspection, development and implementation of emergency procedures, and insurance coverage or other financial assurance of our ability to address pollution incidents. These costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, and financial condition. A failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in administrative and civil penalties, criminal sanctions, or the suspension or termination of our operations. Failure to comply with these requirements could lead to decreased availability of or more costly insurance coverage for environmental matters or result in the denial of access to certain jurisdictional waters or ports, or detention in certain ports. Under local, national, and foreign laws, as well as international treaties and conventions, we could incur material liabilities, including cleanup obligations and claims for impairment of the environment, personal injury, and property damages in the event that there is a release of petroleum or other hazardous materials from our vessels or otherwise in connection with our operations. Violations of, or liabilities under, environmental regulations can result in substantial penalties, fines, and other sanctions, including, in certain instances, seizure or detention of our vessels. Events of this nature would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Environmental laws often impose strict liability for remediation of spills and releases of oil and hazardous substances, which could subject us to liability without regard to whether we were negligent or at fault. Under OPA, for example, owners, operators, and bareboat charterers are jointly and severally strictly liable for the discharge of oil within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone around the United States. Events such as the 2010 explosion of the *Deepwater Horizon* and the subsequent release of oil into the Gulf of Mexico, or other events, may result in further regulation of the shipping industry and modifications to statutory liability schemes, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. An oil spill could result in significant liability, including fines, penalties, and criminal liability and remediation costs for natural resource damages under other federal, state, and local laws, as well as third-party damages. We are required to satisfy insurance and financial responsibility requirements for potential oil (including marine fuel) spills and other pollution incidents. Although insurance covers certain environmental risks, there can be no assurance that such insurance will be sufficient to cover all such risks or that any claims will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, and financial condition and our ability to pay dividends, if any, in the future.

Maritime shipping was included in the EU Emission Trading System (“EU ETS”) as of 2024 with a phase-in period. Shipowners or operators (i.e., charterers) now need to purchase and surrender emission allowances corresponding to their carbon emissions for a specific reporting period as recorded pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2015/757 concerning the monitoring, reporting, and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from vessels. As part of the phased approach, shipping companies are required to surrender 40% of their 2024 emissions in 2025; 70% of their 2025 emissions in 2026; and 100% of their 2026 emissions in 2027. The person or organization responsible for the compliance with the EU ETS is the shipping company, defined as the shipowner or any other organization or person, such as the manager or the bareboat charterer, that has assumed the responsibility for the operation of the ship from the shipowner. An ETS costs clause is typically included in charterparties and allows the shipping company to contractually pass on costs of ETS allowances to commercial operators. Compliance with the Maritime EU ETS will result in additional compliance and administration costs to properly incorporate the provisions into our business routines, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, and financial condition and our ability to pay dividends, if any, in the future. Additional EU regulations that form part of the EU’s Fit-for-55 package, including the “FuelEU Maritime” regulation, which has entered into force and is being implemented, may further affect our financial position through increased compliance and administrative costs.

We are subject to international safety regulations and requirements imposed by classification societies.

The operation of our vessels, or vessels we acquire, is affected by the requirements set forth in the United Nations’ International Maritime Organization’s International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and Pollution Prevention, or ISM Code. The ISM Code requires ship owners, ship managers, and bareboat charterers to develop and maintain an extensive “Safety Management System” that includes the adoption of a safety and environmental protection policy setting forth instructions and procedures for safe operation and describing procedures for dealing with emergencies. We expect that any vessels that we acquire in the future will be ISM Code-certified when delivered to us. The failure of a shipowner or bareboat charterer to comply with the ISM Code may subject it to increased liability, invalidate existing insurance, or decrease available insurance coverage for the affected vessels (and any available insurance coverage may be at a higher cost) and may result in a denial of access to, or detention in, certain ports, including United States and European Union ports.

In addition, the hull and machinery of every commercial vessel must be classed by a classification society authorized by its country of registry. The classification society certifies that a vessel is safe and seaworthy in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the country of registry of the vessel and the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea. If a vessel does not maintain its class and/or fails any annual survey, intermediate survey, or special survey, the vessel will be unable to trade between ports and will be unemployable, which will negatively impact our revenues and results from operations and may breach one or more covenants in our loan agreements.

Our business is subject to climate change risks and greenhouse gas restrictions.

Due to concern over the risk of climate change, a number of countries and the International Maritime Organization, or IMO, have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These regulatory measures may include, among others, adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards, and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. Additionally, at MEPC 80 in July 2023, the IMO adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ships. The initial strategy identifies levels of ambition to reducing gas emissions. In April 2025, the IMO net-zero framework was approved by MEPC 83, including the new fuel standard for ships and a global pricing mechanism for emissions. These regulations were approved as amendments and submitted for adoption as legally binding, but in October 2025 the MEPC agreed to adjourn the meeting on adoption until 2026.

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Since January 1, 2020, ships must either remove sulfur from emissions or buy fuel with low sulfur content, which may lead to increased costs and supplementary investments for ship owners. The interpretation of “fuel oil used on board” includes use in main engine, auxiliary engines, and boilers. Shipowners may comply with this regulation by (i) using 0.5% sulfur fuels on board, which are available around the world but at a higher cost; (ii) installing scrubbers for cleaning of the exhaust gas; or (iii) retrofitting vessels to be powered by liquefied natural gas, which may not be a viable option due to the lack of supply network and high costs involved in this process. While currently all our vessels have scrubbers installed, costs of compliance with these regulatory changes for any non-scrubber vessels we may acquire may be significant and may have a material adverse effect on our future performance, operating results, cash flows, and financial position.

Additional greenhouse regulations may result in increased implementation and compliance costs and expenses, such as:

- *IMO Data Collection System (DCS)*: in October 2016, at MEPC 70, the IMO adopted a mandatory data collection system, or the IMO DCS, which requires vessels above 5,000 gross tons to report consumption data for fuel oil, hours under way and distance travelled. This IMO DCS covers any maritime activity carried out by ships, including dredging, pipeline laying, and offshore installations. Data is reported annually to the flag state which issues to the vessel a statement of compliance.
- *Amendments to MARPOL Annex VI*: MEPC 79 adopted amendments to MARPOL, Annex VI regarding reporting requirements in connection with the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index, or EEXI, and carbon intensity indicator, or CII, framework, which amendments became effective on May 1, 2024. Beginning in January 2023, Annex VI requires EEXI and CII certification. The first annual reporting was completed in 2023, with initial ratings given in 2024. Phase 1 of the review has been finalized; Phase 2 of the review will run from Spring 2026 to Spring 2028 to further develop the ship energy efficient management plan framework and metrics.
- *Net zero greenhouse emissions in the EU by 2050*: in 2021, the EU adopted a European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119), establishing the aim of reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by 2050, with an intermediate target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. In July 2021, the European Commission launched the “Fit for 55” to support the climate policy agenda. Large ships calling at EU ports have been required to collect and publish data on carbon dioxide emissions and other information.

Furthermore, on January 1, 2024, the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, or the ETS, for ships sailing into and out of EU ports came into effect. The ETS applies gradually over the period from 2024 to 2026, and thereafter. 40% of allowances had to be surrendered in 2025 for the year 2024; 70% of allowances will have to be surrendered in 2026 for the year 2025; and 100% of allowances will have to be surrendered in 2027 for the year 2026. The surrender compliance deadline is September 30 of each year. Compliance is to be on a companywide (rather than per ship) basis and “shipping company” is defined widely to capture both the ship owner and any contractually appointed commercial operator/ship manager/bareboat charterer who not only assume full compliance for ETS but also under the ISM Code. If the latter contractual arrangement is entered into, this needs to be reflected in a certified mandate signed by both parties and presented to the administrator of the scheme. The cap under the ETS was set by taking into account EU MRV system emissions data for the years 2018 and 2019, adjusted, from year 2021 and captures 100% of the emissions from intra-EU maritime voyages; 100% of emissions from ships at berth in EU ports and 50% of emissions from voyages which start or end at EU ports (but the other destination is outside the EU). Furthermore, the EU Emissions Trading Directive 2023/959/EC makes clear that all maritime allowances were auctioned and there will be no free allocation. 78.4 million emissions allowances are to be allocated specifically to maritime. If we do not have allowances, we will be forced to purchase allowances from the market, which can be costly, especially if other shipping companies are similarly looking to do the same. New systems, personnel, data management systems, costs recovery mechanisms, revised service agreement terms and emissions reporting procedures must be put in place, which could be at a significant cost, to prepare for and manage the administrative aspect of ETS compliance. The cost of compliance, and of our future EU emissions and costs to purchase an allowance for emissions (if we must purchase in order to comply) are difficult to predict from year to year, and are based on a number of factors, including the size of our fleet, our trips within and to and from the EU, and the prevailing cost of allowances.

Additionally, on July 25, 2023, the European Council of the European Union adopted the Fuel EU Maritime Regulation 2023/1805, or FuelEU, under the FuelEU Initiative of its “Fit-for-55” package which sets limitations on the acceptable yearly greenhouse gas intensity of the energy used by covered vessels. Due to delays in the incorporation of the regulation into the EEA Agreement, there will be delays in its implementation in Europe. Among other things, FuelEU requires that greenhouse gas intensity of fuel used by covered vessels is reduced by 2%, starting on January 1, 2025, with additional reductions contemplated every five years (up to 80% by 2050). Shipping companies may enter into pooling mechanisms with other shipping companies in order to achieve compliance, bank surplus emissions and borrow compliance balances from future years. Decisions as to whether to pool, bank or borrow FuelEU compliance balances will have to be made by April 30, 2026. A FuelEU Document of Compliance is required to be kept on board a vessel to show compliance by June 30, 2026. Both the ETS and FuelEU schemes have significant impacts on the management of the vessels calling to EU ports, by increasing the complexity and monitoring of, and costs associated with the operation of vessels and affecting the relationships with our time charterers.

In addition, although the emissions of greenhouse gases from international shipping are not currently subject to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which required adopting countries to implement national programs to reduce emissions of certain gases, or the Paris Agreement (discussed further below), a new treaty may be adopted in the future that includes restrictions on shipping emissions. Compliance with changes in laws, regulations, and obligations relating to climate change affects the propulsion options in subsequent vessel designs and could increase our costs related to acquiring new vessels and operating and maintaining our existing vessels, and require us to install new emission controls, acquire allowances or pay taxes related to our greenhouse gas emissions, or administer and manage a greenhouse gas emissions program. Revenue generation and strategic growth opportunities may also be adversely affected. If not in compliance with certain key indicators, then we also face the risk of losing the ability to obtaining financing or refinancing with “green” or “sustainability” loans.

Adverse effects upon the oil and gas industry relating to climate change, including growing public concern about the environmental impact of climate change, may also adversely affect demand for our services. For example, increased regulation of greenhouse gases or other concerns relating to climate change may reduce the demand for oil and gas in the future or create greater incentives for use of alternative energy sources. In addition, the physical effects of climate change, including changes in weather patterns, extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and scarcity of water resources, may negatively impact our operations. Any long-term material adverse effect on the oil and gas industry could have a significant financial and operational adverse impact on our business that we cannot predict at this time.

Our operations may be adversely impacted by severe weather, including as a result of climate change.

Tropical storms, hurricanes, typhoons and other severe maritime weather events could result in the suspension of operations at the planned ports of call for our vessels and require significant deviations from our vessels’ routes. In addition, climate change could result in an increase in the frequency and severity of these extreme weather events. The closure of ports, rerouting of vessels, damage of production facilities, as well as other delays caused by increasing frequency of severe weather, could stop operations or shipments for indeterminate periods and have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, may suffer damage due to the inherent operational risks of the tanker industry and we may experience unexpected drydocking costs.

The operation of an ocean-going vessel carries inherent risks. Our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, and their cargoes are at risk of being damaged or lost because of events such as marine disasters, bad weather and other acts of God, business interruptions caused by mechanical failures, grounding, fire, explosions and collisions, human error, war, terrorism, piracy, diseases, pandemics, quarantine, and other circumstances or events. These hazards may result in death or injury to persons, loss of revenues or property, the payment of ransoms, environmental damage, higher insurance rates, damage to our customer relationships, or delay or re-routing, which may also subject us to litigation. In addition, the operation of tankers has unique operational risks associated with the transportation of oil. An oil spill may cause significant environmental damage, and the costs associated with a catastrophic spill could exceed the insurance coverage available to us. Compared to other types of vessels, tankers are exposed to a higher risk of damage and loss by fire, whether ignited by a terrorist attack, collision, or other cause, due to the high flammability and high volume of the oil transported in such tankers.

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If our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, suffer damage, they may need to be repaired at a drydocking facility. The costs of drydock repairs are unpredictable and may be substantial. We may have to pay drydocking costs that our insurance does not cover in full. The loss of earnings while these vessels are being repaired and repositioned, the actual cost of these repairs, as well as repositioning costs, would decrease our earnings. In addition, space at drydocking facilities is sometimes limited and not all drydocking facilities are conveniently located. We may be unable to find space at a suitable drydocking facility or our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, may be forced to travel to a drydocking facility that is not conveniently located to our vessels' positions. The loss of earnings while these vessels are forced to wait for space or to travel to more distant drydocking facilities, or both, would decrease our earnings.

The market value of our vessels, and those we may acquire in the future, may fluctuate significantly.

The fair market value of our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, may increase and decrease depending on the following factors:

- general economic and market conditions affecting the shipping industry;
- prevailing level of charter rates;
- competition from other shipping companies;
- types, sizes, and ages of vessels;
- the availability of other modes of transportation;
- supply and demand for vessels;
- shipyard capacity and slot availability;
- cost of newbuildings;
- price of steel;
- exchange rates levels;
- number of tankers scrapped;
- governmental or other regulations; and
- technological advances and the development, availability, and cost of nuclear power, natural gas, coal, renewable energy, and other alternative sources of energy.

Dislocations in the supply of and demand for tankers as a result of the ongoing war in Ukraine and sanctions on Russian exports have resulted in greatly increased volatility in tanker asset prices. Furthermore, the ongoing hostilities between the U.S., Israel and Iran, and Israel and Hamas and others in the Middle East and the Houthi rebel attacks on shipping in the Red Sea have an uncertain impact on the supply and demand for tankers. If we sell any of our vessels, or any vessel we may acquire, at a time when vessel prices have fallen, the sale price may be less than the vessel's carrying amount in our financial statements, in which case we will realize a loss. Vessel prices can fluctuate significantly, and in the case where the market value falls below the carrying amount, we will evaluate the vessel for a potential impairment adjustment. If the estimate of undiscounted cash flows, excluding interest charges, expected to be generated by the use of the vessel is less than its carrying amount, we may be required to write down the carrying amount of the vessel to its recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use, in our financial statements and incur a loss and a reduction in earnings even if we do not immediately sell the vessel.

In addition, our financing arrangements require us to maintain specified collateral coverage ratios and to satisfy financial covenants, including requirements based on the market value of our vessels and our liquidity. Declines of market values of our vessels may affect our ability to comply with various covenants and could also limit the amount of funds we are permitted to borrow under our current or future loan arrangements. If we breach the financial and other covenants under any of our loan arrangements, our lenders could accelerate our indebtedness and foreclose on vessels in our fleet, which would significantly impair our ability to continue to conduct our business. If our indebtedness were accelerated in full or in part, it may be very difficult for us to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing and we could lose our vessels if our lenders foreclose upon their liens, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, and ability to continue our business and pay dividends.

We could face penalties under European Union, United States, or other economic sanctions authorities and our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, may call on ports located in countries or territories that are the subject of sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government or other governmental authorities.

Our business could be adversely impacted if we are found to have violated economic sanctions under the applicable laws of the European Union, the United States or another applicable jurisdiction against countries such as Iran, North Korea and Cuba. U.S. economic sanctions, for example, prohibit a wide scope of conduct, target numerous countries and individuals, and are frequently updated or changed.

Many economic sanctions relate to our business, including prohibitions on certain kinds of trade with countries, such as exportation or re-exportation of commodities, or prohibitions against certain transactions with designated nationals who may be operating under aliases or through non-designated companies.

Additionally, the U.S. Iran Threat Reduction Act amended the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, to require issuers that file annual or quarterly reports under Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act to include disclosure in their annual and quarterly reports as to whether the issuer or its affiliates have knowingly engaged in certain activities prohibited by sanctions against Iran or transactions or dealings with certain identified persons. We are subject to this disclosure requirement.

While our vessels have not called on ports located in countries or territories that are the subject of country-wide or territory-wide sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government or other governmental authorities (“Sanctioned Jurisdictions”) in violation of applicable sanctions or embargo laws in 2025, it is possible that, in the future, our vessels may call on ports in Sanctioned Jurisdictions in violation of applicable sanctions or embargo laws on charterers’ instructions and without our consent. If such activities result in a violation of sanctions or embargo laws, we could be subject to monetary fines, penalties, or other sanctions, and our reputation and the market for our common shares could be adversely affected.

Some sanctions may also apply to transportation of goods (including crude oil) originating in sanctioned countries (particularly Iran, Venezuela, and Russia), even if the vessel does not travel to those countries, or is otherwise acting on behalf of sanctioned persons. Any violations of those laws, even if unintentional, can have a material impact on our business, operating results, cash flows, and financial condition and our ability to pay dividends, if any, in the future and our reputation, any of which may affect the value of our common shares.

The U.S. sanctions and embargo laws and regulations vary in their application, as they do not all apply to the same covered persons or proscribe the same activities, and such sanctions and embargo laws and regulations may be amended or expanded over time.

In particular, the ongoing war in Ukraine could result in the imposition of further economic sanctions by the United States, the European Union, and other government authorities, against Russia. Certain of our charterers or other parties with whom we have entered into contracts regarding our vessels may be affiliated with persons or entities that are the subject of sanctions imposed by the U.S. government, the European Union, and/or other international bodies relating to the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 and the current conflict in Ukraine. If we determine that such sanctions require us to terminate existing or future contracts to which we, or our subsidiaries, are party or if we are found to be in violation of such applicable sanctions, our operating results may be adversely affected or we may suffer reputational harm.

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Additionally, on January 3, 2026, the U.S. military captured Venezuelan president Nicolás Maduro in a special military operation and replaced him with Venezuela's vice president, Delcy Rodríguez. Under interim president Rodríguez's administration, new sweeping legislation has granted foreign oil companies greater operational control over oil production ventures, reduced the royalties and taxes that they pay to Venezuela's government, and allowed companies to resolve disputes in international venues rather than in Venezuela's legal system. Since the capture of Maduro, the office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) has issued multiple general and specific licenses permitting US and non-US persons to trade in Venezuelan oil. As of the time of this Annual Report, the vast majority of trade in Venezuelan oil is permitted under U.S. sanctions with a license. However, we may determine that such sanctions require us to terminate existing or future contracts to which we, or our subsidiaries, are party or if we are found to be in violation of such applicable sanctions, our operating results may be adversely affected or we may suffer reputational harm.

Although we believe that we have been in compliance with all applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations, any such violation could result in fines, penalties, or other sanctions that could severely impact our ability to access capital markets and conduct our business, and could result in some investors deciding, or being required, to divest their interest, or not to invest, in us. In addition, certain institutional investors may have investment policies or restrictions that prevent them from holding securities of companies that have contracts with countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. The determination by these investors not to invest in, or to divest from, our common shares may adversely affect the price at which our common shares trade. Moreover, our charterers may violate applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations as a result of actions that do not involve us or our vessels, and those violations could in turn negatively affect our reputation. If a charterer or our ship manager violates sanctions, it is possible that our ship, the ship owner or ship manager may become sanctioned in which case it may be difficult or impossible for us to trade it or utilize international banking systems, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, and ability to continue our business and pay dividends. Investor perception of the value of our common shares may also be adversely affected by the consequences of war, effects of terrorism, civil unrest, and governmental actions in countries or territories in which we operate.

Political instability, terrorist or other attacks, war, international hostilities, and public health threats can affect the tanker industry.

We conduct most of our operations outside of the United States, and our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, and available cash may be adversely affected by changing economic, political, and governmental conditions in the countries and regions where our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, are employed or registered. Moreover, we operate in a sector of the economy that is likely to be adversely impacted by the effects of political uncertainty and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia and conflict between Israel and Hamas and Hezbollah, Russia and NATO tensions, China and Taiwan disputes, United States and China trade relations, instability between Iran and the West, hostilities between the United States and North Korea, the United States and Venezuela, and the United States and Panama, political unrest and conflicts in the Middle East, the South China Sea region, the Red Sea region (including missile attacks controlled by the Houthis on vessels transiting the Red Sea or Gulf of Aden), and other countries and geographic areas, geopolitical events, such as the withdrawal of the U.K. from the European Union, or "Brexit", or another withdrawal from the European Union, terrorist or other attacks (or threats thereof) around the world, and war (or threatened war) or international hostilities. Such events may contribute to further economic instability in the global financial markets and international commerce, and could also adversely affect our ability to obtain additional financing on terms acceptable to us or at all. Further President Trump's proposal to annex Gaza has raised fears that Yemen's Houthi militant group could renew its threat against commercial ships crossing the Red Sea, after declaring in January 2025 that it would stop targeting most vessels following the Israel-Hamas ceasefire. On October 9, 2025, Israel, Hamas, the United States and other countries in the region agreed to a framework for a ceasefire in Gaza between Israel and Hamas, which, if sustained, could reduce regional instability in the Eastern Mediterranean. However, whether the ceasefire will be sustained or will result in a lasting de-escalation of tensions in the region is unknown. Such events may have unpredictable consequences and contribute to instability in the global economy or cause a decrease in worldwide demand for certain goods and, thus, shipping. In July 2025, the Houthis pledged to target ships belonging to any company that conducts business with Israeli ports, and in September 2025 used a cruise missile and two drones to target a container ship.

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The war between Russia and Ukraine may lead to further regional and international conflicts or armed action. This war has disrupted supply chains and caused instability in the energy markets and the global economy, with effects on the tanker market, which has experienced volatility. The United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Union, among other countries, have announced unprecedented economic sanctions and other penalties against certain persons, entities, and activities connected to Russia, including removing Russian-based financial institutions from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication payment system and imposing a prohibition on the import of oil from Russia to the United States and the European Union's and G7 countries' price cap regime for seaborne Russian oil and petroleum products. These sanctions have caused supply disruptions in the oil and gas markets and could continue to cause significant volatility in energy prices, which could result in increased inflation and may trigger a recession in the U.S. and China, among other regions. Moreover, we will be subject to additional insurance premiums in case we transit through or call to any port or area designated as listed areas by the Joint War Committee or other organizations. These factors may also result in the weakening of the financial condition of our charterers, suppliers, counterparties, and other agents in the shipping industry. As a result, our business, operating results, cash flows, and financial condition may be negatively affected since our operations are dependent on the success and economic viability of our counterparties.

On January 3, 2026, the U.S. military captured Venezuelan president Nicolás Maduro in a special military operation and replaced him with Venezuela's vice president, Delcy Rodríguez. Under interim president Rodríguez's administration, new sweeping legislation has granted foreign oil companies greater operational control over oil production ventures, reduced the royalties and taxes that they pay to Venezuela's government, and allowed companies to resolve disputes in international venues rather than in Venezuela's legal system. Additionally, beginning in December 2025, the U.S. has carried out an on-going campaign of seizing and taking control of Venezuelan-linked oil tankers. It remains uncertain what the geopolitical and economic impacts of U.S. measures to control the production, refining, and global distribution of Venezuela's oil products will be. Further, the future extent of the U.S. involvement in Venezuela's government and oil industry is unclear. While we are monitoring these developments closely, these circumstances lead to increased uncertainties, the effects of which on our operations and financial conditions, as well as global oil supply and demand, are difficult if not impossible to predict.

On February 28, 2026, the United States and Israel launched strikes against Iran, killing Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Khamenei. In retaliation, Iranian missiles and drones targeted Israel and a number of countries that host US military bases—including Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia—and Hezbollah fired projectiles at Israel. While there is significant uncertainty about the duration of the war in Iran, the White House has stated that it may be a protracted engagement. These events have destabilized the region and may lead to significant disruptions across all sectors of the shipping industry. Further, shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a waterway essential to the shipment of crude oil and refined petroleum, may experience prolonged disruption. Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps has warned vessels to avoid the passage. Increased electronic interference may affect navigational and tracking systems, which would heighten the risk of vessel collisions. Although it is impossible to predict exactly how this conflict will affect the tanker industry, it is very likely that a prolonged war will have significant impacts across the sector.

The ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine could result in the imposition of further economic sanctions by the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, or other countries against Russia, trade tariffs, or embargoes with uncertain impacts on the tanker market. In addition, the U.S. and certain other NATO countries have been supplying Ukraine with military aid. U.S. officials have also warned of the increased possibility of Russian cyberattacks, which could disrupt the operations of businesses involved in the shipping industry, including ours, and could create economic uncertainty, particularly if such attacks spread to a broad array of countries and networks. Although Ukraine and Russia reached an agreement to extend an arrangement allowing shipment of grains from Ukrainian ports through a humanitarian corridor in the Black Sea in November 2022, Russia terminated this agreement in July 2023. While much uncertainty remains regarding the global impact of the war in Ukraine, it is possible that such tensions could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. Furthermore, it is possible that third parties with whom we have charter contracts or banking relationships may be impacted by events in Russia and Ukraine, which could adversely affect our operations.

Furthermore, the intensity and duration of Middle East wars and conflicts is difficult to predict and its impact on the world economy and our industry is uncertain. Beginning in late 2023, vessels in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden have increasingly been subject to attempted hijackings and attacks by drones and projectiles characterized by Houthi groups in Yemen as a response to the war between Israel and Hamas. An increasing number of companies have rerouted their vessels to avoid transiting the Red Sea, incurring greater shipping costs and delays. For vessels transiting the region, war risk premium increased substantially, and we could similarly experience a significant increase in our insurance costs and we may not be adequately insured to cover losses from these incidents. While much uncertainty remains regarding the global impact of the war between Israel and Hamas and others in the Middle East, it is possible that such tensions could result in the eruption of further hostilities in other regions, including in and around the Red Sea, and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operation, and cash flows.

Past terrorist attacks and the ongoing threat of future incidents worldwide continue to instigate uncertainty in the global financial markets, potentially affecting our business, operating outcomes, and financial condition. Recent acts of terror perpetrated by Houthi rebels in the Red Sea region further heighten concerns about the impact on maritime transportation along key routes, such as the Red Sea route, affecting our shipping operations.

Potential conflict between the U.S. and its allies and Iran could result in retaliation from Iran that could potentially affect the shipping industry, through increased attacks on vessels in the Strait of Hormuz (which already experienced an increased number of attacks on and seizures of vessels lately), or by potentially closing off or limiting access to the Strait of Hormuz, where a significant portion of the world's oil supply passes through, or any blocking of the Turkish Straits if vessels carry cargos that exceed the price cap imposed on Russian oil. For example, in January 2020, in response to certain perceived terrorist activity, the United States launched an airstrike in Baghdad that killed a high-ranking Iranian general. Although spillover effects relating to the incident were contained, similar actions and responses increase the risk of conflict in the Strait of Hormuz. Any restriction on access to the Strait of Hormuz, or increased attacks on vessels in the area, could negatively impact our earnings, cash flow, and operating results.

Iran has recently targeted ships in or near the Strait of Hormuz, a waterway essential to global trade, by mining the waterway and attacking vessels with drone and missile strikes, which has significantly compromised the safety of vessels and crew onboard in the region, and has resulted in the effective closure of the Strait of Hormuz to commercial traffic. Many shipping companies have therefore rerouted their vessels away from transiting the Strait of Hormuz, which has significantly affected trading patterns, freight rates, and voyage expenses. While there is significant uncertainty about the duration of the armed conflict in Iran, these events have destabilized the region and may lead to further significant and prolonged disruptions across all sectors of the shipping industry. If any vessels are in the area and are unable or unwilling to transit due to security concerns then the relevant charter counterparty may try to claim that the owner has not complied with its charterparty contractual obligations, otherwise refuse to pay its charterhire or demand that the shipowner purchase additional insurance, among other things. In addition, vessels in the area are generally more at risk of attack.

Historical instances indicate that other political conflicts have resulted in attacks on vessels, waterway mining, and other efforts to disrupt global maritime shipping. Import restrictions, including tariffs, have historically and could continue to significantly impact global trade and the demand for shipping services. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows, and operational results.

Significant changes or developments in U.S. laws or policies, including changes in U.S. trade policies and tariffs and the reaction of other countries thereto, may have a material adverse effect on our business and financial statements.

Significant changes or developments in U.S. laws and policies, such as laws and policies surrounding international trade, foreign affairs, and investment in the territories and countries where we or our customers operate, or the perception that they may occur, can depress shipping demand which may materially adversely affect our business and financial statements. In April 2025, the U.S. government announced a baseline tariff of 10% on products imported from all countries and an additional individualized reciprocal tariff on the countries with which the United States has the largest trade deficits. Many of these reciprocal tariffs went into effect in August 2025. Some of these tariffs, including the 10% baseline tariff, were imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, or the IEEPA. In February 2026, the Supreme Court of the United States struck down the tariffs imposed under the IEEPA. Although the IEEPA tariffs were ruled illegal, tariffs imposed through other measures still remain in effect. Further, President Trump, using the Trade Act of 1974, has implemented a temporary, 150-day, 10% tariff on all imports. The tariff imposed under the Trade Act of 1974 is set to expire on July 24, 2026, and the Trump administration may increase the tariff to 15%. The scope and durability of current and future tariff measures are uncertain. Increased tariffs by the United States have led and may continue to lead to the imposition of retaliatory tariffs by foreign jurisdictions. Additionally, the U.S. government has announced and rescinded multiple tariffs on several foreign jurisdictions, which has increased uncertainty regarding the ultimate effect of the tariffs on economic conditions. Although we are continuing to monitor the economic effects of such announcements, as well as opportunities to mitigate their related impacts, costs and other effects associated with the tariffs remain uncertain.

There is significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States, China, and other exporting countries, including with respect to trade policies, treaties, government regulations, and tariffs. Protectionist developments, or the perception that they may occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and may significantly reduce global trade. Moreover, increasing trade protectionism may cause an increase in (a) the cost of goods exported from regions globally, (b) the length of time required to transport goods, and (c) the risks associated with exporting goods. Such increases may significantly affect the quantity of goods to be shipped, shipping time schedules, voyage costs, and other associated costs, which could have an adverse impact on the shipping industry, and thereby on our charterers and their business, operating results, and financial condition and could thereby affect their ability to make timely charter hire payments to us and to renew and increase the number of their time charters with us. See also “—Recent actions by the U.S. and China imposing new port fees could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial results.” Similar or new trade restrictions in the future, or if sanctions are imposed on China, may have a material adverse effect on the shipping markets, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition, and on the market price of our common shares.

Beginning in February 2022, President Biden and several European leaders also announced various economic sanctions against Russia in connection with the aforementioned conflicts in the Ukraine region, which have continued to expand over the past years and which may adversely impact our business. The Russian Foreign Harmful Activities Sanctions program includes prohibitions on the import of certain Russian energy products into the United States, including crude oil, petroleum, petroleum fuels, oils, liquefied natural gas and coal, as well as prohibitions on all new investments in Russia by U.S. persons, among other restrictions. Furthermore, the United States, the EU and other countries have also prohibited a variety of specified services related to the maritime transport of Russian Federation origin crude oil and petroleum products, including trading/commodities brokering, financing, shipping, insurance (including reinsurance and protection and indemnity), flagging, and customs brokering. These prohibitions took effect on December 5, 2022, with respect to the maritime transport of crude oil and took effect on February 5, 2023, with respect to the maritime transport of other petroleum products. An exception exists to permit such services when the price of the seaborne Russian oil into non-EU countries does not exceed the relevant price cap; but implementation of this price exception relies on a recordkeeping and attestation process that allows each party in the supply chain of seaborne Russian oil to demonstrate or confirm that oil has been purchased at or below the price cap. Violations of the price cap policy or the risk that information, documentation, or attestations provided by parties in the supply chain are later determined to be false may pose additional risks adversely affecting our business.

Acts of piracy on ocean-going vessels could adversely affect our business.

Acts of piracy have historically affected ocean-going vessels trading in regions of the world such as the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia, the Indian Ocean, and the Gulf of Guinea region off the coast of Nigeria, which has experienced increased incidents of piracy in recent years. Sea piracy incidents continue to occur, particularly in the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Guinea, and the Strait of Malacca, and there has been a recent resurgence of such incidents in the Gulf of Aden. Acts of piracy could result in harm or danger to the crews that man our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, and puts our cargo and vessels at risk of damage or spills. Additionally, if piracy attacks result in regions in which our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, are deployed being characterized as “war risk” zones by insurers or if our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, are deployed in Joint War Committee “war and strikes” listed areas, premiums payable for insurance coverage could increase significantly and such insurance coverage may be more difficult to obtain, if available at all. In addition, crew and security equipment costs and other operating expenses, including costs that may be incurred to employ onboard security and armed guards, could increase in such circumstances. Furthermore, while we believe the charterer remains liable for charter payments when a vessel is seized by pirates, the charterer may dispute this and withhold charter hire until the vessel is released. A charterer may also claim that a vessel seized by pirates was not “on-hire” for a certain number of days and is, therefore, entitled to cancel the charterparty, a claim that we would likely dispute. We may not be adequately insured to cover losses from these incidents, which could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, any detention hijacking as a result of an act of piracy against our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, or an increase in cost or unavailability of insurance for our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, and ability to pay dividends and may result in loss of revenues, increased costs, and decreased cash flows to our customers, which could impair their ability to make payments to us under our charters.

An economic slowdown or changes in the economic and political environment in the Asia Pacific region could occur.

We anticipate a significant number of the port calls made by our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, will continue to involve the loading or discharging of cargoes in ports in the Asia Pacific region. As a result, any negative changes in economic conditions in any Asia Pacific country, particularly in China, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results, as well as our future prospects. These negative changes in economic conditions may also have a material adverse effect on our cash flow and financial condition, which would affect our ability to meet our current leaseback obligations. If we fail to meet our current leaseback obligations, then the owners of any leased vessels may choose to repossess vessels in our fleet as a result of a default under any sale and leaseback arrangement. In addition, Chinese counterparties to our leaseback obligations may not be willing to adhere to the commercial terms in our contracts if they were to go against a new policy in China. Before the global economic financial crisis that began in 2008, China had one of the world's fastest growing economies in terms of gross domestic product, or GDP, which had a significant impact on shipping demand. Generally, the average GDP growth rate of China over the last ten years remains below pre-2008 levels. Furthermore, there is a rising threat of a Chinese financial crisis resulting from massive personal and corporate indebtedness and "trade wars." Although the United States and China signed a trade agreement in early 2020, there is no assurance that the Chinese economy will not experience a significant contraction in the future.

Although state-owned enterprises still account for a substantial portion of the Chinese industrial output, in general, the Chinese government is reducing the level of direct control that it exercises over the economy through state plans and other measures. There is an increasing level of freedom and autonomy in areas such as allocation of resources, production, pricing, and management and a gradual shift in emphasis to a "market economy" and enterprise reform. Limited price reforms were undertaken with the result that prices for certain refined petroleum products are principally determined by market forces. Many of the reforms are unprecedented or experimental and may be subject to revision, change, or abolition based upon the outcome of such experiments. If the Chinese government does not continue to pursue a policy of economic reform, the level of imports to and exports from China could be adversely affected by changes to these economic reforms by the Chinese government, as well as by changes in political, economic, and social conditions or other relevant policies of the Chinese government, such as changes in laws, regulations, or export and import restrictions. Notwithstanding economic reform, the Chinese government may adopt policies that favor domestic shipping and tanker companies and may hinder our ability to compete with them effectively. China has also promoted the construction of railway and highway transportation corridors in Asia, which could reduce the amount of goods transported by sea. For example, China imposes a tax for non-resident international transportation enterprises engaged in the provision of services of passengers or cargo, among other items, in and out of China using their own, chartered, or leased vessels. The regulation may subject international transportation companies to Chinese enterprise income tax on profits generated from international transportation services passing through Chinese ports. This could have an adverse impact on our charterers' business, operating results, and financial condition and could thereby affect their ability to make timely charter hire payments to us and to renew and increase the number of their time charters with us. Moreover, an economic slowdown in the economies of the European Union and other Asian countries may further adversely affect economic growth in China and elsewhere.

In addition, although largely alleviated, concerns regarding the possibility of sovereign debt defaults by European Union member countries, have in the past disrupted financial markets throughout the world, and may lead to weaker consumer demand in the European Union, the United States, and other parts of the world. The possibility of sovereign debt defaults by European Union member countries, and the possibility of market reforms to float the Chinese renminbi, either of which development could weaken the Euro against the Chinese renminbi, could adversely affect consumer demand in the European Union. Moreover, the revaluation of the renminbi may negatively impact the United States' demand for imported goods, many of which are shipped from China. In addition, China is currently seeking repayment of loans from African and Asian developing countries that may not be able to repay those loans. Future weak economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition, and ability to pay dividends to our shareholders. Our business, financial condition, operating results, and future prospects will likely be materially and adversely affected by another economic downturn in any of the aforementioned countries and regions.

We may be subject to increased inspection procedures and tighter import and export controls.

International shipping is subject to various security and customs inspection and related procedures in countries of origin and destination. Inspection procedures can result in the seizure, delay in the loading and off-loading, or delivery of the contents of our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, or the levying of customs duties, fines, or other penalties against us. It is possible that changes to inspection procedures could impose additional financial and legal obligations on us. Furthermore, changes to inspection procedures could also impose additional costs and obligations on us and our customers and may, in certain cases, render the shipment of certain types of cargo uneconomical or impractical. Any such changes or developments may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

Our loan agreements and other financing arrangements contain, and we expect that other future loan agreements and financing arrangements will contain, restrictive covenants that may limit our liquidity and corporate activities.

Our loan agreements and financing arrangements contain, and we expect that other future loan agreements and financing arrangements will contain, customary covenants and event of default clauses, financial covenants, change of control clauses, restrictive covenants, sustainability-linked pricing adjustments and performance requirements, which may affect operational and financial flexibility. Such restrictions could affect and, in many respects, limit or prohibit, among other things, our ability to pay dividends, incur additional indebtedness, create liens, sell assets, or engage in mergers or acquisitions. These restrictions could limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions or meet extraordinary capital needs or otherwise restrict corporate activities. There can be no assurance that such restrictions will not adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs.

As a result of these restrictions, we may need to seek permission from our lenders and other financing counterparties in order to engage in some corporate actions. Our lenders' and other financing counterparties' interests may differ from ours and we may not be able to obtain their permission when needed. This may prevent us from taking actions that we believe are in our best interests, which may adversely impact our revenues, operating results, and financial condition.

A failure by us to meet our payment and other obligations, including our financial covenants and any security coverage requirements, could lead to defaults under our financing arrangements. Likewise, a decrease in vessel values or adverse market conditions could cause us to breach our financial covenants or security requirements (the market values of tanker vessels have generally experienced high volatility). In the event of a default that we cannot remedy, our lenders and other financing counterparties could then accelerate their indebtedness and foreclose on the respective initial vessels comprising our fleet and other vessels we may acquire. The loss of any of our vessels and other vessels we may acquire could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our existing loan agreements and financing arrangements contain cross-default provisions, and any future financing arrangements we may enter into are also expected to contain similar provisions, pursuant to which a default under one loan agreement could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under other loan or financing agreements to which we are a party.

There can be no assurance that we will obtain waivers, deferrals, and amendments of certain financial covenants, payment obligations, and events of default under our loan facilities with our lenders in the future, if needed.

Servicing current and future debt will limit funds available for other purposes and impair our ability to react to changes in our business.

We must dedicate a portion of our cash flow from operations to pay the principal and interest on our indebtedness. These payments limit funds otherwise available for working capital, capital expenditures, and other purposes. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had a total indebtedness of \$609.8 million and \$651.6 million, respectively, excluding deferred finance fees. Our current or future debt could have other significant consequences on our operations. For example, it could:

- increase our vulnerability to general economic downturns and adverse competitive and industry conditions;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion, if not all, of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, and other general corporate purposes;
- limit our ability to pay dividends;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that have less debt or better access to capital;
- limit our ability to raise additional financing on satisfactory terms or at all; and

- adversely impact our ability to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants of our current or future financing arrangements, which could result in an event of default under such agreements.

Furthermore, our current or future interest expense could increase if interest rates increase. If we do not have sufficient earnings, we may be required to refinance all or part of our current or future debt, sell assets, borrow more money, or sell more securities, and we cannot guarantee that the resulting proceeds therefrom, if any, will be sufficient to meet our ongoing capital and operating needs. Because interest paid on loans is generally a margin plus a reference rate, such as SOFR, that is subject to change, our actual interest costs would increase as the reference rate increases. During an inflationary period, such as one we are currently experiencing, SOFR or a similar reference rate will generally be increased, thus costing us more money to service our debt obligations and reducing our net income and cash flows. Any event of default under a loan agreement pursuant to which we have granted security could permit the relevant lender to exercise its rights as a secured lender and take the relevant collateral, which may include our vessels.

Worldwide inflationary pressures could negatively impact us.

Inflation could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and operating results, both directly through the increase of the operating costs of our vessels and indirectly through its adverse impact on the world economy in terms of increasing interest rates and slowdown of global growth. Worldwide economies have in the recent past experienced inflationary pressures, with price increases seen across many sectors globally. In response to such inflationary pressures, central banks made steep increases in interest rates, which results in increases to the interest rates available to us on any potential new debt financing or refinancing. If central banks continue to increase interest rates, or interest rates otherwise increase significantly, the resulting increase to the interest rates available to us on new debt financings or refinancings we may pursue could adversely affect our ability to complete vessel acquisitions, take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures. Furthermore, if inflationary pressures intensify further, we may be unable to raise our charter rates enough to offset the increasing costs of our operations, which would decrease our profit margins and result in deterioration of our financial condition.

Whether the present inflationary pressures will transition to a long-term inflationary environment and the effects of such a development on charter rates, vessel demand and operating expenses in the sector in which we operate are uncertain. Additionally, the monetary tightening implemented by a series of central banks around the world in order to curb inflationary pressures has also significantly increased the probability of an economic recession in the short- to medium-term future.

We expect that a limited number of financial institutions will hold our cash including financial institutions that may be located in Greece, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

We expect that a limited number of financial institutions will hold all of our cash, including some institutions located in Greece, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Taiwan and Hong Kong. Of the financial institutions located in Greece, none are subsidiaries of international banks. Depending on our cash balance in any of our accounts at any given point in time, our balances may not be covered by government-backed deposit insurance programs in the event of default by these financial institutions.

For example, a substantial amount of our cash is currently held in EU banking institutions. While the EU Deposit Guarantee Directive Scheme provides for deposit insurance of up to €100,000 per depositor, per insured bank, the amounts that we have in EU banks far exceed that insurance amount, and therefore unless legislative measures are imposed at EU level or by the Dutch, French or Greek governments to protect depositors, in the event the bank in which our funds are located fails, we may lose all or a substantial portion of our deposits. Our bank accounts held in Swiss banking institutions are used for daily commercial transactions. Esisuisse, a self-regulatory organization for banks in Switzerland, guarantees that it will cover protected deposits as part of the self-regulation of Swiss banks and securities firms which provides deposit insurance against loss up to the amount of CHF 100,000. The deposits we have in Swiss banks exceed that insurance amount and therefore if the Swiss government does not impose measures to protect depositors, in the event the bank in which our funds are located fails, we may lose all or a substantial portion of our deposits. In addition, in the event any of our banks do not allow us to withdraw funds in the time and amounts that we want, we may not timely comply with contractual provisions in any of our contracts or our salary obligations, among other things.

The occurrence of any default of any of our banks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flows, and we may lose part or all of our cash that we deposit with such banks.

Capital expenditures and other costs necessary to operate and maintain our vessels may increase.

Changes in safety or other equipment standards, as well as compliance with standards imposed by maritime self-regulatory organizations and customer requirements or competition, may require us to make additional expenditures. In order to satisfy these requirements, we may, from time to time, be required to take our vessels out of service for extended periods of time, with corresponding losses of revenues. In the future, market conditions may not justify these expenditures or enable us to operate some or all of our vessels profitably during the remainder of their economic lives.

We may not be able to refinance our existing indebtedness or obtain additional financing.

We may finance future fleet expansion with additional secured or unsecured indebtedness. Our ability to obtain bank financing or to access the capital markets for future offerings may be limited by our financial condition at the time of any such financing or offering, including the actual or perceived credit quality of our charterers and the market value of our fleet, as well as by adverse market conditions resulting from, among other things, general economic conditions, weakness in the financial markets, and contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control. Significant contraction, de-leveraging, and reduced liquidity in credit markets worldwide is reducing the availability and increasing the cost of credit. If we are not able to obtain new debt financing on terms acceptable to us or refinance our existing debt, we will have to dedicate a portion of our cash flow from operations to pay the principal and interest of this indebtedness. If we are not able to satisfy these obligations, we may have to undertake alternative financing plans. In addition, debt service payments under our current or future financing arrangements or alternative financing may limit funds otherwise available for working capital, capital expenditures, the payment of dividends, and other purposes.

In May 2024, we entered into a new \$60.0 million senior secured credit facility for the VLCC vessel *Nissos Kythnos* with Danish Ship Finance A/S to refinance the Company's existing facility and for general corporate purposes. This facility is priced at 140 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR (as defined below), until December 2026. Thereafter, a new applicable margin will be mutually agreed between the parties, for the remaining duration of the facility, which matures in six years. If the parties do not agree to a new applicable margin, we will have the ability to prepay the facility at no additional cost or may refinance the facility. If no alternative sources of financing become available, we may need to accept Danish Ship Finance A/S's proposed new margin, which may be adverse to us and higher than we previously were paying, and which will negatively affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. In addition, in October and November 2025, we exercised our purchase options for two VLCC tankers, the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko*, respectively, currently on lease from OCY Knight 1 Limited and OCY Knight 2 Limited, respectively. The two ships are expected to be delivered to us during the second quarter of 2026, for an aggregate consideration of \$94.2 million. If we are not able to secure financing for those two ships, we will be required to pay with cash on hand or otherwise find available cash—such as by selling one or more assets—any of which will negatively affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. Equally, in January 2026 we entered into two memoranda of agreement, whereby pursuant to each individual memorandum of agreement, we agreed to purchase one newbuilding Suezmax vessel (with an estimated approximate deadweight tonnage of 157,000), currently under construction at Daehan, from an unrelated third-party seller for an acquisition price of \$99.3 million each. We expect the vessels to be delivered from the shipyard in the second quarter of 2026. We raised part of the purchase price with equity in January 2026. If we are not able to secure financing for the balance of the amount, we will be required to pay with cash on hand or otherwise find available cash—such as by selling one or more assets—any of which will negatively affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

Our inability to obtain additional or replacement financing at anticipated costs or at all may materially affect our results of operation, our ability to implement our business strategy, our payment of dividends, and our ability to continue as a going concern.

We are dependent on a limited number of customers for a large part of our revenues.

During 2025, 74% of our revenues were derived from 11 customers. Such agreements subject us to counterparty risks. The ability of such charterers to perform their obligations under a contract with us will depend on a number of factors that are beyond our control and may include, among other things, general economic conditions, the condition of the maritime industry, the overall financial condition of the counterparty, charter rates received for specific types of vessels, work stoppages or other labor disturbances, including as a result of pandemics, and various expenses. The combination of a reduction of cash flow resulting from declines in world trade, a reduction in borrowing bases under reserve-based credit facilities, and the lack of availability of debt or equity financing may result in a significant reduction in the ability of charterers to make charter payments to us. In addition, in depressed market conditions, charterers and customers may no longer need a vessel that is then under charter or contract or may be able to obtain a comparable vessel at lower rates. As a result, charterers and customers may seek to renegotiate the terms of their existing charter agreements or avoid their obligations under those contracts. Should one of our counterparties fail to honor its obligations under agreements with us, we could sustain significant losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

We are dependent on our charterers and other counterparties fulfilling their obligations under agreements with us.

Payments to us by our charterers under voyage and time charters are and will be our main source of operating cash flow. Weaknesses in demand for shipping services, increased operating costs due to changes in environmental or other regulations, the oversupply of large vessels, and the oversupply of smaller size vessels due to a cascading effect could place certain of our customers under financial pressure. Any declines in demand could result in worsening financial challenges to our customers and may increase the likelihood of one or more of our customers being unable or unwilling to pay us contracted charter rates or going bankrupt.

If we lose a vessel employment contract because the counterparty is unable to pay us or for any other reason, we may be unable to re-deploy the related vessel on similarly favorable terms or at all. Also, we will not receive any revenues from such a vessel while it is not chartered, but we will be required to pay expenses necessary to maintain and insure the vessel and service any indebtedness on it.

The combination of any surplus of tanker vessel capacity, the expected entry into service of new technologically advanced ships, and the expected increase in the size of the world tanker fleet over the next few years may make it difficult to secure substitute employment for any of our vessels if our counterparties fail to perform their obligations under the currently arranged voyage or time charters, and any new charter arrangements we are able to secure may be at lower rates. Furthermore, the surplus of tanker vessels available at lower charter rates could negatively affect our charterers' willingness to perform their obligations under our time charters, particularly if the charter rates in such time charters are significantly above the prevailing market rates. Accordingly, we may have to grant concessions to our charterers in the form of lower charter rates for the remaining duration of the relevant charter or part thereof, or to agree to re-charter vessels coming off charter at reduced rates compared to the charter then ended. Because we enter into short-term and medium-term time charters from time to time, we may need to re-charter vessels coming off charter more frequently than some of our competitors, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition, as well as our cash flows, including cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

The loss of any of our charterers, voyage or time charters, or vessels, or a decline in payments under our voyage or time charters, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition, as well as our cash flows, including cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

In addition to charter parties, we may, among other things, enter into contracts for the sale or purchase of secondhand tanker vessels or shipbuilding contracts for newbuildings, provide performance guarantees relating to shipbuilding contracts to sale and purchase contracts or to charters, enter into credit facilities or other financing arrangements, accept commitment letters or refund guarantees from banks and other financial institutions, enter into insurance contracts and interest or exchange rate swaps, or enter into joint ventures. Such agreements expose us to counterparty credit risk. The ability and willingness of each of our counterparties to perform its obligations under a contract with us will depend upon a number of factors that are beyond our control and may include, among other things, general economic conditions, the state of the capital markets, the condition of the ocean-going tanker shipping industry, and charter hire rates. Should a counterparty fail to honor its obligations under agreements with us, we could sustain significant losses, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition, as well as our cash flows, including cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

We may fail to manage our growth properly.

We may continue to grow our fleet in the future in line with our strategy. Our future growth will primarily depend on our ability to:

- generate excess cash flow for investment without jeopardizing our ability to cover current and foreseeable working capital needs (including debt service);
- raise equity and obtain required financing for our existing and new operations on acceptable terms;
- locate and acquire suitable vessels;
- identify and consummate acquisitions or joint ventures;
- integrate any acquired business successfully with our existing operations;
- including our commercial and technical managers' ability, to hire, train, and retain qualified personnel and crew to manage and operate our growing business and fleet;
- enhance our customer base; and
- manage expansion.

Growing any business by acquisition presents numerous risks such as undisclosed liabilities and obligations, difficulty in obtaining additional qualified personnel, managing relationships with customers and suppliers, and integrating newly acquired operations into existing infrastructures. We may not be successful in executing our growth plans and we may incur significant additional expenses and losses in connection therewith.

There could be delays or defaults by the shipyards in the construction of newbuildings.

As of the date of this Annual Report, we have agreed to purchase two Suezmax newbuilding vessels immediately upon their respective delivery from the shipyard. We may enter into additional contracts for newbuilding vessels in the future. Vessel construction projects are generally subject to risks of delay that are inherent in any large construction project, which may be caused by numerous factors, including shortages or delays of equipment, materials, or skilled labor, unscheduled delays in the delivery of ordered materials and equipment or shipyard construction, failure of equipment to meet quality and/or performance standards, financial or operating difficulties experienced by equipment vendors or the shipyard, unanticipated actual or purported change orders, inability to obtain required permits or approvals, a backlog of orders at the shipyard, design or engineering changes, work stoppages and other labor disputes, adverse weather conditions, or any other events of force majeure. Significant delays could adversely affect our financial position, operating results, and cash flows. If we already committed to a third party the use of the vessel upon construction completion, then we may breach such commitment and be subject to pay related damages, such as any increased costs the counterparty pays to secure an alternate vessel to use. Additionally, failure to complete a project on time may result in the delay of revenue from that vessel, and we may continue to incur costs and expenses related to a delayed vessel, such as supervision expenses.

Our ability to obtain additional debt financing may be dependent on our ability to charter our vessels, or vessels we may build or acquire, the performance of our charters, and the creditworthiness of our charterers.

Our inability to re-charter our vessels, or vessels we may build or acquire, and the actual or perceived credit quality of our charterers, and any defaults by them, may materially affect our ability to obtain any additional capital resources that we may require to purchase additional vessels or maintain our existing fleet or may significantly increase our costs of obtaining such capital. Our inability to obtain financing, or receiving financing at a higher than anticipated cost, may materially affect our results of operation and our ability to implement our business strategy.

The employment of our vessels could be adversely affected by an inability to clear the vetting process of potential charterers.

The shipping industry is heavily regulated by international conventions, local laws and regulations, and industry-driven standards. This is particularly so with respect to the shipment of crude oil, refined petroleum products (clean and dirty), and bulk liquid chemicals. Compliance with industry-driven standards imposed upon tanker vessel owners and operators by the so-called “Oil Majors,” such as Exxon Mobil, BP p.l.c., Royal Dutch Shell p.l.c., Chevron, ConocoPhillips and Total S.A., together with a number of other oil companies and commodities traders are critical to the tanker industry. These businesses constitute a significant percentage of the production, trading, and shipping logistics (terminals) of crude oil and refined products worldwide and they have developed and implemented a strict, ongoing due diligence process for selecting commercial partners, referred to as “vetting.”

The vetting process is a sophisticated and comprehensive risk assessment of both vessels and vessel operators, including physical ship inspections, questionnaires completed and evaluated by accredited inspectors, and the production of risk assessment reports determining the suitability of vessels and vessel operators, as well as crewmembers, for hire.

While numerous factors are considered and evaluated prior to a vetting decision, the Oil Majors, through their association, Oil Companies International Marine Forum (“OCIMF”), have developed two basic tools for vetting: the Ship Inspection Report Programme (“SIRE”), and the Tanker Management and Self-Assessment (“TMSA”) program. The former is a physical ship inspection based upon a thorough vessel inspection questionnaire and performed by accredited OCIMF inspectors, resulting in a report being logged on SIRE, while the latter is a more recent addition to the risk assessment tools used by the Oil Majors.

Based upon commercial risk, there are three levels of assessment used by Oil Majors:

- terminal use, which clears a vessel to call at one of the Oil Major’s terminals;
- voyage charter, which clears the vessel for a single voyage; and
- period charter (or time charter), which clears the vessel for use for an extended period of time.

The depth and complexity of each of these levels of assessment varies. Our charter agreements generally require that the applicable vessel have a valid SIRE report (less than six months old) in the OCIMF website as recommended by OCIMF. In addition, under the terms of many such charter agreements, the charterers require that such vessels and their technical managers be vetted and approved to transport crude oil or refined petroleum products (as applicable). The technical manager is responsible for obtaining and maintaining the vetting approvals required to successfully charter such vessels.

In the case of time charter relationships, additional factors are considered when awarding such contracts, including:

- office assessments and audits of the vessel operator;
- the vessel operator’s environmental, health, and safety record;
- compliance with the standards of the IMO;
- compliance with Oil Majors’ and others’ codes of conduct, policies, and guidelines, including policies relating to transparency, anti-bribery and ethical conduct requirements, and relationships with third parties;
- compliance with heightened industry standards set by the Oil Majors, other major and national oil companies and commodities traders;
- results of Port State Control inspections (see below);
- shipping industry relationships, reputation for customer services, and technical and operating expertise; and
- shipping experience and quality of ship operations, including cost-effectiveness and technical capability and experience of crewmembers.

Under the terms of our charter agreements, both the vessels and the technical managers are vetted and approved to transport petroleum products by multiple Oil Majors, other oil companies and commodities traders. Any failure to maintain our tanker vessels to the standards required by the charterer could put us in breach of our charter agreement and lead to termination of such agreement and, potentially, could give rise to impairment in the value of our tanker vessels. Should we not be able to successfully clear the vetting process in such circumstances on an ongoing basis, the future employment of our vessels, as well as our ability to obtain charters, whether medium- or long-term, could be adversely affected. Such a situation may lead to the charterer terminating any existing charters and refusing to use our vessels in the future, which, in turn, would adversely affect our operating results and cash flows.

The industry for the operation of tanker vessels and the transportation of oil is highly competitive and we may not be able to compete for charters with new entrants or established companies with greater resources.

We will employ our tankers and any additional vessels we may acquire in a highly competitive market that is capital intensive and highly fragmented. The operation of tanker vessels and the transportation of cargoes shipped in these vessels, as well as the shipping industry in general, is extremely competitive. Competition arises primarily from other vessel owners, including major oil companies as well as independent tanker shipping companies, some of whom have substantially greater resources than we do. Competition for the transportation of oil can be intense and depends on price, location, size, age, condition, and the acceptability of the vessel and its operators to the charterers. Due in part to the highly fragmented market, competitors with greater resources could enter and operate larger fleets through consolidations or acquisitions that may be able to offer better prices and fleets than us.

We and KMC may be unable to attract and retain key management personnel in the shipping industry.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon the abilities and efforts of our senior executives and our Chairman for the management of our activities and strategic guidance, including our ability to retain our management team and the ability of our management to recruit and hire suitable employees. While we believe that we have an experienced management team, the loss or unavailability of one or more of our senior executives or our Chairman or any other key employees for any extended period of time, or KMC's inability to attract and retain its key personnel or employees, could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Our executive officers do not devote all of their time to our business.

Certain of our executive officers are not required to work full-time on our affairs and are involved in business activities not related to us or that compete with us, which may result in their spending less time than is appropriate or necessary to manage our business successfully. While we estimate that certain of our executive officers may at times spend a substantial portion of their monthly business time on business activities not related to our business, the actual allocation of time could vary significantly from time-to-time depending on various circumstances and needs of the other businesses, such as the relative levels of strategic activities of such businesses. As a result, there could be material competition for the time and effort of our officers who also provide services to other businesses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Furthermore, such other business activities may create conflicts of interest in matters involving or affecting us, our customers, and our business, and it is not certain that any of these conflicts of interest will be resolved in our favor, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

Labor interruptions that are not resolved in a timely manner may affect us.

KMC is responsible for recruiting our vessels' senior officers and, mainly through a crewing agent, all other crew members for our vessels and all other vessels we may acquire. If not resolved in a timely and cost-effective manner, industrial action or other labor unrest could prevent or hinder our operations from being carried out as we expect and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, and available cash.

If we expand our business, we will need to improve or increase our operational capabilities, financial systems and staff.

Our current operating and financial systems may not be adequate if we implement a plan to expand the size of our fleet, and our attempts to improve those systems may be ineffective. We, KMC, or our crewing agents may need to recruit suitable additional seafarers and shore-based administrative and management personnel. We cannot guarantee that we or our crewing agents will be able to hire suitable employees or a sufficient number of employees if we expand our fleet. If we are unable to operate our financial and operations systems effectively or to recruit suitable employees as we expand our fleet, our performance may be adversely affected.

We may acquire additional vessels in the future and those vessels may not be delivered on time or may be delivered with significant defects.

We may acquire additional vessels in the future. A delay in the delivery of any vessels to us, the failure of the contract counterparty to deliver a vessel at all, or us not taking delivery of a vessel could cause us to breach our obligations under a related time charter or could otherwise adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. In addition, the delivery of any vessel with substantial defects could have similar consequences.

We may conduct a substantial amount of business in China, whose legal system has inherent uncertainties.

Many of our vessels call to ports in China and we have entered into and may further enter in the future into sale and leaseback transactions with Chinese financial institutions. We do not have any on-shore presence in mainland China or Hong Kong, port calls in mainland China and Hong Kong in the aggregate represented 3% and 8% of our worldwide port calls in 2025 and 2024, respectively. We generated no revenue and 3% of revenue from mainland Chinese and Hong Kong charterers in 2025 and 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aggregate amount of our loans from Chinese lenders, as a percentage of amounts borrowed from all lenders, amounted to nil and 30%, respectively. Although our charters and sale and leaseback agreements are governed by English law, we may have difficulties enforcing a judgment rendered by an English court (or other non-Chinese court) in China, and our legal protections available to us in China may be more limited. Charters and any other agreements that we enter into with Chinese counterparties, may be subject to new regulations in China that may require us to incur new or additional compliance or other administrative costs and pay new taxes or other fees to the Chinese government. Changes in laws and regulations, including with regards to tax matters, and their implementation by local authorities could affect our vessels chartered to Chinese customers as well as our vessels calling to Chinese ports and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition, as well as our cash flows, including cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

Recent actions by the U.S. and China imposing new port fees could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial results.

The United States Trade Representative, or USTR, has put forward significant trade actions under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 with the aim of addressing China's dominance in the maritime, logistics, and shipbuilding industries. These actions dramatically increase the port fees and therefore the overall operating expenses for certain ships calling at U.S. ports. Specifically, the USTR added a series of service fees that function as direct increases to port-related costs.

The USTR action generally includes a fee targeting Chinese owners and operators for each instance a vessel owned or operated by a Chinese entity enters a U.S. port. The fee is calculated at a rate of \$50 per net ton of the vessel for each port entrance beginning October 14, 2025, and increasing over time, plateauing at \$140 per net ton in 2028.

Another fee focuses on operators with fleets comprised of Chinese-built vessels. Under the action, in the case of a vessel not subject to the fees on Chinese owners and operators described above, fees generally are imposed each time a Chinese-built vessel enters a U.S. port. The fee generally is calculated at a rate of \$18 per net ton of the vessel for each port entrance beginning October 14, 2025, and increasing over time, plateauing at \$33 per net ton in 2028. There are several exceptions to this fee, including for vessels with capacity of 55,000 dwt or less, vessels arriving to the U.S. empty or in ballast, and vessels entering a port in the continental United States from a voyage of less than 2,000 nautical miles from a foreign port or point.

In response to the USTR port fees, China recently enacted retaliatory port fees on U.S.-linked vessels calling at Chinese ports. The fee is calculated at a rate of Chinese renminbi (RMB) 400 per net ton of the vessel for each port entrance beginning October 14, 2025, and increasing over time, plateauing at RMB 1,120 per net ton in 2028. The port fees apply to vessels owned by, controlled by, or operated by an entity with 25% or more of this entity's equity interest, outstanding voting interest, or board seats held directly or indirectly by an entity, other organization, or a citizen, of the U.S.

Both the USTR port fees and the Chinese port fees went into effect on October 14, 2025. However, there remains uncertainty regarding the application of both sets of port fees. The applicability of the USTR port fees to sale leaseback arrangements with Chinese leasing financiers has not been clarified. In a sale leaseback arrangement, the Chinese leasing financiers are the formal owners of the vessels. Furthermore, the application of the Chinese port fees' 25% ownership test to a publicly traded company with diffuse ownership is uncertain.

On November 10, 2025, U.S. and Chinese authorities suspended the application of each respective set of port fees for one year. Substantial uncertainty remains as to how the port fees will be assessed after the end of the suspension period, which is scheduled to begin on November 10, 2026.

It is possible that the Chinese authorities will assert that we are subject to the port fees due to actual or perceived U.S. ownership or control. For example, if 25% or more of our board of directors is comprised of U.S. citizens and there is no suspension of the port fees, then such port fees may apply. Further, it is possible that in the future 25% or more of our outstanding equity interests and voting interests are held by U.S. investors.

Of the 16 vessels we currently operate, none were constructed in China. However, in the past we have entered into and in the future, we may enter into sale leaseback transactions with Chinese financial institutions. Additionally, we may enter into contracts for the purchase of secondhand tanker vessels constructed in China or shipbuilding contracts for newbuildings constructed in Chinese shipyards in the future. Therefore, we could be subject to the USTR port fees on our vessels.

Given the potential magnitude of the USTR and Chinese port fees and the many uncertainties surrounding their implementation, it is not possible at this time to fully predict the ultimate financial impact. However, if either or both set of port fees are assessed for our vessels or vessels we charter, our operating costs for voyages calling at U.S. or Chinese ports could materially increase. This, in turn, could significantly reduce our profitability, negatively impact our ability to compete effectively, and materially and adversely affect our operations and financial results.

Our revenues are derived substantially from a single segment, the crude oil tanker segment, which exposes us to adverse developments in the crude oil tanker market.

Substantially all of our revenues are derived from a single market, the crude oil tanker segment, and therefore, our financial results depend on the development and growth in this segment. External factors that affect the crude oil tanker market will have a significant impact on our business. Freight rates and asset prices have been volatile. Any adverse development in the crude oil tanker segment would have a material adverse impact on our future performance, operating results, cash flows and financial position. Further, our lack of diversification makes us increasingly vulnerable to adverse developments in the international crude oil tanker market, and this could have a greater material adverse impact on our future performance, operating results, cash flows and financial position than it would if we maintained more diverse lines of business.

A drop in spot charter rates may provide an incentive for some charterers to default on their charters.

When we enter into a time charter or bareboat charter, rates under that charter are fixed throughout the term of the charter. If the spot charter rates in the tanker shipping industry become significantly lower than the time charter equivalent rates that some of our charterers are obligated to pay us under our then-existing charters, the charterers may have an incentive to default under that charter or attempt to renegotiate the charter. If our charterers fail to pay their obligations, we would have to attempt to re-charter our vessels, or vessels we may acquire at lower charter rates, and as a result we could sustain significant losses which could have a material adverse effect on our cash flow and financial condition, which would affect our ability to meet our current or future loans or current leaseback obligations. If our current or future lenders choose to accelerate our indebtedness and foreclose their liens, or if the owners of any leased vessels we may acquire choose to repossess vessels in our fleet as a result of a default under any sale and leaseback arrangement, our ability to continue to conduct our business would be impaired.

An increase in operating costs or off-hire days could decrease earnings and available cash.

Vessel operating costs include the costs of crew, provisions, deck and engine stores, insurance, and maintenance and repairs, which depend on a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Some of these costs, including those relating to insurance and enhanced security measures, have been increasing. If any of our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, suffer damage, they may need to be repaired at a drydocking facility. The costs of drydocking repairs are unpredictable and can be substantial. Increases in any of these expenses could decrease our earnings and available cash.

From time to time, we may clean up, and remove relevant sludge from, any one or more of our vessels to permit it to trade potentially more profitable clean products rather than crude products. If we decide to clean any ships, there may be additional off-hire days during the cleaning process. If we decide to clean any vessel, we cannot guarantee that any charter hire received will fully compensate us for the off-hire days and associated costs had we not cleaned the vessel and instead continued to trade them with crude products, although we have insurance in place. In addition, while we intend to include provisions in our charters that makes any charterer responsible for any potential fuel contamination in the event that the cleaning process is not fully successful, we cannot guarantee that there will not be such fuel contamination nor that a third party will not make claims against us in this regard. Any claims made against us may be costly and take management's time and focus away from our business.

Rising fuel prices may adversely affect our profits.

Fuel is a significant expense if vessels are under voyage charter or if consumed during ballast days. Moreover, the cost of fuel will affect the profit we can earn on the short-term or spot market. Upon redelivery of vessels at the end of a time charter, we may be obliged to repurchase the fuel on board at prevailing market prices, which could be materially higher than fuel prices at the inception of the time charter period. Additionally, our returns are impacted by the use of scrubbers, which allow us to consume high-sulfur fuel oil (HSFO) under certain circumstances, as it is typically cheaper than very low sulfur fuel oil (VLSFO). However, if the price differential (spread) between VLSFO and HSFO narrows, the financial benefit of using scrubbers may decline, affecting our overall returns. As a result, an increase in the price of fuel may adversely affect our profitability. The price and supply of fuel is unpredictable and fluctuates based on events outside our control, including geopolitical events, supply and demand for oil and gas, actions by OPEC and other oil and gas producers, war and unrest in oil producing countries and regions, regional production patterns, and environmental concerns. Further, fuel may become much more expensive in the future, which may reduce the profitability and competitiveness of our business versus other forms of transportation, such as truck or rail.

The aging of our fleet may result in increased operating and capital costs in the future.

In general, the cost of maintaining a vessel in good operating condition increases with the age of the vessel. As our fleet ages, operating and other costs will increase. In the case of bareboat charters, operating costs are borne by the bareboat charterer. Cargo insurance rates also increase with the age of a vessel, making older vessels less desirable to charterers. Governmental regulations, including environmental regulations, and safety or other equipment standards related to the age of vessels may require expenditures for alterations or the addition of new equipment to our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, and may restrict the type of activities in which our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, may engage. As our fleet ages, market conditions might not justify those expenditures or enable us to operate our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, profitably during the remainder of their useful lives.

Unless we set aside reserves or are able to borrow funds for vessel replacement, our revenue will decline at the end of a vessel's useful life.

Unless we maintain reserves or are able to borrow or raise funds for vessel replacement, we will be unable to replace the vessels in our fleet upon the expiration of their remaining useful lives. We estimate that our vessels have a useful life of up to 25 years from the date of their initial delivery from the shipyard. In case we acquire secondhand vessels, they are depreciated from the date of their acquisition through their remaining estimated useful life. Our cash flows and income are dependent on the revenues earned by the chartering of our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, to customers. If we are unable to replace the vessels in our fleet upon the expiration of their useful lives, our business, operating results, and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected. Any reserves set aside for vessel replacement may not be available for dividends or other uses.

Purchasing and operating secondhand vessels may result in increased operating costs and vessels off-hire.

We may expand our fleet through the acquisition of secondhand vessels. While we inspect previously owned or secondhand vessels prior to purchase, this does not normally provide us with the same knowledge about their condition and cost of any required (or anticipated) repairs that we would have had if these vessels had been built for and operated exclusively by us. Accordingly, we may not discover defects or other problems with such vessels prior to purchase. Any such hidden defects or problems, when detected, may be expensive to repair, and if not detected, may result in accidents or other incidents for which we may become liable to third parties. Also, when purchasing previously owned vessels, we do not typically receive the benefit of warranties from the builders if the vessels we buy are older than one year. In general, the costs to maintain a vessel in good operating condition increase with the age and type of the vessel. In the case of chartered-in vessels, we run similar risks.

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Governmental regulations and safety or other equipment standards related to the age of vessels may require expenditures for alterations, or the addition of new equipment, to our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, and may restrict the type of activities in which the vessels may engage. As our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, age, market conditions may not justify those expenditures or enable us to operate our vessels profitably during the remainder of their useful lives.

We may not have adequate insurance to compensate us if we lose any vessels that we acquire or to cover our losses that may result from our operations.

There are a number of risks associated with the operation of ocean-going vessels, including mechanical failure, collision, fire, human error, war, terrorism, piracy, loss of life, contact with floating objects, property loss, cargo loss or damage and business interruption due to political circumstances in foreign countries, hostilities and labor strikes. Any of these events may result in loss of revenues, increased costs and decreased cash flows. In addition, the operation of any vessel is subject to the inherent possibility of marine disaster, including oil spills and other environmental mishaps.

We carry insurance for all vessels we acquire against those types of risks commonly insured by vessel owners and operators. These insurances include hull and machinery insurance, protection, and indemnity insurance (which includes environmental damage and pollution insurance coverage), freight demurrage and defense (FD&D) insurance, war risk insurance and Kidnap and Ransom (K&R) insurance. Competitive insurance rates can best be obtained when the size, age and trading profile of the fleet are attractive. As a result, rates become less competitive as a fleet ages or downsizes.

Effective from November 2025, KMC carries a loss of hire insurance. This loss of hire insurance is intended to provide financial protection against loss of income following insured delays arising from both Hull & Machinery and P&I-related incidents. The policy is intended to ensure rapid financial recovery following operational disruptions caused by incidents such as collision, machinery failure, piracy, quarantine, or other covered perils.

We do not currently maintain insurance relating to strikes. Additionally, our charterers may in the future engage in legally permitted trading in locations or with persons which may still be subject to restrictions due to sanctions. Our insurers may be contractually or by operation of law prohibited from honoring our insurance contract for such trading on such locations or countries or trading with such persons, which could result in reduced insurance coverage for losses incurred by the related vessels. Changes in the insurance markets attributable to the risk of terrorism in certain locations around the world could make it difficult for us to obtain certain types of coverage. In addition, the insurance that may be available to us may be significantly more expensive than our existing coverage. Furthermore, our insurers and we may be prohibited from posting or otherwise be unable to post security in respect of any incident in such locations or countries or as a result of trading with such persons, resulting in the loss of use of the relevant vessel and negative publicity for our Company which could negatively impact our business, operating results, cash flows and stock price.

We may not be adequately insured to cover losses against all risks, which could have a material adverse effect on us. Additionally, our insurers may refuse to pay particular claims and our insurance may be voidable by the insurers if we take, or fail to take, certain action, such as failing to maintain certification of our vessels with applicable maritime regulatory organizations. Any significant uninsured or underinsured loss or liability could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, and ability to pay dividends. It may also result in protracted legal litigation.

In the future, we may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates for the vessels we acquire. The insurers may not pay particular claims. Our insurance policies also contain deductibles for which we will be responsible as well as limitations and exclusions that may increase our costs or lower our revenue.

We may be subject to increased premium payments, or calls, as we obtain some of our insurance through protection and indemnity associations.

We may be subject to increased premium payments, or calls, in amounts based on our claim records and the claim records of KMC, as well as the claim records of other members of the protection and indemnity associations through which we receive insurance coverage for third party liability, including pollution-related liability. In addition, our protection and indemnity associations may not have enough resources to cover claims made against them. Our payment of these calls could result in significant expense to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We may be subject to increasing regulation as well as scrutiny and changing expectations from investors, lenders, and other market participants with respect to our Environmental, Social, and Governance and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive policies.

Companies across all industries are facing increasing scrutiny relating to their Environmental, Social, and Governance, or ESG policies. Investor advocacy groups, certain institutional investors, investment funds, lenders, and other market participants are increasingly focused on ESG practices and, in recent years, have placed increasing importance on the implications and social cost of their investments. The increased focus and activism related to ESG and similar matters may hinder access to capital, as investors and lenders may decide to reallocate capital or to not commit capital as a result of their assessment of a company's ESG practices. Companies that do not adapt to or comply with investor, lender, or other industry shareholder expectations and standards, which are evolving, or which are perceived to have not responded appropriately to the growing concern for ESG issues, regardless of whether there is a legal requirement to do so, may suffer from reputational damage and the business, financial condition, and/or stock price of such a company could be materially and adversely affected.

We may face increasing pressures from investors, lenders, and other market participants, who are increasingly focused on climate change, to prioritize sustainable energy practices, reduce our carbon footprint and promote sustainability. As a result, we may be required to implement more stringent ESG procedures or standards so that our existing and future investors and lenders remain invested in us and make further investments in us. If we do not meet these standards, our business and/or our ability to access capital could be harmed.

On March 6, 2024, the SEC had adopted final rules to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures by public companies and in public offerings. The final rules would have added extensive and prescriptive disclosure items requiring companies, including foreign private issuers, to disclose climate-related risks and certain emissions. Specifically, the rules would have required the inclusion of certain climate-related financial metrics in a note to companies' audited financial statements. These rules were challenged in federal court before they became effective and ultimately the SEC withdrew its defense of the rules, essentially pausing the litigation. If the SEC were to again adopt climate disclosure rules, or if it successfully defends the challenged rules that it previously adopted in 2024 and such rules become effective, then the costs of compliance with such new rules could be significant and may have a material adverse effect on our future performance, operating results, cash flows and financial position.

Furthermore, compliance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, or CSRD, will likely increase our reporting and administrative costs. The CSRD, adopted by the EU Parliament on November 10, 2022, expands sustainability reporting requirements for both EU and non-EU companies. It mandates detailed disclosures covering not only environmental and climate matters but also social and governance aspects, such as human rights, anti-corruption policies, corporate governance, and diversity and inclusion. The directive applies on a phased basis from 2024 through 2028 to companies that meet specific financial and employee thresholds. As a result, if we become subject to the CSRD requirements, we may incur significant compliance costs related to developing new systems, hiring personnel, upgrading data management infrastructure, and enhancing reporting procedures to meet these obligations.

Additionally, certain investors and lenders may exclude shipping companies, such as us, from their investing portfolios altogether due to environmental, social, and governance factors. These limitations in both the debt and equity capital markets may affect our ability to develop as our plans for growth may include accessing the equity and debt capital markets. If those markets are unavailable, or if we are unable to access alternative means of financing on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be unable to implement our business strategy, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results and impair our ability to service our indebtedness. Further, it is likely that we will incur additional costs and require additional resources to monitor, report, and comply with wide ranging ESG requirements. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Technological innovation and quality and efficiency requirements from our customers could reduce our charter hire income and the value of our vessels, or vessels we may acquire.

Our customers, in particular those in the oil industry, have a high and increasing focus on quality and compliance standards with their suppliers across the entire supply chain, including the shipping and transportation segment. Our continued compliance with these standards and quality requirements is vital for our operations. Charter hire rates and the value and operational life of a vessel are determined by a number of factors including the vessel's efficiency, operational flexibility, and physical life. Efficiency includes speed, fuel economy, and the ability to load and discharge cargo quickly. Flexibility includes the ability to enter harbors, utilize related docking facilities and pass through canals and straits. The length of a vessel's physical life is related to its original design and construction, its maintenance, and the impact of the stress of operations. If new vessels are built that are more efficient or more flexible or have longer physical lives than our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, competition from these more technologically advanced vessels could adversely affect the amount of charter hire payments we receive for our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, and the resale value of our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, could significantly decrease, which may have a material adverse effect on our future performance, operating results, cash flows, and financial position. Finally, there continues to be significant evolution and developments in the use of artificial intelligence technologies, including generative artificial intelligence. While we have not integrated the use of artificial intelligence in our business currently, we could integrate it in the future and at this time cannot fully determine the impact of such evolving technology to our industry, our business or the Company.

We generate revenues from the trading of our vessels in U.S. dollars, but incur a portion of our expenses in other currencies.

We generate substantially all of our revenues from the trading of our vessels in U.S. dollars, but certain of our vessel operating expenses and administrative expenses are generated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. This difference could lead to fluctuations in net profit due to changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the other currencies. Expenses incurred in foreign currencies against which the U.S. dollar falls in value can increase, thereby decreasing our profit. We currently have only partially hedged our currency exposure, and, as a result, our operating results and financial condition, denominated in U.S. dollars, and our ability to pay dividends could suffer.

We are considerably dependent on European seafarers, who are paid in Euros, to fill key positions on board our vessels and our officers and administrative staff are paid in Euros. Consequently, our Euro-denominated crew and employee expense forms a significant percentage of our operating expenses. Furthermore, we have significant exposure to the Euro in our general and administrative expenses. As such our exposure to Euro-U.S. dollar exchange rate fluctuations may have a significant impact on our expenses, business and future cash flows.

Trading and complementary hedging activities in freight, tonnage, and forward freight agreements subject us to trading risks.

The tanker shipping industry is cyclical with high volatility in charter rates and profitability. We currently charter our vessels principally in the spot or short-term time charter market, being exposed to various unpredictable factors, such as supply and demand of energy resources, global economic and political conditions, natural or other disasters, disruptions in international trade, COVID-19's resurgence or other pandemic outbreaks, environmental and other legal regulatory developments, among others. A long-term contract to charter a vessel might lock us into a profitable or unprofitable situation depending on the direction of freight rates over the term of the contract. We may decide to enter into one or more forward freight agreements in order to partially hedge our exposure to spot charter rate fluctuations and mitigate any adverse effect this may have in our operating cash flows and dividend policy.

We are exposed to market risk in relation to our forward freight agreements and could suffer substantial losses from these activities in the event that our expectations are incorrect. We trade forward freight agreements with an objective of both economically hedging the risk on the fleet, specific vessels, or freight commitments and taking advantage of short-term fluctuations in market prices. There can be no assurance that we will always be able to successfully protect ourselves from volatility in the shipping market. We may not successfully mitigate our risks, leaving us exposed to unprofitable contracts, and may suffer trading losses resulting from these hedging activities.

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In our hedging and trading activities, we focus on short-term trading opportunities in which there is adequate liquidity in order to limit the risk we are taking. There can be no assurance we will be successful in limiting our risk, that significant price spikes will not result in significant losses, even on short-term trades, that liquidity will be available for our positions, or that all trades will be done within our risk management policies. Any such risk could be significant. In addition, the performance of our trading activities can significantly increase the variability of our operating performance in any given period and could materially adversely affect our financial condition. The forward freight agreement market has experienced significant volatility in the past few years and, accordingly, recognition of the changes in the fair value of forward freight agreements has caused and could in the future cause significant volatility in earnings.

We may be exposed to fraudulent behavior.

The risk of fraud is inherent in all industries and is not specific to the shipping industry. However, historically, the shipping industry has involved an increased risk of fraud and fraudulent behavior. We have established a system of internal controls to prevent fraud and fraudulent behavior. However, we cannot be certain that we will not be exposed to fraud or fraudulent behavior, and any such behavior can have a material adverse effect on our future performance, operating results, cash flows and financial position.

We depend on short-term or spot charters in volatile shipping markets.

We currently charter all vessels in our fleet on the spot or short-term charter market. The short-term or spot charter market is highly competitive and short-term or spot charter rates may fluctuate significantly based upon available charters and the supply of and demand for seaborne tanker capacity. While our focus on the short-term or spot market may enable us to benefit if industry conditions strengthen, we must consistently procure short-term or spot charter business. Conversely, such dependence makes us vulnerable to declining market rates for short-term or spot charters and to the off-hire periods including ballast passages. Rates within the short-term or spot charter market are subject to volatile fluctuations while longer-term time charters provide income at pre-determined rates over more extended periods of time. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in keeping our vessels fully employed in these short-term markets or that future short-term or spot rates will be sufficient to enable the vessels to be operated profitably or in similar fashion to previous years. A significant decrease in charter rates would affect value and further adversely affect our profitability, cash flows, and ability to pay dividends. We cannot give assurances that future available charter rates will enable us to operate our vessels profitably. If our vessels were committed to long-term charters, they may not be available for re-chartering or for short-term or spot market voyages when such employment would allow us to realize the benefits of comparably more favorable charter rates.

Any limitation in the availability or operation of one or more of our vessels could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our current fleet consists of 16 vessels and we have entered into memoranda of agreement to acquire an additional two Suezmax vessels (with an estimated approximate deadweight tonnage of 157,000), currently under construction at Daehan, which we expect to be delivered from the shipyard in the second quarter of 2026. We depend on these vessels for all of our revenue. If one or more of our vessels is unable to generate revenues as a result of off-hire time, early termination of the applicable time charter or otherwise, our business, operating results, financial condition and ability to pay dividends could be materially adversely affected. Unless we identify and acquire additional vessels, we will rely upon all 16 of these vessels for almost all of our revenue and ability to pay dividends.

Our vessels may be directed to call on ports located in countries that are subject to restrictions imposed by the U.S. or the EU.

From time to time, certain of our vessels, on the instructions of the charterers responsible for the commercial management of such vessels, have called and may again call on ports located in countries or territories, and/or operated by persons, subject to sanctions and embargoes imposed by the U.S. or the EU. The U.S. and EU sanctions and embargo laws and regulations vary in their application, as they do not all apply to the same covered persons or proscribe the same activities, and such sanctions and embargo laws and regulations may be amended or expanded over time. Some sanctions may also apply to transportation of goods (including crude oil) originating in sanctioned countries (particularly Iran, Venezuela, and Russia), even if the vessel does not travel to those countries, or is otherwise acting on behalf of sanctioned persons. Sanctions may include the imposition of penalties and fines against companies violating national law or companies acting outside the jurisdiction of the sanctioning power, themselves becoming the target of sanctions.

In 2025, for example, three of our vessels called on ports in Venezuela an aggregate of three times; we believe that such calls were done in accordance with applicable laws and we had the relevant authorizations and licenses to call on such ports. However, we cannot guarantee that a governmental authority may determine otherwise, or perceive that we did not have the requisite authorizations.

Although we believe that we are in compliance with all applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations and intend to maintain such compliance, and we do not, and do not intend to, engage in sanctionable activity, we might fail to comply or may inadvertently engage in a sanctionable activity in the future, particularly as the scope of certain laws may be unclear and may be subject to changing interpretations. Any such violation or sanctionable activity could result in fines or other penalties, or the imposition of sanctions against the Company, and could result in some investors deciding, or being required, to divest their interest, or not to invest, in the Company and negatively affect our reputation and investor perception of the value of our common shares.

The smuggling of drugs or other contraband onto our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, may lead to governmental claims against us.

Our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, may call in ports where smugglers may attempt to hide drugs and other contraband on vessels, with or without the knowledge of crew members. To the extent our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, are found with contraband, whether inside or attached to the hull of our vessels and whether with or without the knowledge of any of our crew, we may face governmental or other regulatory claims that could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, and ability to pay dividends. Under some jurisdictions, vessels used for the conveyance of illegal drugs could be subject to forfeiture, resulting in forfeiture of the vessel to the government of such jurisdiction.

Maritime claimants could arrest our vessels or vessels we acquire.

Crew members, suppliers of goods and services to a vessel, shippers of cargo, and other parties may be entitled to a maritime lien against that vessel for unsatisfied debts, claims, or damages. In many jurisdictions, a maritime lienholder may enforce its lien by “arresting” or “attaching” a vessel through foreclosure proceedings. The arrest or attachment of one or more of our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, could result in a significant loss of earnings for the related off-hire period. In addition, in jurisdictions where the “sister ship” theory of liability applies, a claimant may arrest the vessel which is subject to the claimant’s maritime lien and any “associated” vessel, which is any vessel owned or controlled by the same owner. In countries with “sister ship” liability laws, claims might be asserted against us or any of our vessels for liabilities of any other vessels we may own (which may also include vessels managed by KMC or owned by one of our major shareholders). Any of those events could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, and ability to pay dividends.

Governments could requisition our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, during a period of war or emergency.

A government could requisition vessels for title or hire. Requisition for title occurs when a government takes control of a vessel and becomes the owner. Requisition for hire occurs when a government takes control of a vessel and effectively becomes the charterer at dictated charter rates. Generally, requisitions occur during a period of war or emergency. Although we would be entitled to compensation in the event of a requisition, the amount and timing of payment of such compensation is uncertain. Government requisition of any of our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, could negatively impact our revenues should we not receive adequate compensation. Any of those events could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition, and ability to pay dividends.

Failure to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, or FCPA, or similar legislation in other jurisdictions, could result in fines, criminal penalties, and an adverse effect on our business.

We operate throughout the world, including countries with a reputation for corruption. We are committed to doing business in accordance with applicable anti-corruption laws and have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics which is consistent and in full compliance with the FCPA and other similar anti-corruption laws. We are subject, however, to the risk that we, our affiliated entities or our or their respective officers, directors, employees and agents may take action determined to be in violation of such anti-corruption laws, including the FCPA. Any such violation could result in substantial fines, sanctions, civil and/or criminal penalties, and curtailment of operations in certain jurisdictions, and might adversely affect our business, operating results or financial condition. In addition, actual or alleged violations could damage our reputation and ability to do business. Furthermore, detecting, investigating, and resolving actual or alleged violations is expensive and can consume significant time and attention of our senior management.

Our information systems may fail or may be subject to security breaches.

The efficient operation of our business is dependent on computer hardware and software systems both onboard our vessels, or vessels we may build or acquire, and at our onshore offices. Information systems are vulnerable to security breaches by computer hackers and cyber terrorists. The attacks can encompass a wide range of methods and intent, including phishing attacks, generative artificial intelligence impersonation, illegitimate requests for payment, theft of intellectual property, theft of confidential or non-public information, installation of malware, installation of ransomware and theft of personal or business information. The frequency and sophistication as well as the methods used to conduct these attacks, have increased over time. We rely on industry-accepted security measures and technology to securely maintain confidential and proprietary information kept on our information systems. However, these measures and technology may not adequately prevent cybersecurity breaches, the access, capture, or alteration of information by criminals, the exposure or exploitation of potential security vulnerabilities, the installation of malware or ransomware, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, and misplaced data or data loss. In addition, the unavailability of the information systems or the failure of these systems to perform as anticipated for any reason could disrupt our business and could result in decreased performance and increased operating costs, causing our business and operating results to suffer. Any significant interruption or failure of our information systems or any significant breach of security could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition, as well as our cash flows, including cash available for dividends to our shareholders.

Additionally, any changes in the nature of cyber threats might require us to adopt additional procedures for monitoring cybersecurity, which could require additional expenses and/or capital expenditures. Most recently, the war between Russia and Ukraine has been accompanied by cyber-attacks against the Ukrainian government and other countries in the region. It is possible that these attacks could have collateral effects on additional critical infrastructure and financial institutions globally, which could adversely affect our operations. It is difficult to assess the likelihood of such threat and any potential impact at this time.

The SEC requires the mandatory disclosure of material cybersecurity incidents, as well as cybersecurity governance and risk management practices. A failure to disclose could result in the imposition of injunctions, fines and other penalties by the SEC. Complying with these obligations could cause us to incur substantial costs and could increase negative publicity surrounding any cybersecurity incident.

A change in tax laws in any country in which we operate could adversely affect us.

Tax laws and regulations are highly complex and subject to interpretation. Consequently, we and our subsidiaries are subject to changing tax laws, treaties and regulations in and between countries in which we operate. Our income tax expense is based on our interpretation of the tax laws in effect at the time the expense was incurred. A change in tax laws, treaties or regulations, or in the interpretation thereof, could result in a materially higher tax expense or a higher effective tax rate on our earnings. Such changes may include measures enacted in response to the ongoing initiatives in relation to fiscal legislation at an international level, such as the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD. Numerous countries have implemented and are considering implementation of the OECD's 15% global minimum tax, which, if applicable to us (the current draft of the rules provided that a global minimum tax could apply companies with more than €750 million in revenues), may materially impact us.

U.S. federal tax authorities could treat us as a "passive foreign investment company."

A foreign corporation will be treated as a "passive foreign investment company," or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either (1) at least 75% of its gross income for any taxable year consists of certain types of "passive income" or (2) at least 50% of the average value of the corporation's assets produce or are held for the production of those types of "passive income." For purposes of these tests, "passive income" includes dividends, interest, gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties which are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business. Income derived from the performance of services does not constitute "passive income" for this purpose. U.S. shareholders of a PFIC are subject to a disadvantageous U.S. federal income tax regime with respect to the income derived by the PFIC, the distributions they receive from the PFIC, and the gain, if any, they derive from the sale or other disposition of their shares in the PFIC.

In general, income derived from the bareboat charter of a vessel should be treated as "passive income" for purposes of determining whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC, and such vessel should be treated as an asset that produces or is held for the production of "passive income." On the other hand, income derived from the time charter of a vessel should not be treated as "passive income" for such purpose, but rather should be treated as services income. Likewise, a time-chartered vessel should generally not be treated as an asset that produces or is held for the production of "passive income."

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We believe that we were not a PFIC for our 2025 taxable year and we do not expect to be treated as a PFIC in the current or subsequent taxable years. In this regard, we intend to treat the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from our time chartering activities as services income, rather than rental income. Accordingly, we believe that our income from our time chartering activities does not constitute “passive income,” and the assets that we own and operate in connection with the production of that income do not constitute passive assets.

There is, however, no direct legal authority under the PFIC rules addressing our proposed method of operation. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the United States Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, or a court of law will accept our position, and there is a risk that the IRS or a court of law could determine that we are a PFIC. Moreover, no assurance can be given that we would not constitute a PFIC for any future taxable year if there were to be changes in the nature and extent of our operations.

Our U.S. shareholders may face adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences and certain information reporting obligations as a result of us being treated as a PFIC. Under the PFIC rules, unless those shareholders make an election available under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code (which election could itself have adverse consequences for such shareholders, as discussed below under “Item 10.E. Taxation — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders”), such shareholders would be liable to pay U.S. federal income tax at the then-prevailing income tax rates on ordinary income plus interest upon excess distributions and upon any gain from the disposition of their common shares, as if the excess distribution or gain had been recognized ratably over the shareholder’s holding period of the common shares. See “Item 10.E. Taxation — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders” for a more comprehensive discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. shareholders if we were treated as a PFIC.

We may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our U.S. source income.

Under the Code, 50% of the gross shipping income of a vessel owning or chartering corporation, such as ourselves and our subsidiaries, that is attributable to transportation that begins or ends, but that does not both begin and end, in the United States is characterized as U.S. source shipping income and such income is subject to a 4% U.S. federal income tax without allowance for deduction, unless that corporation qualifies for exemption from tax under Section 883 of the Code.

We believe that we and our subsidiaries qualified for the tax exemption under Section 883 of the Code for our 2025 taxable year. However, there are factual circumstances beyond our control that could cause us to lose the benefit of the exemption and thereby become subject to U.S. federal income tax on our U.S. source shipping income. Due to the factual nature of the issues involved, we may not qualify for exemption under Section 883 of the Code for any future taxable year.

We are a “foreign private issuer,” which could make our common shares less attractive to some investors or otherwise harm our stock price.

We are a “foreign private issuer,” as such term is defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. As a “foreign private issuer,” the rules governing the information that we disclose differ from those governing U.S. corporations pursuant to the Exchange Act. We are not required to file quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or provide current reports on Form 8-K disclosing significant events within four business days of their occurrence, and we are not required to comply with Regulation FD, which restricts the selective disclosure of material nonpublic information. In addition, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the “short-swing” profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and related rules with respect to their purchase and sale of our securities, and our principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting provisions contained in Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act (effective March 18, 2026, our directors and certain officers are subject to Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act). Our exemption from certain provisions of the rules of Section 16 of the Exchange Act regarding sales of common shares by certain shareholders means that you will have less data in this regard than shareholders of U.S. companies that are subject to the Exchange Act. Moreover, we are exempt from the proxy rules, and proxy statements that we distribute will not be subject to review by the Commission. Additionally, we will be permitted to disclose compensation information for our executive officers on an aggregate, rather than an individual, basis because individual disclosure is not required under Marshall Islands law. Accordingly, there may be less publicly available information concerning us than there is for other U.S. public companies. We can also issue any number of shares of any class or series without shareholder consent. As a foreign private issuer, however, we are permitted to, and we may, follow home country practice in lieu of certain NYSE requirements. See “Item 16G. Corporate Governance.” These exemptions and scaled disclosure requirements are not related to our status as an emerging growth company, and will continue to be available to us even if we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, but remain a foreign private issuer. These factors could make our common shares less attractive to some investors or otherwise harm our stock price.

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We could lose our foreign private issuer status under U.S. securities laws. The regulatory and compliance costs to us under U.S. securities laws as a U.S. domestic issuer may be significantly higher. We would then also be required to file periodic reports and registration statements on U.S. domestic issuer forms with the SEC, which are more detailed and extensive than the forms available to a foreign private issuer. We may then also be required to modify certain of our policies to comply with good or required governance practices associated with U.S. domestic issuers. Such conversion and modifications will likely involve additional costs. In addition, we would then lose our ability to rely upon exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements of the NYSE that are available to foreign private issuers.

We are subject to changing laws and evolving reporting requirements.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to reporting requirements, including the European Union General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, and the CSRD may create additional compliance requirements for us. To maintain high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure, we have invested in, and continue to invest in, reasonably necessary resources to comply with evolving standards.

GDPR broadens the scope of personal privacy laws to protect the rights of European Union citizens and requires organizations to report on data breaches within 72 hours and be bound by more stringent rules for obtaining the consent of individuals on how their data can be used. Non-compliance with GDPR may expose entities to significant fines or other regulatory claims which could have an adverse effect on our business, and operating results.

Similarly, the CSRD, adopted by the EU Parliament on November 10, 2022, significantly expands sustainability reporting requirements for both EU and non-EU companies. It mandates detailed disclosures covering environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters, including corporate governance, human rights, anti-corruption policies, and diversity and inclusion. Compliance with the CSRD will require us to enhance our data management systems, reporting procedures, and internal controls, leading to increased administrative and compliance costs. Failure to comply with these new reporting obligations could also result in regulatory scrutiny or penalties.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON SHARES

An active trading market for our common shares listed in the United States or Norway may not develop and you may not be able to resell your common shares at or above the price you pay for them, if at all.

Our common shares are currently traded on Oslo Stock Exchange and the NYSE. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for our common shares will be sustained in the United States or Norway, or how the development of such a market might affect the market price for our common shares. The lack of an active trading market may also reduce the fair market value of our common shares. The price at which our common shares trade on the NYSE may or may not be correlated to the price at which our common shares trade on the Oslo Stock Exchange. Our share price may be highly volatile and future sales of our common shares could cause the market price of our common shares to decline.

In connection with the admission to trading of our common shares on the NYSE, we changed our listing status on the Oslo Stock Exchange from primary to secondary, and applied for an exemption from the Norwegian takeover rules as a result. Such exemption was granted on October 20, 2023, effective from the first day of trading on the NYSE and remain effective as at the date hereof.

The NYSE may delist our securities from quotation on its exchange, which could limit the ability of our security holders to trade our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

Our securities are listed on the NYSE, a national securities exchange. The NYSE minimum listing standards require that we meet certain requirements relating to stockholders' equity, number of round-lot holders, market capitalization, aggregate market value of publicly held shares and distribution requirements. The average closing price of our common shares over a consecutive 30 trading day period must be no less than \$1.00 per common share. We cannot assure you that our securities will continue to be listed on the NYSE in the future. If the NYSE delists our securities from trading on its exchange, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our securities;
- a limited amount of news and analyst coverage for us;

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- a decreased ability for us to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future;
- limited liquidity for our shareholders due to thin trading; and
- potential breaches and events of default under certain of our financing agreements.

On January 15, 2025, the Commission approved the NYSE’s proposed rule change to amend Section 802.01C of the NYSE’s Listed Company Manual, whereby if a listed company fails to comply with the minimum closing price and either effected a reverse stock split over the prior one-year period (regardless of the ratio) or effected a reverse stock splits over the prior two-year period with a cumulative ratio of 200 shares or more to one, then the listed company would not be eligible for any compliance period and would be immediately delisted.

On December 3, 2025, the NYSE proposed a rule change to adopt a new \$0.25 minimum trading price continued listing requirement. Under the proposal, if at any time a security’s closing price is less than \$0.25, the NYSE will immediately suspend trading and commence delisting procedures, with no cure period. The proposal also clarifies that the NYSE may take action if a company’s security has experienced a precipitous decline and is at an abnormally low level, even if the security has not fallen below the \$0.25 minimum trading price requirement.

The dual listing of common shares is costly to maintain and may adversely affect the liquidity and value of our common shares.

Our common shares trade on Oslo Stock Exchange and on the NYSE. Maintaining a dual listing will generate additional costs, including increased legal, accounting, investor relations, and other expenses that we did not incur prior to the listing of our common shares on the NYSE, in addition to the costs associated with the additional reporting requirements described elsewhere in this Annual Report. We cannot predict the effect of this dual listing on the value of our common shares. However, the dual listing of common shares may dilute the liquidity of these securities in one or both markets and may adversely affect the development of an active trading market for our common shares on the NYSE. The price of our common shares listed on the NYSE could also be adversely affected by trading in common shares on the Oslo Stock Exchange, and vice versa. In addition, the NYSE now settles on a T+1 basis, while settlement on the Oslo Stock Exchange remains on a T+2 basis. This has the potential to create arbitrage opportunities with respect to our common shares, which could affect our stock price.

We will incur increased costs as a result of operating as a company that is both publicly listed on Oslo Stock Exchange in Norway and on the NYSE in the United States, and our senior management will be required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives and corporate governance practices.

As a company publicly listed in the United States, and particularly after we no longer qualify as an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, we will incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses that we did not incur previously. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the listing requirements of the NYSE and other applicable securities rules and regulations impose various requirements on non-U.S. reporting public companies, including the establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and financial controls and corporate governance practices. Our senior management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, we expect that these rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, which in turn could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified senior management personnel or members for our board of directors. We will cease to be an emerging growth company if, among other things, we have more than \$1.235 billion in “total annual gross revenues” during the most recently completed fiscal year, if we issue more than \$1 billion of non-convertible debt over a three-year period, or we qualify as a large accelerated filer, meaning a public float of over \$700 million.

However, these rules and regulations are often subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, we are required to furnish a report by our senior management on our internal control over financial reporting commencing for the year ending December 31, 2025. However, while we remain an emerging growth company (or if we become a non-accelerated filer), we will not be required to include an attestation report on internal control over financial reporting issued by our independent registered public accounting firm. Documenting and evaluating our internal control over financial reporting may be both costly and challenging. In this regard, we will need to continue to dedicate internal resources, potentially engage outside consultants, adopt a detailed work plan to assess and document the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting, continue steps to improve control processes as appropriate, validate through testing that controls are functioning as documented, and implement a continuous reporting and improvement process for internal control over financial reporting. Despite our efforts, there is a risk that we will not be able to conclude, within the prescribed timeframe or at all, that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as required by Section 404. If we identify one or more material weaknesses, it could result in an adverse reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements.

Additionally, on March 6, 2024, the SEC adopted final rules to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures by public companies and in public offerings; however, these rules were withdrawn on June 12, 2025. See “—We may be subject to increasing regulation as well as scrutiny and changing expectations from investors, lenders, and other market participants with respect to our Environmental, Social, and Governance and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive policies.”

Further, being both a U.S. and Norwegian-listed company with common shares admitted to trading on Oslo Stock Exchange and the NYSE impacts the disclosure of information and requires compliance with two sets of applicable rules. From time to time, this may result in uncertainty regarding compliance matters and result in higher costs necessitated by legal analysis of dual legal regimes, ongoing revisions to disclosure, and adherence to heightened governance practices. As a result of the enhanced disclosure requirements of the U.S. securities laws, business and financial information that we report is broadly disseminated and highly visible to investors, which we believe may increase the likelihood of threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors and other third parties, which could, even if unsuccessful, divert financial resources and the attention of our management from our operations.

We may fail to develop and maintain proper and effective internal controls over financial reporting.

We are required, pursuant to Section 404, to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting each fiscal year. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm will not be potentially required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting until our first annual report required to be filed with the Commission following the date we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the Securities Act. We will cease to be an emerging growth company if, among other things, we have more than \$1.235 billion in “total annual gross revenues” during the most recently completed fiscal year, if we issue more than \$1 billion of non-convertible debt over a three-year period, or we qualify as a large accelerated filer, meaning a public float of over \$700 million.

If we identify future material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or fail to meet our obligations as a public company, including the requirements of Section 404, we may be unable to accurately report our financial results, or report them within the timeframes required by law or stock exchange regulations, and we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would cause the price of our common shares to decline. Under Section 404, we are required to evaluate and determine the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and provide a management report as to internal control over financial reporting. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting also could potentially subject us to sanctions or investigations by the SEC, the NYSE, or other regulatory authorities, or shareholder lawsuits, which could require additional financial and management resources. We cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses will not occur in the future, which could materially adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We may be subject to litigation that may not be resolved in our favor and for which we may not have insurance coverage.

We may be, from time to time, involved in various litigation matters. These matters may include, among other things, contract disputes, shareholder litigation, personal injury claims, environmental claims or proceedings, asbestos and other toxic tort claims, property casualty claims, employment matters, governmental claims for taxes or duties, and other litigation that arises in the ordinary course of our business. Although we intend to defend these matters vigorously, we cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any claim or other litigation matter, and the ultimate outcome of any litigation or the potential costs to resolve them may have a material adverse effect on us. Insurance may not be applicable or sufficient in all cases and/or insurers may not remain solvent which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

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Furthermore, plaintiffs may in certain of these litigation matters seek class action status with potential class sizes that vary from case to case. Class action lawsuits can be costly to defend, and if we were to lose any certified class action suit, it could result in substantial liability for us. Certain litigation or the resolution thereof may affect the availability or cost of some of our insurance coverage, which could materially and adversely impact us, expose us to increased risks that would be uninsured, and materially and adversely impact our ability to attract directors and officers.

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Norwegian krone may increase the risk of holding common shares.

The share price of our common shares is quoted on Oslo Stock Exchange in Norwegian krone, while it is quoted on the NYSE in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Norwegian krone may result in differences between the value of our common shares listed on the respective exchanges and the value of our common shares, which may result in heavy trading by investors seeking to exploit such differences.

The market price of our common shares may in the future be subject to significant fluctuations. Further, there is no guarantee of a continuing public market to resell our common shares.

The market price of our common shares may in the future be subject to significant fluctuations as a result of many factors, some of which are beyond our control. Among the factors that could in the future affect our stock price are:

- quarterly variations in our results of operations and those of other public companies in our industry;
- our ability to successfully employ our vessels at favorable rates;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies and stock market price and volume fluctuations generally;
- changes in earnings estimates or the publication of research reports by analysts, or shortfalls in our operating results from levels forecast by securities analysts;
- speculation in the press or investment community about us, our business or the shipping industry generally;
- strategic actions by us or our competitors such as mergers, acquisitions, or restructurings;
- the thin trading market for our common shares, which makes it somewhat illiquid;
- regulatory developments;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- announcements concerning us or our competitors;
- terrorist attacks, acts of god, or other force majeure events;
- changes in market interest rates;
- actions by our shareholders or key stakeholders;
- trading volume of our common shares;
- litigation, threatened or filed, against us;
- public reaction to our press releases, our other public announcements, and our filings;
- the amount of dividends that we pay, if any;

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- general market conditions; and
- domestic and international economic, market, and currency factors unrelated to our performance.

The stock markets in general, and the markets for shipping and shipping stocks in particular, have experienced extreme volatility that has sometimes been unrelated to the operating performance of individual companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Additionally, there is no guarantee of a continuing public market to resell our common shares. We cannot assure you that an active and liquid public market for our common shares will continue or will be maintained.

Furthermore, as of the date of this Annual Report, Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos, the chairman of our board of directors, and Mr. Themistoklis Alafouzos, the brother of Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos, together beneficially own a significant number of our outstanding common shares. For further information, see “Item 7.A. Major Shareholders.” Where a substantial percentage of the shares of publicly traded companies are held by a small number of shareholders, the shares may have a lower trading volume than similarly sized publicly traded companies. Until such time that we issue additional securities or members of the Alafouzos family sell all or a portion of their common shares, we may have a lower trading volume than similarly sized companies, which means shareholders who buy or sell relatively small amounts of our common shares could have a disproportionately large impact on our share price, either positively or negatively, and could thus make our share price more volatile than it otherwise would be. In addition, large blocks of sales by a shareholder, such as Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos or Mr. Themistoklis Alafouzos, may have a negative impact on the trading price of our common shares, especially if there is a lower trading volume of our common shares.

Increases in interest rates may cause the market price of our shares to decline.

An increase in interest rates may cause a corresponding decline in demand for equity investments in general. Any such increase in interest rates or reduction in demand for our shares resulting from other relatively more attractive investment opportunities may cause the trading price of our shares to decline. An increase in SOFR (or any other successor or alternative rate utilized in our financing arrangements), including as a result of the interest rate increases effected by the United States Federal Reserve and the United States Federal Reserve’s hike of U.S. interest rates in response to ongoing inflationary pressures and fluctuations, would affect the amount of interest payable under our existing loan agreements, which, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our profitability, earnings, cash flow and ability to pay dividends.

We have relied and may continue to rely in part on equity issuances, which will not require shareholder approval, to fund our growth, and such equity issuances could dilute your ownership interests and may depress the market price of our common shares.

We have previously issued and may in the future issue additional common shares or other equity securities of equal or senior rank for general corporate purposes or in connection with, among other things, future vessel acquisitions or repayment of outstanding indebtedness, in each case without shareholder approval, in a number of circumstances. In particular, as part of our business strategy, we may rely in part on issuances of equity or preferred securities, which may carry voting rights and may be convertible into common shares, to fund the growth of our fleet. We may issue such securities in private placements, including to related parties, or in registered offerings.

We currently have an effective shelf registration statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-287032), which provides for up to \$500,000,000 in capital, which may be used for, among other things, potential acquisitions, strategic initiatives, reducing outstanding debt or other general corporate purposes. In November 2025, we completed a registered direct offering of 3,239,436 new common shares, at a gross price of \$35.50 per share, raising gross proceeds of \$115 million, for the purpose of partially funding the acquisition of two of our vessels, the *Nissos Piperi* and *Nissos Serifopoula*. In January 2026, we completed a registered direct offering of 3,611,111 new common shares, at a gross price of \$36.00 per share, raising gross proceeds of \$130 million, for the purpose of partially funding the acquisition of two newbuilding vessels currently under construction at Daehan Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (“Daehan”), a South Korean shipyard, expected to be delivered to us in the second quarter of 2026. Both registered direct offerings were made pursuant to the shelf registration statement.

We also have an effective “resale” registration statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-287036), relating to the resale of up to 18,102,286 common shares that are beneficially held by affiliates of the Company and that are otherwise currently not freely tradable in the United States without limitation.

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Our authorized capital stock currently consists of 500,000,000 common shares and 100,000,000 preferred shares with par value of \$0.001 per share, in each case, that we may issue without further shareholder approval, of which 39,044,655 common shares are outstanding as of March 18, 2026 (excluding 695,892 common shares held in treasury). We currently have no preferred shares issued and outstanding. We cannot assure you at what price the offering of our shares in the future, if any, will be made but they may be offered and sold at a price significantly below the current trading price of our common shares or the acquisition price of common shares by shareholders and may be at a discount to the trading price of our common shares at the time of such sale. Purchasers of the common shares we sell, as well as our existing shareholders, will experience significant dilution if we sell shares at prices significantly below the price at which they invested. Holders of our common shares have no preemptive rights that entitle such holders to purchase their pro rata share of any offering of shares of any class or series and, therefore, such sales or offerings could result in increased dilution to our shareholders.

Our issuance of additional common shares, including upon conversion of convertible securities, or other equity securities of equal or senior rank, or with voting rights, or the perception that such issuances may occur, may have the following effects:

- our existing common shareholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;
- the earnings per share and the per share amount of cash available for dividends payable per common share could decrease;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding common share may be diminished;
- the market price of our common shares may decline; and/or
- our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional securities at a time and price that we deem appropriate could be impaired.

If the need for capital arises because of significant losses, the occurrence of these losses may make it more difficult for us to raise the necessary capital. If we cannot raise funds on acceptable terms if and when needed, we may not be able to take advantage of future opportunities, grow our business or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements, or could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition, as well as our cash flows, including cash available for distribution to our shareholders.

A possible "short squeeze" due to a sudden increase in demand of our common stock that largely exceeds supply may lead to further price volatility in our common shares.

Investors may purchase our common shares to hedge existing exposure in our common shares or to speculate on the price of our common shares. Speculation on the price of our common shares may involve long and short exposures. To the extent aggregate short exposure exceeds the number of common shares available for purchase in the open market, investors with short exposure may have to pay a premium to repurchase our common shares for delivery to lenders of our common shares. Those repurchases may, in turn, dramatically increase the price of our common shares until investors with short exposure are able to purchase additional common shares to cover their short position. This is often referred to as a "short squeeze." Following such a short squeeze, once investors purchase the shares necessary to cover their short position, the price of our common shares may rapidly decline. A short squeeze could lead to volatile price movements in our shares that are not directly correlated to our performance or prospects.

Our Chairman and his family have significant influence over us, and may control the outcome of many matters on which our shareholders are entitled to vote.

Our Chairman and his brother, Mr. Themistoklis Alafouzos, collectively hold a significant stake in Okeanis, resulting in them holding a significant portion of our total voting power. If the two of them vote in the same manner they may be able to control the outcome of many matters on which our shareholders are entitled to vote, either alone or with a small group of other shareholders, including the election of all of our directors and other significant corporate actions, even if they are opposed by many of our other shareholders. Such concentration of ownership and our corporate governance mechanisms may discourage, delay, or prevent a change in control of our company, which could deprive our shareholders of a premium for their shares and may reduce the price of our common shares. The interests of Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos, Mr. Themistoklis Alafouzos and the Alafouzos family may differ from your interests, and, therefore, they may vote differently from how other shareholders vote and by virtue of their ownership interest be able to approve matters on behalf of us and our shareholders (or block matters) without the consent of other shareholders. In addition, our second amended and restated articles of incorporation permit the holders of a majority of our shares to act by written consent without a meeting and, therefore, the Alafouzos family, if they vote together with a small number of other shareholders, will be able to approve matters on behalf of all of our shareholders without the consent of other persons or shareholders, or the need to call a shareholders' meeting.

Anti-takeover provisions in our second amended and restated articles of incorporation and third amended and restated bylaws could make it difficult for our shareholders to replace or remove our current board of directors or could have the effect of discouraging, delaying, or preventing a merger or acquisition.

Several provisions of our second amended and restated articles of incorporation and our third amended and restated bylaws contain anti-takeover provisions. These provisions are intended to avoid costly takeover battles, lessen our vulnerability to a hostile change of control, and enhance the ability of our board of directors to maximize shareholder value in connection with any unsolicited offer to acquire our company. However, these anti-takeover provisions could make it difficult for our shareholders to change the composition of our board of directors in any one year, thereby preventing them from changing the composition of our management. In addition, the same provisions may discourage, delay, or prevent a merger or acquisition that some shareholders may consider favorable.

These provisions:

- authorize our board of directors to issue "blank check" preferred stock without shareholder approval, including preferred shares with superior voting rights;
- limit the persons who may call special meetings of shareholders; and
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by shareholders at meetings of shareholders.

These anti-takeover provisions could substantially impede the ability of our shareholders to impose a change in control and, as a result, may adversely affect the market price of our common shares and your ability to realize any potential change of control premium.

Separately, provisions in our financing arrangements prohibit certain changes of control, the occurrence of which would result in an event of default and/or prepayment event under such arrangements. In particular, all of our facility agreements require that the Alafouzos family maintain a minimum 35% ownership interest in us, except for one instance whereby the change in our ultimate beneficial ownership (i.e., a private individual acquires legal or beneficial ownership of 35% or more of our share capital or power to cast or control 35% or more of our voting power or gains effective control over us) is a prepayment event. Some of our facility agreements provide that a breach of the agreement will occur if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos and Mr. Themistoklis Alafouzos cease to control us, in two instances if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos, solely or together with any members of the Alafouzos family, ceases to be our major shareholder or ceases to control us, and, in four instances, if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos (or a member of the Alafouzos family in three of the four instances) ceases to be our chairman. Two of our facility agreements provide that the acquisition by a person or group of persons acting in concert (directly or indirectly) of more than 34.9% of the ultimate legal or beneficial ownership is an event of default under such facility agreements. Finally, our guarantees on our bareboat charters provide that we may not permit a new party or parties acting in concert to become owners of, or control, more than 50% of our shares and/or voting rights. For more information, see “Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources — Credit Facilities and Financing Obligations — Loan Covenants.” These provisions may make it difficult for or prevent any one of more investors from purchasing our shares, which may cause our share price to decline and make resales of shares more difficult.

We are an “emerging growth company” and we cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our common shares less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies. While we have elected to take advantage of some of the reduced reporting obligations, we are choosing to “opt-out” of the extended transition period relating to the exemption from new or revised financial accounting standards. We cannot predict if investors will find our common shares less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common shares less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common shares and our share price may be more volatile. We will cease to be an emerging growth company if, among other things, we have more than \$1.235 billion in “total annual gross revenues” during the most recently completed fiscal year, if we issue more than \$1 billion of non-convertible debt over a three-year period, or we qualify as a large accelerated filer, meaning a public float of over \$700 million.

In addition, under the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes-Oxley, for so long as we are an emerging growth company. For as long as we take advantage of the reduced reporting obligations, the information that we provide to shareholders may be different from information provided by other public companies.

We are incorporated in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, which does not have a well-developed body of corporate law, and, as a result, shareholders may have fewer rights and protections under Marshall Islands law than under a typical jurisdiction in the United States.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our second amended and restated articles of incorporation, as amended and restated, our third amended and restated bylaws, as amended and restated, and by the Marshall Islands Business Corporations Act, or the BCA. The provisions of the BCA resemble provisions of the corporation laws of a number of states in the United States. However, there have been few judicial cases in the Republic of the Marshall Islands interpreting the BCA. The rights and fiduciary responsibilities of directors under the law of the Republic of the Marshall Islands are not as clearly established as the rights and fiduciary responsibilities of directors under statutes or judicial precedent in existence in certain United States jurisdictions. Shareholder rights may differ as well. While the BCA does specifically incorporate the non-statutory law, or judicial case law, of the State of Delaware and other states with substantially similar legislative provisions, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions by management, directors, or controlling shareholders than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a United States jurisdiction. In addition, a Marshall Islands case has opined that Marshall Islands courts do not have civil jurisdiction over non-resident directors and officers of Marshall Islands corporations.

Our ability to declare and pay dividends to holders of our common shares will depend on a number of factors and will always be subject to the discretion of our board of directors.

If we are not in compliance with our loan covenants and receive a notice of default that we are unable to cure under the terms of our loan covenants, we may be forbidden from issuing dividends. There can be no assurance that dividends will be paid to holders of our shares in any anticipated amounts and frequency or at all. We may incur other expenses or liabilities that would reduce or eliminate the cash available for distribution as dividends, including as a result of the other risks described in “Item 3.D. Risk Factors.”

We may also enter into new financing or other agreements that may restrict our ability to pay dividends even without an event of default, or make it less desirable for us to do so. In addition, we may pay dividends to the holders of our preferred shares prior to the holders of our common shares, depending on the terms of the preferred shares.

The declaration and payment of dividends to holders of our shares will be subject at all times to the discretion of our board of directors. We can provide no assurance that dividends will be paid in the future.

There may be a high degree of variability from period to period in the amount of cash, if any, that is available for the payment of dividends based upon, among other things:

- the rates we obtain from our charters as well as the rates obtained upon the expiration of our existing charters;
- the level of our operating costs;
- the number of unscheduled off-hire days and the timing of, and number of days required for, scheduled drydocking of our vessels;
- vessel acquisitions and related financings;
- restrictions in our current and future debt arrangements;
- our ability to obtain debt and equity financing on acceptable terms as contemplated by our growth strategy;
- prevailing global and regional economic and political conditions;
- market interest rates;
- the effect of governmental regulations and maritime self-regulatory organization standards on the conduct of our business;
- our overall financial condition;
- our cash requirements and availability;
- the amount of cash reserves established by our board of directors; and
- restrictions under Marshall Islands law.

Marshall Islands law generally prohibits the payment of dividends other than from surplus (but in case there is no surplus, dividends may be declared or paid out of the net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and for the preceding fiscal year), or while a company is insolvent or would be rendered insolvent by the payment of such a dividend or when the declaration or payment would be contrary to any restrictions contained in the articles of incorporation. We may not have sufficient funds, surplus, or net profits to make distributions.

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We may incur expenses or liabilities or be subject to other circumstances in the future that reduce or eliminate the amount of cash that we have available for distribution as dividends, if any. Our growth strategy contemplates that we might finance any future acquisition of newbuildings or selective acquisitions of vessels through a combination of our operating cash flow and debt financing through our subsidiaries or equity financing. If financing is not available to us on acceptable terms, our board of directors may decide to finance or refinance acquisitions with a greater percentage of cash from operations to the extent available, which would reduce or even eliminate the amount of cash available for the payment of dividends. We may also enter into other agreements that will restrict our ability to pay dividends or make it less desirable for us to do so.

The amount of cash we generate from our operations may differ materially from our net income or loss for the period, which will be affected by non-cash items. We may incur other expenses or liabilities that could reduce or eliminate the cash available for distribution as dividends. As a result of these and other factors such as those mentioned above, we may pay dividends during periods when we record losses and may not pay dividends during periods when we record net income, if we pay dividends at all.

We are a holding company, and we will depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute funds to us in order to satisfy our financial obligations or to make dividend payments.

We are a holding company and our subsidiaries will conduct all of our operations and own (or charter in) all of our operating assets. Okeanis has no significant assets other than the equity interests in wholly owned subsidiaries. As a result, our ability to make dividend payments depends on our subsidiaries and their ability to distribute funds to us. If we are unable to obtain funds from our subsidiaries, our board of directors may exercise its discretion not to declare or pay dividends. In addition, our subsidiaries are subject to limitations on the payment of dividends under Marshall Islands and Liberian law.

It may not be possible for investors to serve process on or enforce U.S. judgments against us.

We and our subsidiaries are incorporated in jurisdictions outside the U.S. and substantially all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries are located outside the U.S. In addition, a number of our directors and officers are non-residents of the U.S., and all or a substantial portion of the assets of these non-residents are located outside the U.S. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for U.S. investors to serve process within the U.S. upon us, our subsidiaries or certain of our directors and officers or to enforce a judgment against us for civil liabilities in U.S. courts. In addition, you should not assume that courts in the countries in which we or our subsidiaries are incorporated or where our assets or the assets of our subsidiaries are located (1) would enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions against us or our subsidiaries based upon the civil liability provisions of applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws or (2) would enforce, in original actions, liabilities against us or our subsidiaries based on those laws.

Certain shareholders hold registration rights, which may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares.

Each of Hospitality Assets Corp. and Glafki Marine Corp. has the right to register common shares for resale pursuant to a registration rights agreement we entered into with them. The resale of those common shares may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares, especially if a significant number of our common shares are sold in a short period of time.

The international nature of our operations may make the outcome of any bankruptcy proceedings difficult to predict.

We and our subsidiaries are incorporated under the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands or Liberia, we have limited operations in the United States, and we maintain limited assets, if any, in the United States. Consequently, in the event of any bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization, or similar proceeding involving us or any of our subsidiaries, bankruptcy laws other than those of the United States could apply. The Marshall Islands does not have a bankruptcy statute or general statutory mechanism for insolvency proceedings, and Liberia's insolvency laws exempt non-resident corporations from its statute. If we become a debtor under U.S. bankruptcy law, bankruptcy courts in the United States may seek to assert jurisdiction over all of our assets, wherever located, including property situated in other countries. There can be no assurance, however, that we would become a debtor in the United States, or that a U.S. bankruptcy court would accept, or be entitled to accept, jurisdiction over such a bankruptcy case, or that courts in other countries that have jurisdiction over us and our operations would recognize a U.S. bankruptcy court's jurisdiction if any other bankruptcy court would determine it had jurisdiction. These factors may delay or prevent us from entering bankruptcy in the United States and may affect the ability of our shareholders to receive any recovery following our bankruptcy.

As a Marshall Islands corporation with principal executive offices in Greece and subsidiaries in the Marshall Islands and other offshore jurisdictions, our operations may be subject to economic substance requirements.

The Council of the European Union, or the Council, routinely publishes a list of “non-cooperative jurisdictions” for tax purposes, which includes countries that the Council believes need to improve their legal framework and to work towards compliance with international standards in taxation. In February 2023, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, among others, was placed by the EU on the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for lacking in the enforcement of economic substance requirements, and was subsequently removed from such list in October 2023. EU member states have agreed upon a set of measures, which they can choose to apply against the listed countries, including increased monitoring and audits, withholding taxes, and non-deductibility of costs, and although we are not currently aware of any such measures being adopted, they can be adopted by one or more EU members states in the future. The European Commission has stated it will continue to support member states’ efforts to develop a more coordinated approach to sanctions for the listed countries. EU legislation prohibits certain EU funds from being channeled or transited through entities in non-cooperative jurisdictions.

We are a Marshall Islands corporation with principal executive offices in Greece. Our commercial manager is also a Marshall Islands entity. The Marshall Islands has enacted economic substance regulations with which we may be obligated to comply. Those regulations require certain entities that are not otherwise tax resident elsewhere that carry out particular activities to comply with an economic substance test whereby the entity must show that it (i) is directed and managed in the Marshall Islands in relation to that relevant activity, (ii) carries out core income-generating activity in relation to that relevant activity in the Marshall Islands (although it is being understood and acknowledged by the regulators that income-generated activities for shipping companies will generally occur in international waters), and (iii) having regard to the level of relevant activity carried out in the Marshall Islands, has (a) an adequate amount of expenditures in the Marshall Islands, (b) adequate physical presence in the Marshall Islands, and (c) an adequate number of qualified employees in the Marshall Islands.

If we fail to comply with our obligations under this legislation or any similar law applicable to us in any other jurisdictions, we could be subject to financial penalties and spontaneous disclosure of information to foreign tax officials or with respect to the Marshall Islands economic substance requirements, revocation of the formation documents and dissolution of the applicable non-compliant Marshall Islands entity or struck from the register of companies in related jurisdictions. Any of the foregoing could be disruptive to our business and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, and operating results. Accordingly, any implementation of, or changes to, any of the economic substance regulations that impact us could increase the complexity and costs of carrying on business in these jurisdictions, and thus could adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

We do not know what actions the Marshall Islands may take, if any, to remove itself from the list of “non-cooperative jurisdictions” if it should be placed back on the list; how quickly the EU would react to any changes in legislation of the Marshall Islands; or how EU banks or other counterparties will react while we or our subsidiaries remain as entities organized and existing under the laws of the Marshall Islands during a period if the Marshall Islands is again placed on the list of “non-cooperative jurisdictions.” The effect of the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions, and any noncompliance by us with legislation adopted by the Marshall Islands to achieve removal from the list, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and operating results.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH OUR TECHNICAL MANAGER AND ITS AFFILIATES

We depend on KMC to manage our business.

We do not have the employee infrastructure to manage our operations. As is common with industry practice, our subsidiaries own the vessels in the fleet or charter-in vessels on a bareboat basis from a leasing house, and would be the counterparties to any contracts to construct newbuildings. KMC provides our day-to-day fleet technical management, such as vessel operations, repairs, insurance consulting, supplies, and crewing. We, through our vessel-owning subsidiaries, have also entered into ETS Services Agreements with KMC pursuant to which KMC obtains, transfers and surrenders emission allowances under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. Furthermore, our wholly owned subsidiary OET Chartering Inc. has entered into a shared services agreement with KMC to document the mutual exchange of business support in respect of the management of our vessels by way of corporate, accounting, financial and other operational and administrative services. As a result, we depend upon the continued services provided by KMC.

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We derive significant benefits from our relationship with KMC and its affiliated companies, including purchasing discounts to which we otherwise would not have access. We would be materially adversely affected if KMC becomes unable or unwilling to continue providing services for our benefit at the level of quality it has provided such services in the past and at comparable costs as it has charged in the past. If we were required to employ a ship management company other than KMC, we cannot offer any assurances that the terms of such management agreements would be on terms as favorable to us in the long term. If KMC suffers material damage to its reputation or relationships it may harm our ability to:

- continue to operate our vessels, or vessels we may acquire, and service our customers;
- renew existing charters upon their expiration;
- obtain new charters;
- obtain financing and insurance on commercially acceptable terms;
- maintain satisfactory relationships with our customers and suppliers; and
- successfully execute our growth strategy.

In addition, each of the amended and restated technical management agreements grants KMC a termination right, subject to 30-days' advance written notice, in the event of a change of control of the relevant ship owning subsidiary (in the event that such change of control has not been consented to by KMC in advance). The amended and restated technical management agreements retain the right to terminate for convenience subject to a 36-month advance written notice, in addition to either party being able to terminate for cause (provided that, unless the cause for termination is KMC's failure to meet its obligations under the relevant technical management agreement, we are required to continue payment of the management fees thereunder for 36 months from the termination date or, if a notice of termination for convenience has preceded such for cause termination, 36 months from the date of such notice).

KMC is a privately held company and there is little or no publicly available information about it.

The ability of KMC to continue providing services for our benefit and our subsidiaries' benefit will depend in part on KMC's own financial strength and KMC's compliance with applicable laws, including sanctions laws. Circumstances beyond our control, such as regulatory or sanctions violations, could impair the ability of KMC to provide services to us or impact or impair its financial strength. Because KMC is privately held, it is unlikely that information about KMC's regulatory or sanctions violations or financial strength would become public. As a result, an investor in our common shares might have little advance warning of problems affecting KMC, even though these problems could have a material adverse effect on us.

Management fees are payable to KMC regardless of our profitability or whether our vessels are employed.

The fees payable to KMC are payable whether or not our vessels are employed, and regardless of our profitability, and we have no ability to require KMC to reduce the fees under such agreements if our profitability decreases. In addition, each of the amended and restated technical management agreements grants KMC a termination right, subject to 30-days' advance written notice, in the event of a change of control of the relevant ship owning subsidiary (in the event that such change of control has not been consented to by KMC in advance). The amended and restated technical management agreements also retain the right to terminate for convenience subject to a 36-month advance written notice, in addition to either party to the agreements being able to terminate for cause (provided that, unless the cause for termination is KMC's failure to meet its obligations under the relevant technical management agreement, we are required to continue payment of the management fees thereunder for 36 months from the termination date or, if a notice of termination for convenience has preceded such for cause termination, 36 months from the date of such notice).

Our Chairman is a significant shareholder of KMC, which could create conflicts of interest.

Our Chairman, Ioannis Alafouzos, owns a 50% stake in KMC, with his brother, Themistoklis Alafouzos, owning the other 50% stake. Our Chairman's interest and position in KMC could create conflicts of interest that could result in losing revenue or business opportunities or increase our expenses. Our Chairman or KMC may take actions that are not in our or our other shareholders' best interest and conflicts of interest between them and us may arise as a result of their operation of or investment in businesses that compete with us.

The Alafouzou family and KMC may have conflicts of interest between us and KMC's other clients.

We subcontract the day-to-day technical vessel management of our fleet, including crewing, maintenance, and repair to KMC. We, through our vessel-owning subsidiaries, have also entered into ETS Services Agreements with KMC pursuant to which KMC obtains, transfers and surrenders emission allowances under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. Furthermore, our wholly owned subsidiary OET Chartering Inc. has entered into a shared services agreement with KMC to document the mutual exchange of business support in respect of the management of our vessels by way of corporate, accounting, financial and other operational and administrative services. KMC may provide similar services for vessels owned or operated by other shipping companies, and it also may provide similar services to companies with which KMC is affiliated. Notably, KMC provides such services to vessels owned by our Chairman and his brother. These responsibilities and relationships could create conflicts of interest between KMC's performance of its obligations to us, on the one hand, and KMC's performance of its obligations to its other clients, on the other hand. These conflicts may arise in connection, among others, with the crewing, supply provisioning, and operations of the vessels in our fleet versus vessels owned or operated by other clients of KMC. In particular, KMC may give preferential treatment or be contractually or otherwise obligated to give preferential treatment to vessels owned or operated by other clients or affiliated companies. In addition, our Chairman and his brother own fleets of ships that are not owned by us and we therefore may be competing for the same charterers or other business opportunities. These conflicts of interest may have an adverse effect on our operating results.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

We are Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., an international shipping company incorporated under the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, pursuant to the BCA, on April 30, 2018. The legislation under which Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp. operates is the BCA, and its registered agent and registered address in the Marshall Islands is The Trust Company of the Marshall Islands, Inc., Trust Company Complex, Ajeltake Road, Ajeltake Island, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands, MH 96960. Our executive offices are currently located at c/o OET Chartering Inc., Ethnarchou Makariou Ave. & 2 D. Falireos St., 185 47 N. Faliro, Greece and our telephone number at that address is +30 210 480 4200. Our website is www.okeanisecotankers.com. The Commission maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information that we and other issuers file electronically at www.sec.gov. Information that is or will be on or accessed through such websites does not constitute a part of, and is not incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report.

On June 28, 2018, we acquired 15 single-purpose companies and OET Chartering Inc. from Ioannis Alafouzou and Okeanis Marine Holdings S.A., a Marshall Islands corporation controlled by our Chairman, Ioannis Alafouzou, and his brother, Themistoklis Alafouzou. In consideration for the contribution of the vessel owning entities, newbuilding contract purchasing entities and the chartering entity to us, we issued 15,990,000 of our common shares to Glafki Marine Corp., controlled by the two brothers and which already held 10,000 common shares that were initially issued by us. Glafki Marine Corp. is currently controlled by Ioannis Alafouzou. In July 2022, Glafki Marine Corp. sold 6,646,063 of our common shares to Hospitality Assets Corp., a company controlled by Themistoklis Alafouzou, by way of share exchange in conjunction with Ioannis Alafouzou's purchase of Themistoklis Alafouzou's minority shares in Glafki Marine Corp. Following this transaction, the two brothers separated their indirect interests and Ioannis Alafouzou became the sole shareholder of Glafki Marine Corp. Separately, Ioannis Alafouzou owns another 437,286 of Okeanis's common shares directly. Collectively, Ioannis Alafouzou, Glafki Marine Corp. and Hospitality Assets Corp. are significant shareholders in Okeanis, owning an aggregate of 18,098,157 of its common shares (46.4% of the issued and outstanding shares in Okeanis).

Our common shares began trading on Euronext Growth (ex-Merkur Market) on July 3, 2018. On March 8, 2019, our shares began trading on Euronext Expand (ex-Oslo Axess) and ceased trading on Euronext Growth. On January 29, 2021, our shares began trading on the Oslo Stock Exchange and ceased trading on Euronext Expand (ex-Oslo Axess). On December 11, 2023, our shares began trading on the NYSE, and our listing on the Euronext Oslo Bors was converted into a secondary listing.

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On January 31, 2024, we executed an agreement for a new \$34.7 million senior secured credit facility to finance the option to purchase back the Suezmax vessel *Milos* from its then sale and lease back financier (the “Milos Facility”). The Milos Facility is provided by a syndicate led by Kexim Asia Limited and the transaction was completed in February, 2024. It is priced at 175 bps over the applicable term SOFR reference rate administered by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (“Term SOFR”), matures in six years, will be repaid in quarterly instalments of \$0.725 million each, together with a balloon instalment of \$17.3 million payable at maturity, is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Milos* and is guaranteed by Okeanis. We completed the repurchase of *Milos* from its sale and leaseback financier in February 2024.

On January 26 and 29, 2024, we executed amendments to the existing sale and leaseback agreements on the VLCC vessels *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria* and a new sale and leaseback agreement in the amount of approximately \$73.5 million on the VLCC vessel *Nissos Anafi*, respectively, all with CMB Financial Leasing. As described below, we repurchased the *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria* in June 2025 and the *Nissos Anafi* in August 2025 and, therefore, these sale and leaseback arrangements are no longer in effect.

In March 2024, we paid an amount of approximately \$21.3 million or \$0.66 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital for purposes of financial accounting only. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information — Dividend Policy.”

In March 2024, we repaid an amount of \$16.7 million concerning the remaining sponsor’s loan principal amount relating to the acquisition of *Nissos Kea*. In May 2024, we repaid the remaining \$17.6 million, related to the acquisition of the *Nissos Nikouria*.

In May 2024, we entered into a new \$60.0 million senior secured credit facility for the VLCC vessel *Nissos Kythnos* with Danish Ship Finance A/S (the “Nissos Kythnos New Facility”) to refinance the Company’s existing facility and for general corporate purposes. The *Nissos Kythnos* New Facility is priced at 140 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR, until December 2026. Thereafter, a new applicable margin will be mutually agreed between the parties, for the remaining duration of the facility, which matures in six years. If the parties do not agree to a new applicable margin, the Company will have the ability to prepay the facility at no additional cost. The facility will be repaid in quarterly instalments of approximately \$1.041 million each, together with a balloon instalment of approximately \$35.024 million payable at maturity, is secured by, among other things, security (mortgage) over the *Nissos Kythnos*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis. The facility also includes a sustainability linked margin adjustment provision, starting in 2025, whereby the applicable margin may decrease or increase by 5 basis points per year, subject to the Company meeting certain sustainability linked targets.

In May 2024, we entered into a supplemental agreement to our senior secured credit facility currently financing the VLCC vessel *Nissos Donoussa* (the “Nissos Donoussa Supplemental Agreement”). The Nissos Donoussa Supplemental Agreement, which became effective in May 2024, provides for a reduction of the margin to 165 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR, through the duration of the facility. No other material terms of the facility have been supplemented or amended.

In June 2024, we paid an amount of approximately \$35.4 million or \$1.10 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital for purposes of financial accounting only. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information — Dividend Policy.”

In June 2024, we entered into a new \$31.11 million senior secured credit facility to finance the option to purchase back the Suezmax vessel *Poliegos* from its sale and leaseback financier (the “Poliegos New Facility”). The Poliegos New Facility is provided by Bank SinoPac Co., Ltd, and the transaction closed on July 1, 2024. The Poliegos New Facility contains an interest rate of Term SOFR plus 160 basis points, matures in six years, and will be repaid in quarterly instalments of approximately \$0.78 million each, together with a balloon instalment of approximately \$12.44 million payable at maturity. The Poliegos New Facility is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Poliegos*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis. We completed the repurchase of the *Poliegos* from its sale and leaseback financier in July 2024.

In September 2024, we paid an amount of approximately \$35.4 million or \$1.10 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital for purposes of financial accounting only. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information — Dividend Policy.”

In December 2024, we paid an amount of approximately \$14.5 million or \$0.45 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital for purposes of financial accounting only. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information — Dividend Policy.”

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In March 2025, we paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$11.3 million, or \$0.35 per share, via a dividend. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information - Dividend Policy.”

In May 2025, we entered into a new \$130.0 million senior secured credit facility with Alpha Bank S.A. to finance our options to purchase back the *Nissos Nikouria* and *Nissos Anafi* (the “Nikouria and Anafi Facility”). The Nikouria and Anafi Facility contains an interest rate of Term SOFR plus 140 basis points (or 60 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which an amount of at least \$1 million has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account), matures in seven years, and will be repaid in quarterly installments of \$1.9 million for both vessels, together with balloon installments of \$76.8 million for both vessels. It is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Nissos Nikouria* and the *Nissos Anafi*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis. We completed the repurchase of the *Nissos Nikouria* from its sale and leaseback financier in June 2025 and the repurchase of the *Nissos Anafi* from its sale and leaseback financier in August 2025.

In June 2025, we paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$10.3 million, or \$0.32 per share, via dividend. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information - Dividend Policy.”

In June 2025, we entered into a new \$65.0 million secured term loan facility to finance our option to purchase back the *Nissos Kea* (the “Nissos Kea Facility”). The Nissos Kea Facility is provided by a syndicate of banks, led and arranged by E.SUN Commercial Bank, Ltd. It contains an interest rate of Term SOFR plus 135 basis points, matures in seven years, and will be repaid in quarterly installments of \$0.9 million, together with a balloon installment of \$39.8 million at maturity. It is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Nissos Kea*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis. We completed the repurchase of the *Nissos Kea* from its sale and leaseback financier in June 2025.

In September 2025, we paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$22.5 million, or \$0.70 per share, via dividend. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information - Dividend Policy.”

Effective October 10, 2025, Robert Knapp and Joshua Nemser resigned as directors of Okeanis. The two resignations did not result from any disagreement with the Company or its management. Our board of directors filled the relevant vacancies with Mr. Knapp and Mr. Nemser, effective February 19, 2026. Both before and after such resignations and reappointments, our board of directors was comprised of a majority of independent directors. The composition of each of the committees of the board of directors remains the same and was unaffected by these resignations, except for the remuneration committee, which is currently comprised of Charlotte Stratos, Robert Knapp and Francis “Frank” Dunne.

In October and November 2025, we exercised our purchase options for two VLCC tankers, the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko* (both built in 2019), respectively, currently on lease from OCY Knight 1 Limited and OCY Knight 2 Limited. The two ships are expected to be delivered to us during the second quarter of 2026, for an aggregate consideration of \$94.2 million.

In November 2025, we entered into two memoranda of agreement, whereby pursuant to each individual memorandum of agreement, we agreed to purchase one newbuilding Suezmax vessel (the “Vessel Acquisitions”), constructed at Daehan, from an unrelated third-party seller for an acquisition price of \$97.0 million each. These two vessels are named *Nissos Piperi* and *Nissos Serifopoula*. The acquisition price for these vessels was funded through the 2025 Registered Direct Offering and the New Financings described below.

In November 2025, we completed the registered direct offering of 3,239,436 new common shares, at a price of \$35.50 per share, raising gross proceeds of \$115 million (the “2025 Registered Direct Offering”). The net proceeds of the offering were used as partial consideration for the Vessel Acquisitions. The 2025 Registered Direct Offering was made pursuant to Okeanis’s shelf registration statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-287032), which was declared effective by the Commission on May 21, 2025 (the “Shelf Registration Statement”). Fearnley Securities AS acted as global coordinator and joint bookrunner and Clarksons Securities AS acted as joint bookrunner for the 2025 Registered Direct Offering.

In December 2025, we paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$26.6 million, or \$0.75 per share, via dividend. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information - Dividend Policy.”

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In December 2025, we entered into a \$45.0 million facility agreement, to finance a portion of the acquisition price of the *Nissos Piperi*, with Alpha Bank S.A. (the “Nissos Piperi Facility”). The Nissos Piperi Facility contains an interest rate of Term SOFR plus 130 basis points (or 50 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which an amount of at least \$1 million has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account), matures in seven years, and will be repaid in quarterly installments of \$0.525 million, together with a balloon installment of \$30.3 million at maturity. It is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Nissos Piperi*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis.

In December 2025, we entered into a \$45.0 million facility agreement, to finance a portion of the acquisition price of the *Nissos Serifopoula*, with National Bank of Greece S.A. (the “Nissos Serifopoula Facility” and, together with the Nissos Piperi Facility, the “New Financings”). The Nissos Serifopoula Facility contains an interest rate of Term SOFR plus 130 basis points (or 50 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which the equivalent amount has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account), matures in eight years, and will be repaid in quarterly installments of \$0.525 million, together with a balloon installment of \$28.2 million at maturity. It is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Nissos Serifopoula*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis.

Recent Developments

In January 2026, we received delivery of our newly acquired vessels, the *Nissos Piperi* and the *Nissos Serifopoula*.

In January 2026, we entered into two memoranda of agreement, whereby pursuant to each individual memorandum of agreement, we agreed to purchase one newbuilding Suezmax vessel (with an estimated approximate deadweight tonnage of 157,000) (the “Additional Vessel Acquisitions”), currently under construction at Daehan, from an unrelated third-party seller for an acquisition price of \$99.3 million each. We expect the vessels to be delivered from the shipyard in the second quarter of 2026. The purchase of one vessel is not contingent on the other.

In January 2026, we completed a registered direct offering of 3,611,111 new common shares, at a gross price of \$36.00 per share, raising gross proceeds of \$130 million (the “2026 Registered Direct Offering”). The net proceeds of the offering are expected to be used as partial consideration for the Additional Vessel Acquisitions. The 2026 Registered Direct Offering was made pursuant to Okeanis’s Shelf Registration Statement. Fearnley Securities AS and Clarksons Securities AS acted as global coordinators and joint bookrunners and Pareto Securities AS acted as joint bookrunner for the 2026 Registered Direct Offering.

In February 2026, the Company entered into a one-year time charter agreement with a global commodities trading company, for its VLCC vessel *Nissos Nikouria*, at a rate of \$91,140 per day.

In March 2026, we paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$60.5 million, or \$1.55 per share, via a dividend. For more information, see “Item 8. Financial Information - Dividend Policy.”

B. Business Overview

We are an international owner and operator of a modern, fuel-efficient Eco fleet of 16 tanker vessels, comprising eight modern Suezmax tankers and eight modern VLCC tankers, focusing on the transportation of crude oil. Our vessels are built in line with Eco standards that consume less bunker fuel than conventional tanker vessels, are equipped with exhaust gas cleaning systems (“scrubbers”) and are built to comply with regulations for ballast water treatment. Our fleet has a carrying capacity of approximately 3.5 million deadweight tons and an average age of 6.4 years as of December 31, 2025 (in each case, excluding the newly acquired *Nissos Piperi* and *Nissos Serifopoula*, which were delivered to us in January 2026). Certain of our vessels are owned by us directly and others are owned by finance leasing houses and bareboat chartered back to us (with an option for us to repurchase the vessels at certain times). We also have agreed to purchase two newbuilding Suezmax vessels, currently under construction at Daehan, as part of the Additional Vessel Acquisitions. See “Item 4.A. History and Development of the Company—Recent Developments,”

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The following table lists the vessels in our fleet as of March 18, 2026 (not including the Additional Vessel Acquisitions):

Vessel Name	Year Built	Dwt	Flag	Yard	Type of Employment
<i>Milos</i>	2016	157,525	Greece	Sungdong	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Poliegos</i>	2017	157,525	Marshall Islands	Sungdong	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Kimolos</i>	2018	159,159	Marshall Islands	JMU	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Folegandros</i>	2018	159,221	Marshall Islands	JMU	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Sikinos</i>	2020	157,447	Marshall Islands	HSHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Sifnos</i>	2020	157,447	Marshall Islands	HSHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Piperi</i>	2026	157,993	Marshall Islands	Daehan	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Serifopoula</i>	2026	157,993	Marshall Islands	Daehan	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Rhenia</i>	2019	318,953	Marshall Islands	HHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Despotiko</i>	2019	318,953	Marshall Islands	HHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Donoussa</i>	2019	318,953	Marshall Islands	HHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Kythnos</i>	2019	318,953	Marshall Islands	HHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Keros</i>	2019	318,953	Marshall Islands	HHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Anafi</i>	2020	318,953	Marshall Islands	HHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Kea</i>	2022	300,323	Marshall Islands	HHI	Spot/Short-Term
<i>Nissos Nikouria</i>	2022	300,323	Marshall Islands	HHI	12-Month Term

We strategically monitor developments in the tanker industry on a regular basis and, subject to market demand, will seek to enter into shorter or longer time or bareboat charters according to prevailing market conditions.

We will compete for charters on the basis of price, vessel location, size, age, and condition of the vessel, as well as on our reputation as an operator. We will arrange our time charters and bareboat charters through the use of brokers, who negotiate the terms of the charters based on market conditions. Ownership of tankers is highly fragmented and is divided among major oil companies and independent vessel owners.

Management of Our Fleet

We have entered into management agreements with OET Chartering Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary) as commercial manager of our vessels and with KMC as our technical manager.

KMC provides our vessels with a wide range of shipping services, such as technical support, crew management, maintenance, and insurance consulting in exchange for a daily fee of \$980 per vessel effective January 1, 2026 (up from \$900 in previous years due to inflation), which is reflected under management fees in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, total technical management fees incurred from KMC amounted to \$4,599,000, \$4,611,600 and \$4,599,000, respectively. If required by KMC, the daily fee may be increased in line with the relevant annual inflation rates. Each technical management agreement for each vessel can be terminated by either party at any time for cause, including by reason of the other party's failure to meet its obligations under the agreement or if we sell the vessel or upon the vessel's loss. Furthermore, KMC has the right to terminate each technical management agreement, subject to 30-days' advance written notice, in the event of a change of control of the relevant ship-owning entity without KMC's consent. In each case, unless the cause for termination is KMC's failure to meet its obligations under the relevant technical management agreement, we are required to continue payment of the management fees thereunder for 36 months from the termination date (or, if a notice of termination for convenience has preceded such for cause termination, 36 months from the date of such notice). The agreement can also be terminated by either party for convenience by giving notice to the other party, following which the agreement shall terminate upon the expiration of 36 months from the date on which notice is received.

In addition, on November 1, 2023, our wholly owned subsidiary, OET Chartering Inc., entered into a shared services agreement with KMC to document the mutual exchange of business support in respect of the management of our vessels by way of corporate, accounting, financial and other operational and administrative services. The shared services agreement does not provide for any additional fee payable. The agreement may be terminated by either party thereto (i) for cause, immediately upon written notice or (ii) for any other reason, upon two months' written notice.

OET Chartering Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, provides commercial management of all of the vessels in our fleet and employs our on-shore employees. We pay OET Chartering Inc. a daily management fee of \$600 per vessel, but if the actual expenses of OET Chartering Inc. are higher, an additional amount will be paid.

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On March 1, 2024, each of our vessel owning subsidiaries, entered into an ETS Services Agreement with KMC, which agreement is effective as of January 1, 2024, pursuant to which KMC obtains, transfers and surrenders emission allowances under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme that came into effect on January 1, 2024, and KMC provides the vessel with emission data in a timely manner to enable compliance with any emission scheme (s) applicable to the vessel. No additional fee is payable under these agreements as the services are considered to be part of the technical management fee under the technical management agreements, set out above. These agreements may be terminated by either party (a) for cause, immediately upon written notice or (ii) for any reason, upon two months' written notice. These agreements shall also be deemed automatically terminated on the date of termination of the relevant technical management agreements, described above.

Employment of Our Fleet

We currently seek to employ our vessels primarily under voyage charters, which we believe allows us to capture the full benefit of lower fuel oil costs afforded to us by our Eco-design, scrubber-equipped, fleet. Depending on market conditions, we may also employ our vessels on time charters or bareboat charters. Vessels operating on time charters or bareboat charters may be chartered for several months or years, whereas vessels operating in the spot market typically are chartered for a single voyage that may last up to three months. Vessels operating in the spot market may generate increased profit margins during periods of improving tanker rates, while vessels operating on time charters generally provide more predictable cash flows. We actively monitor market conditions and changes in charter rates in managing the deployment of our vessels between voyage charters and time charters.

Our fleet operates globally, serving key oil transportation routes across major trading hubs, including the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. For a detailed breakdown of total revenues by geographic market, see Note 23, Revenue, to our annual audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

We compete with other crude oil tanker owners, including independent owners and large publicly traded shipping companies, based on factors such as charter rates, vessel availability, fuel efficiency, fleet age, and customer relationships. Our competitive position is supported by our modern, eco-efficient fleet equipped with scrubbers, which enhances fuel cost efficiency and regulatory compliance. The basis for our statements regarding our competitive position is derived from publicly available industry data, market research, and internal assessments of our fleet performance compared to industry peers.

Voyage Charters

A voyage charter is generally a contract to carry a specific cargo from a load port to a discharge port for an agreed freight per ton of cargo or a specified total amount. Under voyage charters, we pay voyage expenses such as port, canal, and bunker costs. Voyage charter rates are volatile and fluctuate on a seasonal and year-to-year basis. Fluctuations derive from imbalances in the availability of cargoes for shipment and the number of vessels available at any given time to transport these cargoes. Vessels operating in the voyage market generate revenue that is less predictable but may enable us to capture increased profit margins during periods of improvements in tanker rates.

Time Charters

Time charters give us a fixed and stable cash flow for a known period of time. Time charters also mitigate, in part, the seasonality of the spot market business, which is typically weaker in the second and third quarters of the year. In the future, we may opportunistically look to enter our vessels into time charter contracts.

Customers

Our customers during the last three years include national, regional, and international companies. Customers individually accounting for more than 10% of our revenues during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were:

Customer	2025	2024	2023
A	12%	14%	—
B	10%	13%	—
Total	22%	27%	—

Seasonality

Historically, oil trade and, therefore, charter rates increased in the winter months and eased in the summer months as demand for oil and oil products in the northern hemisphere rose in colder weather and fell in warmer weather. The tanker industry, in general, has become less dependent on the seasonal transport of heating oil than a decade ago as new uses for oil and oil products have developed, spreading consumption more evenly over the year. This is most apparent from the higher seasonal demand during the summer months due to energy requirements for air conditioning and motor vehicles. Unpredictable weather patterns and variations in oil reserves disrupt tanker scheduling. This seasonality may affect operating results. However, to the extent that our vessels, or any vessels we may acquire, are chartered at fixed rates on a long-term basis, seasonal factors will not have a significant direct effect on our business.

Competition

We operate in markets that are highly competitive and based primarily on supply and demand. We compete for charters on the basis of price, vessel location, size, age and condition of the vessel, as well as on reputation. Our Manager negotiates the terms of our charters (whether voyage charters, period time charters, bareboat charters or pools) based on market conditions. We currently compete primarily with other owners of tanker vessels, many of which may have more resources than us and may operate vessels that are newer, and therefore more attractive to charterers than vessels we may operate. Ownership of tanker vessels is highly fragmented and is divided among publicly listed companies, state-controlled companies, oil majors and independent vessel owners.

Disclosure of Activities pursuant to Section 13(r) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 219 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 added Section 13(r) to the Exchange Act. Section 13(r), as amended, requires an issuer to disclose whether it or any of its affiliates knowingly engaged in certain activities, transactions or dealings relating to Iran or certain other sanctioned parties. Disclosure is required even where the activities, transactions or dealings are conducted in compliance with applicable law. Provided in this section is information concerning the activities of us and our affiliates that occurred in 2025 and which we believe may be required to be disclosed pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act.

In 2025, our vessels did not complete any port call in Iran, and we are not aware of any vessels owned or controlled by our affiliates completing any port call in Iran or other jurisdictions required to be disclosed pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act.

Our charter party agreements for our vessels restrict the charterers from calling in Iran in violation of U.S. sanctions, or carrying any cargo to Iran which is subject to U.S. sanctions. However, there can be no assurance that our vessels will not, from time to time in the future on charterer's instructions, perform voyages which would require disclosure pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act.

We currently have no intention to charter our vessels to charterers and sub-charterers, including, as the case may be, Iran-related parties, who may make, or may sub-let the vessels to sub-charterers who may make, port calls to Iran, but we always evaluate and reevaluate our legally available options.

Our Environmental, Social, and Governance Practices

We, together with our technical managers, have been monitoring relevant data for sustainability and ESG according to internationally accepted standards. Consistent with our commitments towards ESG initiatives, in November 2025 we published our ESG Report for 2024 to inform our shareholders of certain of our goals, actions, and performance with respect to ESG issues. The 2024 ESG Report (which is not incorporated by reference herein) was prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI 2021 Standards) and the internationally accepted Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for Marine Transportation and covers various sustainability aspects, which provide relevant information about ESG issues and includes information regarding our emissions (and certain metrics with respect thereto). We also ascribe to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), which guide our operations, and recognize the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

KMC designed and developed in-house a Vessel Monitoring & Performance System (VMPS), an innovative monitoring tool which we believe is capable of meeting current and future GHG regulatory and compliance requirements. The VMP KMC system monitors fuel capacity and emissions in real-time while providing valuable information through instant reports. KMC, recognizing the need to develop management tools to assist in managing the ongoing environmental performance of its ships, has issued a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP), in order to monitor and measure the Company's ships and fleet efficiency performance. The SEEMP identifies energy-saving measures which have been undertaken as well as the necessary measures that can be adopted to further improve the ship's energy efficiency providing specific tools to assess their effectiveness.

Environmental and Other Regulations

Government regulation and laws significantly affect the ownership and operation of our fleet. We are subject to international conventions and treaties, national, state, and local laws and regulations in force in the countries in which our vessels and other vessels we may acquire may operate or are registered relating to safety and health and environmental protection including the storage, handling, emission, transportation, and discharge of hazardous and non-hazardous materials, and the remediation of contamination and liability for damage to natural resources. Compliance with such laws, regulations, and other requirements entails significant expense, including vessel modifications and implementation of certain operating procedures.

A variety of government and private entities subject our vessels (and other vessels we may acquire) to both scheduled and unscheduled inspections. These entities include the local port authorities (applicable national authorities such as the United States Coast Guard, or USCG, harbor master, or equivalent), classification societies, flag state administrations (countries of registry), terminal operators, and charterers. Certain of these entities require us to obtain permits, licenses, certificates, and other authorizations for the operation of our vessels and other vessels we may acquire. Failure to maintain necessary permits or approvals could require us to incur substantial costs or result in the temporary suspension of the operation of one or more of our vessels and other vessels we may acquire.

Increasing environmental concerns have created a demand for vessels that conform to stricter environmental standards. We are required to maintain operating standards for our vessels and other vessels we may acquire that emphasize operational safety, quality maintenance, continuous training of our officers and crews, and compliance with United States and international regulations. We believe that the operation of our vessels is in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and that our vessels have all material permits, licenses, certificates, or other authorizations necessary for the conduct of our operations. However, because such laws and regulations frequently change and may impose increasingly stricter requirements, we cannot predict the ultimate cost of complying with these requirements, or the impact of these requirements on the resale value or useful lives of our vessels and other vessels we may acquire. In addition, a future serious marine incident that causes significant adverse environmental impact could result in additional legislation or regulation that could negatively affect our profitability.

International Maritime Organization

The IMO, the United Nations agency for maritime safety and the prevention of pollution by vessels, has adopted the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, collectively referred to as MARPOL 73/78 and herein as MARPOL, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of 1974, or SOLAS Convention, the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, or STCW, and the International Convention on Load Lines of 1966, or LL Convention. MARPOL establishes environmental standards relating to oil leakage or spilling, garbage management, sewage, air emissions, the handling and disposal of noxious liquids, and the handling of harmful substances in packaged forms. MARPOL is applicable to drybulk, tanker, and LNG carriers, among other vessels, and is divided into six Annexes, each of which regulates a different source of pollution. Annex I relates to oil leakage or spilling; Annexes II and III relate to harmful substances carried in bulk in liquid or in packaged form, respectively; Annexes IV and V relate to sewage and garbage management, respectively; and Annex VI, lastly, relates to air emissions.

Since 2014, the IMO's Marine Environmental Protection Committee, or the MEPC, amendments to MARPOL Annex I Condition Assessment Scheme, have required compliance with the 2011 International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, or ESP Code, which provides for enhanced inspection programs. In January 2023, amendments to the ESP Code relating to thickness measurements at the first renewal survey of double hull oil tankers became effective. Additional amendments addressing survey requirements for bulk carriers and oil tankers entered into effect in July 2024. We may need to make certain financial expenditures to comply with these amendments.

Air Emissions

In September of 1997, the IMO adopted Annex VI to MARPOL to address air pollution from vessels. Annex VI sets limits on sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from all commercial vessel exhausts and prohibits “deliberate emissions” of ozone depleting substances (such as halons and chlorofluorocarbons), emissions of volatile compounds from cargo tanks, and the shipboard incineration of specific substances. Annex VI also includes a global cap on the sulfur content of fuel oil and allows for special areas to be established with more stringent controls on sulfur emissions, as explained below. Emissions of “volatile organic compounds” from certain vessels, and the shipboard incineration (from incinerators installed after January 1, 2000) of certain substances (such as polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs) are also prohibited. We believe that our vessels are currently compliant in all material respects with these regulations.

The MEPC adopted amendments to Annex VI regarding emissions of sulfur oxide, nitrogen oxide, particulate matter, and ozone depleting substances, which entered into force on July 1, 2010. The amended Annex VI seeks to further reduce air pollution by, among other things, implementing a progressive reduction of the amount of sulfur contained in any fuel oil used on board ships. Effective January 1, 2020, there has been a global limit of 0.5% m/m sulfur oxide emissions (reduced from 3.50%). This limitation can be met by using low-sulfur compliant fuel oil, alternative fuels, or certain exhaust gas cleaning systems (referred to as “scrubbers” or “EGCS”). Ships are required to obtain bunker delivery notes and International Air Pollution Prevention, or IAPP, Certificates from their flag states that specify sulfur content. Additionally, at MEPC 73, amendments to Annex VI to prohibit the carriage of bunkers above 0.5% sulfur on ships became effective on March 1, 2020. Fuels with higher sulfur content than required by Reg. 14 of Annex VI can still be delivered to a ship, provided the ship uses equivalent measures, such as an EGCS, pursuant to Regulation 4. Additional amendments to Annex VI revising, among other terms, the definition of “Sulphur content of fuel oil” (if the flashpoint is under 70°C) and “low-flashpoint fuel” and pertaining to the sampling and testing of onboard fuel oil, became effective in April 2022. Amendments to Annex VI requiring bunker delivery notes to include a flashpoint of fuel oil or a statement that the flashpoint has been measured at or above 70°C as mandatory information became effective on May 1, 2024. Additional amendments intended to prevent the supply of oil fuel not complying with SOLAS flashpoint requirements, and adding new definitions regarding probability of ignition, became effective January 1, 2026. These regulations subject ocean-going vessels to stringent emissions controls and may cause us to incur additional costs, which cannot currently be reasonably estimated.

Sulfur content standards are even stricter within certain “Emission Control Areas,” or ECAs. As of January 1, 2015, ships operating within an ECA were not permitted to use fuel with sulfur content in excess of 0.1%. Amended Annex VI establishes procedures for designating new ECAs. Currently, the IMO has designated five ECAs, including specified portions of the Baltic Sea area, North Sea area, North American area, and United States Caribbean Sea area. At the MEPC 78, the IMO approved a proposal for a new ECA for the Mediterranean Sea as a whole. These amendments entered into force on May 1, 2025. At MEPC 82, the IMO adopted additional amendments to Annex VI, designating the Canadian Arctic and the Norwegian Sea as ECAs, which will enter into force on March 1, 2026, with effect from March 1, 2027. Ocean-going vessels in these areas will be subject to stringent emission controls and ocean-going vessels trading in ECAs are subject to increased operational costs due to the significantly higher price of the fuel with very low Sulphur content (0.1% m/m) or due to the additional cost entailed by the use of an EGCS. If other ECAs are approved by the IMO, or other new or more stringent requirements relating to emissions from marine diesel engines or port operations by vessels are adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, or the states where we operate, compliance with these regulations could entail significant capital expenditures or otherwise increase the costs of our operations.

Amended Annex VI also establishes new tiers of stringent nitrogen oxide emissions standards for marine diesel engines, depending on their date of installation. Now Annex VI provides for a three-tier reduction in NOx emissions from marine diesel engines, with the final tier (or Tier III) to apply to engines installed on vessels constructed on or after January 1, 2016, and which operate in the North American ECA or the U.S. Caribbean Sea ECA, to vessels constructed on or after January 1, 2021 and operating in the Baltic Sea ECA or North Sea ECA, to vessels with keels laid on or after January 1, 2025 operated in the Canadian Arctic ECA, and to certain vessels as early as March 1, 2026 and operating in the Norwegian Sea ECA, as well as ECAs designated in the future by the IMO. The EPA promulgated equivalent (and in some senses stricter) emissions standards in late 2009. Additionally, amendments to Annex II, which strengthen discharge requirements for cargo residues and tank washings in specified sea areas (including Northwest European waters, Baltic Sea area, Western European waters, and Norwegian Sea), came into effect in January 2021.

Regulation 22A of MARPOL Annex VI became effective as of March 1, 2018, and requires ships above 5,000 gross tonnage to collect and report annual data on fuel oil consumption to an IMO database, with the first year of data collection having commenced on January 1, 2019. The IMO used such data as the first step in its roadmap (through 2023) for developing its strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ships, as discussed further herein.

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As of January 1, 2013, MARPOL made mandatory certain measures relating to energy efficiency for ships. All ships are now required to develop and implement Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plans, or SEEMP, and new ships must be designed in compliance with minimum energy efficiency levels per capacity mile as defined by the Energy Efficiency Design Index, or EEDI. Additionally, MEPC 75 adopted amendments to MARPOL Annex VI which brought forward the effective date of the EEDI's "phase 3" requirements to April 1, 2022, for several ship types, including gas carriers, general cargo ships, and LNG carriers, with the remaining vessels required to comply beginning on January 1, 2025. MEPC 81 adopted amendments to the guidelines for the development of SEEMPs, including methodology for collecting data. These amendments went into effect on August 1, 2025.

Additionally, MEPC 76 adopted amendments to Annex VI, which impose new regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ships. The revised Annex VI entered into force in November 2022 and includes requirements to assess and measure the energy efficiency of all ships and set the required attainment values, with the goal of reducing the carbon intensity of international shipping. The requirements include (1) a technical requirement to reduce carbon intensity based on a new Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (or EEXI), and (2) operational carbon intensity reduction requirements based on a new operational carbon intensity indicator (or CII). The attained EEXI is required to be calculated for ships of 400 gross tonnage and above, in accordance with different values set for ship types and categories. With respect to the CII, ships of 5,000 gross tonnage are required to document and verify their actual annual operational CII achieved against a determined required annual operational CII. The EEXI and CII certification requirements came into effect on January 1, 2023.

MEPC 76 also adopted amendments requiring ships of 5,000 gross tonnage and above to revise their SEEMP to include methodology for calculating the ship's attained annual operation CII and the required annual operational CII on or before June 1, 2023. MEPC 76 also approved amendments to MARPOL Annex I to prohibit the use and carriage for use as fuel of heavy fuel oil (or HFO) by ships in Arctic waters on and after July 1, 2024. For ships subject to Regulation 12A (oil fuel tank protection), the prohibition will become effective on or after July 1, 2029. MEPC 79 adopted additional amendments to Annex VI to revise the DCS and reporting requirements in connection with the implementation of the EEXI and the CII framework; these amendments became effective on May 1, 2024.

MEPC 77 adopted a non-binding resolution that urges EU member states and ship operators to voluntarily use distillate or other cleaner alternative fuels or methods of propulsion that are safe for ships and could contribute to the reduction of black carbon emissions from ships when operating in or near the Arctic.

MEPC 80 adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships with enhanced targets to mitigate harmful emissions. The revised IMO GHG Strategy comprises a common ambition to ensure an uptake of alternative zero and near-zero GHG fuels by 2030 and to achieve net-zero emissions from international shipping by 2050. The IMO net-zero framework was approved by MEPC 83, including the new fuel standard for ships and a global pricing mechanism for emissions. These regulations were approved as amendments and submitted for adoption as legally binding, but in October 2025 the MEPC agreed to adjourn the meeting on adoption until October 2026.

We may incur costs to comply with these revised standards, although it is difficult to predict any such costs. Additional or new conventions, laws, and regulations may be adopted that could require the installation of expensive emission control systems and could adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows, and financial condition.

Safety Management System Requirements

The SOLAS Convention was amended to address the safe manning of vessels and emergency training drills. The Convention of Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, or the LLMC, sets limitations of liability for a loss of life or personal injury claim or a property claim against ship owners. We believe that our vessels are in substantial compliance with SOLAS and LLMC standards.

Under Chapter IX of the SOLAS Convention, or the International Safety Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention, or the ISM Code, our operations are also subject to environmental standards and requirements. The ISM Code requires the party with operational control of a vessel to develop an extensive safety management system that includes, among other things, the adoption of a safety and environmental protection policy setting forth instructions and procedures for operating its vessels safely and describing procedures for responding to emergencies. We rely upon the safety management system that we and our technical management team have developed for compliance with the ISM Code. The failure of a vessel owner or bareboat charterer to comply with the ISM Code may subject such party to increased liability, may decrease available insurance coverage for the affected vessels, and may result in a denial of access to, or detention in, certain ports.

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The Military Sealift Command adopted amendments to modernize the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (or GMDSS), which entered into force on January 1, 2024. The amendments, which include amendments to SOLAS, may require vessel owners/operators to ensure their radio equipment is compliant.

The ISM Code requires that vessel operators obtain a safety management certificate for each vessel they operate. This certificate evidences compliance by a vessel's management with the ISM Code requirements for a safety management system. No vessel can obtain a safety management certificate unless its manager has been awarded a document of compliance, issued by each flag state (or recognized organization on behalf of the flag administration), under the ISM Code. We have obtained applicable documents of compliance for our offices and safety management certificates for our vessels as required by the IMO. The documents of compliance and safety management certificate are renewed as required.

Amendments to SOLAS chapter II-2, intended to prevent the supply of oil fuel not complying with SOLAS flashpoint requirements, requiring that ships carrying oil fuel must, prior to bunkering, be provided with a declaration certifying that the oil fuel supplied is in conformity with SOLAS regulation II.-2/4.2.1, entered into effect on January 1, 2026.

Regulation II-1/3-10 of the SOLAS Convention governs ship construction and stipulates that ships over 150 meters in length must have adequate strength, integrity, and stability to minimize risk of loss or pollution. Goal-based standards amendments in SOLAS regulation II-1/3-10 entered into force in 2012, and from July 1, 2016 with respect to new oil tankers and bulk carriers. Regulation II-1/3-10 on goal-based ship construction standards for bulk carriers and oil tankers requires that all oil tankers and bulk carriers of 150 meters in length and above, for which the building contract is placed on or after July 1, 2016, satisfy applicable structural requirements conforming to the functional requirements of the International Goal-based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, or GBS Standards.

Amendments to the SOLAS Convention Chapter VII apply to vessels transporting dangerous goods and require those vessels be in compliance with the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, or IMDG Code. The IMDG Code includes (1) updates to the provisions for radioactive material, reflecting the latest provisions from the International Atomic Energy Agency, (2) new marking, packing, and classification requirements for dangerous goods, and (3) new mandatory training requirements. Amendments which took effect on January 1, 2020, also reflect the latest material from the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, including (1) new provisions regarding IMO type 9 tank, (2) new abbreviations for segregation groups, and (3) special provisions for carriage of lithium batteries and of vehicles powered by flammable liquid or gas. Additional amendments to the IMDG Code relating to segregation requirements for certain substances, and classification and transport of carbon came into effect in June 2022. Updates to the IMDG Code, in line with the updates to the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which set the recommendations for all transport modes, became effective January 1, 2024. In May 2024, the last IMDG Code amendment was adopted, covering additional provisions for ships carrying dangerous goods. The amendment became effective on January 1, 2026.

The IMO has also adopted the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, or STCW. All seafarers are required to meet the STCW standards and be in possession of a valid STCW certificate. Flag states that have ratified SOLAS and STCW generally employ recognized organizations, which have incorporated SOLAS and STCW requirements into their class rules, to undertake surveys to confirm compliance, and to conduct ISM audits.

Furthermore, recent actions by the IMO's Maritime Safety Committee and United States agencies indicate that cybersecurity regulations for the maritime industry are likely to be further developed in the near future in an attempt to combat cybersecurity threats. For example, effective January 2021, cyber-risk management systems must be incorporated by shipowners and managers. Additional requirements apply to U.S.-flagged vessels. This might cause companies to create additional procedures for monitoring cybersecurity, which could require additional expenses and/or capital expenditures. The impact of such regulations is hard to predict at this time.

Pollution Control and Liability Requirements

The IMO has negotiated international conventions that impose liability for pollution in international waters and the territorial waters of the signatories to such conventions. For example, the IMO adopted the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, or the BWM Convention. The BWM Convention requires ships to manage their ballast water to remove, render harmless, or avoid the uptake or discharge of new or invasive aquatic organisms and pathogens within ballast water and sediments. The BWM Convention's implementing regulations call for a phased introduction of mandatory ballast water exchange requirements, to be replaced in time with mandatory concentration limits, and require all ships to carry a ballast water record book and an international ballast water management certificate.

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Specifically, ships over 400 gross tons generally must comply with a “D-1 standard,” requiring the exchange of ballast water only in open seas and away from coastal waters. The “D-2 standard” specifies the maximum amount of viable organisms allowed to be discharged, and compliance dates vary depending on the IOPP renewal dates. For most ships, compliance with the D-2 standard will involve installing on-board systems to treat ballast water and eliminate unwanted organisms. Ballast Water Management systems (or BWMS), which include systems that make use of chemical, biocides, organisms, or biological mechanisms, or which alter the chemical or physical characteristics of the Ballast Water, must be approved in accordance with IMO Guidelines (Regulation D-3). Pursuant to the BWM Convention, BWMS installed on or after October 28, 2020, shall be approved in accordance with BWMS Code, while BWMS installed before October 23, 2020, must be approved taking into account guidelines developed by the IMO or the BWMS Code. As of October 23, 2019, MEPC 72’s amendments to the BWM Convention took effect, requiring all ships to meet the D-2 standard by September 8, 2024. Costs of compliance with these regulations may be substantial. However, many countries already regulate the discharge of ballast water carried by vessels from country to country to prevent the introduction of invasive and harmful species via such discharges. The U.S., for example, requires vessels entering its waters from another country to conduct mid-ocean ballast exchange, or undertake some alternate measure, and to comply with certain reporting requirements. Amendments to the BWM Convention concerning commissioning testing of BWMS and the form of the International Ballast Water Management Certificate became effective in June 2022. All of our vessels have Ballast Water Treatment Systems that ensure compliance with the new environmental regulations.

The IMO adopted the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage of 1969, as amended by different Protocols in 1976, 1984, and 1992, and amended in 2000, the CLC. Under the CLC and depending on whether the country in which the damage results is a party to the 1992 Protocol to the CLC, a vessel’s registered owner may be strictly liable for pollution damage caused in the territorial waters of a contracting state by discharge of persistent oil, subject to certain exceptions. The 1992 Protocol changed certain limits on liability expressed using the International Monetary Fund currency unit, the Special Drawing Rights. The limits on liability have since been amended so that the compensation limits on liability were raised. The right to limit liability is forfeited under the CLC where the spill is caused by the shipowner’s actual fault and, under the 1992 Protocol, where the spill is caused by the shipowner’s intentional or reckless act or omission where the shipowner knew pollution damage would probably result. The CLC requires ships over 2,000 tons covered by it to maintain insurance covering the liability of the owner in a sum equivalent to an owner’s liability for a single incident. We have protection and indemnity insurance for environmental incidents. P&I Clubs in the International Group issue the required Bunkers Convention “Blue Cards” to enable signatory states to issue certificates. We will ensure that our vessels are in possession of a CLC State issued certificate attesting that the required insurance coverage is in force as required by law.

The IMO also adopted the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, or the Bunker Convention, to impose strict liability on ship owners (including the registered owner, bareboat charterer, manager, or operator) for pollution damage in jurisdictional waters of ratifying states caused by discharges of bunker fuel. The Bunker Convention requires registered owners of ships over 1,000 gross tons to maintain insurance for pollution damage in an amount equal to the limits of liability under the applicable national or international limitation regime (but not exceeding the amount calculated in accordance with the LLMC). With respect to non-ratifying states, liability for spills or releases of oil carried as fuel in a ship’s bunkers typically is determined by the national or other domestic laws in the jurisdiction where the events or damages occur.

Ships are required to maintain a certificate attesting that they maintain adequate insurance to cover an incident. In jurisdictions such as the United States where the Bunker Convention has not been adopted, various legislative schemes or common law govern, and liability is imposed either on the basis of fault or on a strict-liability basis.

Anti-Fouling Requirements

In 2001, the IMO adopted the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, or the “Anti-fouling Convention,” which entered into force in September 2008 and prohibits the use of organotin compound coatings to prevent the attachment of mollusks and other sea life to the hulls of vessels. Vessels of over 400 gross tons engaged in international voyages are required to undergo an initial survey before the vessel is put into service or before an International Anti-fouling System Certificate is issued for the first time, and subsequent surveys when the anti-fouling systems are altered or replaced. We have obtained Anti-fouling System Certificates for our vessels that are subject to the Anti-fouling Convention. MEPC 76 adopted amendments to the Anti-fouling Convention to include controls on the biocide cybutryne; ships may not apply cybutryne or re-apply anti-fouling systems containing that substance. In addition, ships are required to remove or apply a coating to anti-fouling systems with cybutryne, at the next scheduled renewal of the anti-fouling system after January 1, 2023. This does not apply to our fleet, as our vessels bear cybutryne-free products.

Compliance Enforcement

Noncompliance with the ISM Code or other IMO regulations may subject the ship owner or bareboat charterer to increased liability, may lead to decreases in available insurance coverage for affected vessels, and may result in the denial of access to, or detention in, some ports. The USCG and European Union authorities (and other authorities in a number of countries) have indicated that vessels not in compliance with the ISM Code by applicable deadlines will be prohibited from trading in U.S., European Union (and other countries') ports, respectively. As of the date of this Annual Report, our vessels are ISM Code certified. However, there can be no assurance that such certificates will be maintained in the future. The IMO continues to review and introduce new regulations. It is impossible to predict what additional regulations, if any, may be passed by the IMO and what effect, if any, such regulations might have on our operations.

United States Regulations

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or OPA, established an extensive regulatory and liability regime for the protection and clean-up of the environment from oil spills. OPA affects all "owners and operators" whose vessels trade or operate within the U.S., its territories, and possessions or whose vessels operate in U.S. waters, which includes the U.S.'s territorial sea and its 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone around the U.S. The U.S. has also enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, which applies to the discharge of hazardous substances other than oil, except in limited circumstances, whether on land or at sea. OPA and CERCLA both define "owner and operator" in the case of a vessel as any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, the vessel. OPA and CERCLA impact our operations.

Under OPA, vessel owners and operators are "responsible parties" and are jointly, severally, and strictly liable (unless the spill results solely from the act or omission of a third party, an act of God, or an act of war) for all containment and clean-up costs and other damages arising from discharges or threatened discharges of oil from their vessels, including bunkers (fuel). OPA defines these other damages broadly to include:

- (i) injury to, destruction or loss of, or loss of use of, natural resources and related assessment costs;
- (ii) injury to, or economic losses resulting from, the destruction of real and personal property;
- (iii) loss of subsistence use of natural resources that are injured, destroyed, or lost;
- (iv) net loss of taxes, royalties, rents, fees, or net profit revenues resulting from injury, destruction, or loss of real or personal property or natural resources;
- (v) lost profits or impairment of earning capacity due to injury, destruction, or loss of real or personal property or natural resources; and
- (vi) net cost of increased or additional public services necessitated by removal activities following a discharge of oil, such as protection from fire, safety, or health hazards, and loss of subsistence use of natural resources.

OPA contains statutory caps on liability and damages; such caps do not apply to direct clean-up costs. Effective December 23, 2022, the USCG adjusted the limits of OPA liability for non-tank vessels, edible oil tank vessels, and any oil spill response vessels, to the greater of \$1,300 per gross ton or \$1,076,000 (subject to periodic adjustment for inflation); the USCG adjusted the limits of OPA liability for a tank vessel, other than a single-hull tank vessel, over 3,000 gross tons liability to the greater of \$2,500 per gross ton or \$21,521,000 (subject to periodic adjustment for inflation). These limits of liability do not apply if an incident was proximately caused by the violation of an applicable U.S. federal safety, construction, or operating regulation by a responsible party (or its agent, employee, or a person acting pursuant to a contractual relationship), or a responsible party's gross negligence or willful misconduct. The limitation on liability similarly does not apply if the responsible party fails or refuses to (i) report the incident as required by law where the responsible party knows or has reason to know of the incident; (ii) reasonably cooperate and assist as requested in connection with oil removal activities; or (iii) without sufficient cause, comply with an order issued under the Federal Water Pollution Act (Section 311 (c), (e)) or the Intervention on the High Seas Act.

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CERCLA contains a similar liability regime related to hazardous substances (which include petroleum products that are contaminated with hazardous substances) whereby owners and operators of vessels are liable for clean-up, removal, and remedial costs, as well as damages for injury to, or destruction or loss of, natural resources, including the reasonable costs associated with assessing the same, and health assessments or health effects studies. There is no liability if the discharge of a hazardous substance results solely from the act or omission of a third party, an act of God, or an act of war. Liability under CERCLA is limited to the greater of \$300 per gross ton or \$5.0 million for vessels carrying a hazardous substance as cargo and the greater of \$300 per gross ton or \$500,000 for any other vessel. These limits do not apply (rendering the responsible person liable for the total cost of response and damages) if the release or threat of release of a hazardous substance resulted from willful misconduct or negligence, or the primary cause of the release was a violation of applicable safety, construction, or operating standards or regulations. The limitation on liability also does not apply if the responsible person fails or refuses to provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance as requested in connection with response activities where the vessel is subject to OPA.

OPA and CERCLA each preserve the right to recover damages under existing law, including maritime tort law. OPA and CERCLA both require owners and operators of vessels to establish and maintain with the USCG evidence of financial responsibility sufficient to meet the maximum amount of liability to which the particular responsible person may be subject. Vessel owners and operators may satisfy their financial responsibility obligations by providing a proof of insurance, a surety bond, qualification as a self-insurer, or a guarantee. We comply and plan to comply going forward with the USCG's financial responsibility regulations by providing applicable certificates of financial responsibility.

The 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico resulted in additional regulatory initiatives or statutes, including higher liability caps under OPA, new regulations regarding offshore oil and gas drilling, and a pilot inspection program for offshore facilities. However, several of these initiatives and regulations have been or may be revised. For example, the U.S. Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement's, or BSEE, revised Production Safety Systems Rule, or PSSR, effective December 27, 2018, modified and relaxed certain environmental and safety protections under the 2016 PSSR. Compliance with any new requirements of OPA and future legislation or regulations applicable to the operation of our vessels and other vessels we may acquire could negatively impact the cost of our operations and adversely affect our business.

OPA specifically permits individual states to impose their own liability regimes with regard to oil pollution incidents occurring within their boundaries, provided they accept, at a minimum, the levels of liability established under OPA and some states have enacted legislation providing for unlimited liability for oil spills. Many U.S. states that border a navigable waterway have enacted environmental pollution laws that impose strict liability on a person for removal costs and damages resulting from a discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance. These laws may be more stringent than U.S. federal law. Moreover, some states have enacted legislation providing for unlimited liability for discharge of pollutants within their waters, although in some cases, states which have enacted this type of legislation have not yet issued implementing regulations defining vessel owners' responsibilities under these laws. We intend to comply with all applicable state regulations in the ports where our vessels call.

We currently maintain pollution liability coverage insurance in the amount of \$1 billion per incident for each of our vessels. If the damages from a catastrophic spill were to exceed our insurance coverage, that could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operation.

Other United States Environmental Initiatives

The U.S. Clean Air Act of 1970 (including its amendments of 1977 and 1990), or CAA, requires the EPA to promulgate standards applicable to emissions of volatile organic compounds and other air contaminants. The CAA requires states to adopt State Implementation Plans, or SIPs, some of which regulate emissions resulting from vessel loading and unloading operations, which may affect our vessels and other vessels we may acquire.

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The U.S. Clean Water Act, or CWA, prohibits the discharge of oil, hazardous substances, and ballast water in U.S. navigable waters unless authorized by a duly issued permit or exemption, and imposes strict liability in the form of penalties for any unauthorized discharges. The CWA also imposes substantial liability for the costs of removal, remediation, and damages and complements the remedies available under OPA and CERCLA. In 2015, the EPA expanded the definition of “waters of the United States,” or WOTUS, thereby expanding federal authority under the CWA. In April 2020, the EPA and Department of the Army published the Navigable Waters Protection Rule to finalize a revised WOTUS definition, which rule became effective in June 2020. However, in light of a court order issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona on August 30, 2021, the EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are interpreting WOTUS consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory regime. In August 2023, the EPA and Department of the Army issued a final rule to amend the revised WOTUS definition to conform the definition of WOTUS to the U.S. Supreme Court’s interpretation of the CWA in its decision dated May 25, 2023. The final rule became effective September 8, 2023 and operated to limit the CWA. On March 12, 2025, the EPA announced it would work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to review the definition of WOTUS and undertake a rulemaking process to revise such definition. On November 17, 2025, a new definition of WOTUS was proposed to align with the Supreme Court’s decision, narrowing federal jurisdiction and clarifying exclusions. Public comments closed on January 5, 2026, and comments will be reviewed and taken into consideration when drafting a final rule.

The EPA and the USCG have also enacted rules relating to ballast water discharge, compliance with which requires the installation of equipment on our vessels and other vessels we may acquire to treat ballast water before it is discharged or the implementation of other port facility disposal arrangements or procedures at potentially substantial costs, and/or otherwise restrict our vessels and other vessels we may acquire from entering U.S. Waters. The EPA will regulate these ballast water discharges and other discharges incidental to the normal operation of certain vessels within United States waters pursuant to the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act, or VIDA, which was signed into law on December 4, 2018, and requires that the USCG develop implementation, compliance and enforcement regulations regarding ballast water.

On October 26, 2020, the EPA published a Notice of Proposed rulemaking for Vessel Incidental Discharge National Standards of Performance under VIDA, and in November 2020, held virtual public meetings. On October 18, 2023, the EPA published a Supplemental Notice to the Vessel Incidental Discharge National Standards of Performance, which shares new ballast water information that the EPA received from the USCG. On September 20, 2024, the EPA finalized national standards of performance for non-recreational vessels 79-feet in length and longer with respect to incidental discharges and on October 9, 2024, these Vessel Incidental Discharge National Standards of Performance were published. Within two years of publication, the USCG is required to develop corresponding implementing regulations. Until those regulations are final, effective and enforceable, vessels will continue to be subject to the VGP 2013 requirements and USCG ballast water regulations. Until new USCG regulations are final and enforceable, non-military, non-recreational vessels greater than 79 feet in length must continue to comply with the requirements of the VGP, including submission of a Notice of Intent, or NOI, or retention of a PARI form and submission of annual reports. We have submitted NOIs for our vessels where required. Compliance with the EPA, U.S. Coast Guard, and state regulations could require the installation of ballast water treatment equipment on our vessels and other vessels we may acquire or the implementation of other port facility disposal procedures at potentially substantial cost or may otherwise restrict our vessels and other vessels we may acquire from entering U.S. waters. Our vessels are equipped with ballast water treatment systems, which are subject to functionality monitoring and treated ballast water sampling and analysis, in compliance with the requirements stipulated in EPA VGP 2013.

European Union Regulations

In October 2009, the European Union amended a directive to impose criminal sanctions for illicit ship-source discharges of polluting substances, including minor discharges, if committed with intent, recklessly, or with serious negligence and the discharges individually or in the aggregate result in deterioration of the quality of water. Aiding and abetting the discharge of a polluting substance may also lead to criminal penalties. The directive applies to all types of vessels, irrespective of their flag, but certain exceptions apply to warships or where human safety or that of the ship is in danger. Criminal liability for pollution may result in substantial penalties or fines and increased civil liability claims. Regulation (EU) 2015/757 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 29, 2015, (amended by Regulation (EU) 2016/2071 with respect to methods of calculating, inter alia, emission and consumption) governs the monitoring, reporting, and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport, and, subject to some exclusions, requires companies with ships over 5,000 gross tonnage to monitor and report carbon dioxide emissions annually, which may cause us to incur additional expenses. As of January 2019, large ships calling at EU ports have been required to collect and publish data on carbon dioxide emissions and other information. The system entered into force on March 1, 2018. July 2020 saw the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety vote in favor of the inclusion of vessels of 5,000 gross tons and above in the EU Emissions Trading System (in addition to voting for a revision to the monitoring, reporting, and verification of CO₂ emissions). In September 2020, the European Parliament adopted the proposal from the European Commission to amend the regulation on monitoring carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport. From January 1, 2025, the EU MRV mandates monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions for ships between 400GT and 5,000GT (general cargo and offshore ships). Similarly to the EU, the UK adopted its own UK MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) scheme applicable to all vessels over 5,000 gross tonnage on voyages between UK and non-European Economic Area (EEA) ports and vice versa, between UK ports, and at berth in a UK port.

On July 14, 2021, the European Commission published a package of draft proposals as part of its 'Fit for 55' environmental legislative agenda and as part of the wider EU Green Deal growth strategy. There are two key initiatives relevant to maritime arising from the Proposals: (a) a bespoke emissions trading scheme for the maritime sector, or ETS, which entered into force on January 1, 2024 and which applies to all ships above a gross tonnage of 5,000; and (b) a FuelEU regulation, which seeks to require all ships above a gross tonnage of 5,000 to carry on board a 'FuelEU certificate of compliance' from June 30, 2028, as evidence of compliance with the limits on the greenhouse gas intensity of the energy used on-board by a ship and with the requirements on the use of on-shore power supply (OPS) at berth.

More specifically, ETS is to apply gradually over the period from 2024-2026. 40% of allowances would have to be surrendered in 2025 for the year 2024; 70% of allowances will have to be surrendered in 2026 for the year 2025; 100% of allowances will have to be surrendered in 2027 for the year 2026. Compliance is to be on a companywide (rather than per ship) basis and "shipping company" is defined widely to capture both the ship owner and any contractually appointed commercial operator/ship manager/bareboat charterer who not only assume full compliance for ETS but also under the ISM Code. If the latter contractual arrangement is entered into, this needs to be reflected in a certified mandate signed by both parties and presented to the administrator of the scheme. The first compliance deadline was September 30, 2025 and, going forward, compliance is required on September 30 of each year. The cap under the ETS was set by taking into account EU MRV system emissions data for the years 2018 and 2019, adjusted, from year 2021 and captures 100% of the emissions from intra-EU maritime voyages; 100% of emissions from ships at berth in EU ports and 50% of emissions from voyages which start or end at EU ports (but the other destination is outside the EU). Over time, amendments have emerged that will allow 100% of non-EU emissions to be caught, as a result of the IMO's recent failure to introduce global market measures. In addition, since January 1, 2025, the MRV system has also been revised such that the scope of ships to be monitored now extends to those that are 400GT and more. The reason for this is because the ETS will apply to ships that are between 400GT and 5000GT from circa 2027. The first surrender of allowances deadline was September 30, 2025, with a few shipping companies missing the deadline for opening a Maritime Operator Holding Account on time and incurring penalties of €100 per each unreported ton of carbon. From a risk management perspective, new systems, personnel, data management systems, costs recovery mechanisms, revised service agreement terms and emissions reporting procedures must be put in place across the industry, which could be at a significant cost, to continue to manage the administrative aspect of ETS compliance.

Additionally, on July 25, 2023, the European Council of the European Union adopted the Fuel EU Maritime Regulation 2023/1805, or FuelEU, under the FuelEU Initiative of its “Fit-for-55” package which sets limitations on the acceptable yearly greenhouse gas intensity of the energy used by covered vessels. Due to delays in the incorporation of the regulation into the EEA Agreement, there will be delays in its implementation in Europe. Among other things, FuelEU requires that greenhouse gas intensity of fuel used by covered vessels is reduced by 2% which started on January 1, 2025, with additional reductions contemplated every five years (up to 80% by 2050). Shipping companies may enter into pooling mechanisms with other shipping companies in order to achieve compliance, bank surplus emissions and borrow compliance balances from future years. Decisions as to whether to pool, bank or borrow FuelEU compliance balances will have to be made by April 30, 2026. A FuelEU Document of Compliance is required to be kept on board a vessel to show compliance by June 30, 2026. Both the ETS and FuelEU schemes have significant impacts on the management of the vessels calling to EU ports, by increasing the complexity and monitoring of, and costs associated with the operation of vessels and affecting the relationships with our time charterers.

Responsible recycling and scrapping of ships are becoming increasingly important issues for shipowners and charterers alike as the industry strives to replace old ships with cleaner, more energy efficient models. The recognition of the need to impose recycling obligations on the shipping industry is not new. In 2009, the IMO adopted the Hong Kong Ship Recycling Convention (the “Hong Kong Convention”), which sets standards for ship recycling. Concerned at the lack of progress in satisfying the conditions needed to bring the Hong Kong Convention into force, the EU published its own Ship Recycling Regulation 1257/2013 (SRR) in 2013, with a view to facilitating early ratification of the Hong Kong Convention both within the EU and in other countries outside the EU. Bangladesh ratified the Hong Kong Convention in June 2023, and this Convention entered into force. Parties to the Convention have two years to implement the requirements of the Convention in their respective jurisdictions and ensure that the highest possible ship recycling standards and in well run and green ship recycling yards are created/maintained. The 2013 regulations are vital to responsible ship recycling in the EU. SRR requires that, from December 31, 2020, all existing ships sailing under the flag of EU member states and non-EU flagged ships calling at an EU port or anchorage must carry on board an Inventory of Hazardous Materials (IHM) with a certificate or statement of compliance, as appropriate. For EU-flagged vessels, a certificate (either an Inventory Certificate or Ready for Recycling Certificate) will be necessary, while non-EU flagged vessels will need a Statement of Compliance. Now that the Hong Kong Convention has been ratified and entered into force on June 26, 2025, it is expected the EU Ship Recycling Regulation will be reviewed in light of this. However, as the Hong Kong Convention has seen weak implementation and poor results to date, the EU may elect not to alter its regulation at the moment.

The new EU Waste Shipment Regulation 2024/1157 came into effect on May 20, 2024 and seeks to clarify the legal framework applicable to the recycling of EU flagged ships. Ships can now be recycled in recycling facilities located outside the OECD, if they meet the requirements of the EU SRR and are added to the EU list. Furthermore, the new Environmental Crime Directive 2024/1203 also came into effect on May 20, 2024 and makes it an offence punishable by substantial fines for unlawful recycling of ships that fall within the scope of SRR as well as imposing obligations regarding shipment of waste, ship-source pollution and the import and export of fluorinated greenhouse gases. Member states have two years to implement this Directive.

The European Union has adopted several regulations and directives requiring, among other things, more frequent inspections of high-risk ships, as determined by type, age, and flag, as well as the number of times the ship has been detained. The European Union also adopted and extended a ban on substandard ships and enacted a minimum ban period and a definitive ban for repeated offenses. The regulation also provided the European Union with greater authority and control over classification societies, by imposing more requirements on classification societies and providing for fines or penalty payments for organizations that failed to comply. Furthermore, the EU has implemented regulations requiring vessels to use reduced sulfur content fuel for their main and auxiliary engines. Since January 1, 2015, vessels have been required to burn fuel with sulfur content not exceeding 0.1% while within EU member states’ territorial seas, exclusive economic zones, and pollution control zones that are included in “Sox Emission Control Areas.” EU Directive (EU) 2016/802 establishes limits on the maximum sulfur content of gas oils and heavy fuel oil and contains fuel- specific requirements for ships calling at EU ports.

EU Directive 2004/35/CE (as amended) regarding the prevention and remedying of environmental damage addresses liability for environmental damage (including damage to water, land, protected species, and habitats) on the basis of the “polluter pays” principle. Operators whose activities caused the environmental damage are liable for the damage (subject to certain exceptions). With regard to specified activities causing environmental damage, operators are strictly liable. The directive applies where damage has already occurred and where there is an imminent threat of damage. The directive requires preventative and remedial actions, and that operators report environmental damage or an imminent threat of such damage.

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On November 10, 2022, the EU Parliament adopted the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, or the CSRD. EU member states have 18 months to integrate it into national law. The CSRD will create new, detailed sustainability reporting requirements and will significantly expand the number of EU and non-EU companies subject to the EU sustainability reporting framework. The required disclosures will go beyond environmental and climate change reporting to include social and governance matters (for example, respect for employee and human rights, anti-corruption and bribery, corporate governance and diversity and inclusion). In addition, it will require disclosure regarding the due diligence processes implemented by a company in relation to sustainability matters and the actual and potential adverse sustainability impacts of an in-scope company's operations and value chain. The CSRD will apply on a phased basis, starting from the financial year 2024 through 2028, to large EU and non-EU undertakings subject to certain financial and employee thresholds being met (as described below). Following the publication of the Omnibus package of proposals on February 26, 2025, which are designed to simplify EU regulations and cut red tape, the application of all reporting requirements in the CSRD for companies that are due to report in 2026 and 2027 is postponed to 2028 (in respect of the 2027 financial year). The Omnibus package was approved by the EU Parliament on December 16, 2025 and will simplify compliance for SMEs and all companies with up to 1,000 employees and with less than EUR 450 million turnover will be outside the scope of the CSRD. For companies that are in scope, the European Commission will adopt a delegated act to revise and simplify the existing sustainability reporting standards (ESRS). The CSRD will now apply to (a) EU undertakings and non-EU issuers which on an individual or group basis has more than EUR 450 million net turnover; and more than 1,000 employees on average during the financial year; and (b) non-EU ultimate parent undertakings that have more than EUR 450 million net turnover generated in the EU (individually or on a consolidated basis) for each of the last two consecutive financial years; and an EU subsidiary or a branch in the EU with more than EUR 200 million net turnover in the preceding financial year. New systems, personnel, data management systems and reporting procedures will have to be put in place, which could be at a significant cost, to prepare for and manage the administrative aspect of CSRD compliance.

A new Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive ("CSDDD") was also adopted on July 25, 2024 as part of the Fit for 55 Package and establishes a corporate due diligence duty. CSDDD was to apply to large companies with more than 1,000 employees and the turnover threshold €450 million. However, following the publication of the Omnibus proposal on February 26, 2025, CSDDD is now expected to apply from July 26, 2029 and the thresholds have now been revised to only apply to (a) EU undertakings that have or, if they are an ultimate parent undertaking, their group has more than EUR 1.5 billion net turnover; and more than 5,000 employees on average during the financial year; and (b) non-EU undertakings that have or, if they are an ultimate parent undertaking, their group has more than EUR 1.5 billion net turnover generated in the EU. The aim of CSDDD is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behavior and to anchor human rights and environmental considerations in companies' operations and corporate governance. The new rules will ensure that businesses address adverse impacts of their actions, including in their value chains inside and outside Europe. New systems, personnel, data management systems and reporting procedures will have to be put in place, which could be at a significant cost, to prepare for and manage the administrative aspect of CSDDD compliance.

International Labor Organization

The International Labor Organization, or the ILO, is a specialized agency of the UN that has adopted the Maritime Labor Convention 2006, or MLC 2006. A Maritime Labor Certificate and a Declaration of Maritime Labor Compliance is required to ensure compliance with the MLC 2006 for all ships above 500 gross tons in international trade. Additionally ships subject to MLC 2006 must display a certificate confirming insurance or other financial security for liabilities for seafarer wages and repatriation and compensation for death and long-term disability. We believe that our vessels are in substantial compliance with and are certified to meet MLC 2006.

Greenhouse Gas Regulation

Currently, the emissions of greenhouse gases from international shipping are not subject to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (this task having been delegated to the IMO), which entered into force in 2005 and pursuant to which adopting countries have been required to implement national programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with targets extended through 2020. International negotiations are continuing with respect to a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, and restrictions on shipping emissions may be included in any new treaty. In December 2009, more than 27 nations, including the U.S. and China, signed the Copenhagen Accord, which includes a non-binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris resulted in the Paris Agreement, which entered into force on November 4, 2016, but does not directly limit greenhouse gas emissions from ships. In January 2025, President Trump signed an executive order to start the process of withdrawing the United States from the Paris Agreement, which withdrawal took effect on January 27, 2026.

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Additionally, at MEPC 80 in July 2023, the IMO adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships, which identified a number of levels of ambition, including (1) decreasing the carbon intensity from ships through implementation of further phases of energy efficiency for new ships; (2) reducing carbon dioxide emissions per transport work, as an average across international shipping, by at least 40% by 2030; and (3) pursuing net-zero GHG emissions by or around 2050. These regulations could cause us to incur additional substantial expenses. The IMO net-zero framework was approved by MEPC 83, including the new fuel standard for ships and a global pricing mechanism for emissions. These regulations were approved as amendments and submitted for adoption as legally binding, but in October 2025 the MEPC agreed to adjourn the meeting on adoption until October 2026.

In October 2016 at MEPC 70, the IMO adopted a mandatory data collection system (DCS) that requires ships above 5,000 gross tons to report consumption data for fuel oil, hours under way, and distance traveled. Unlike the EU MRV (see below), the IMO DCS covers any maritime activity carried out by ships, including dredging, pipeline laying, ice-breaking, fish-catching, and off-shore installations.

The SEEMPs of all ships covered by the IMO DCS must include a description of the methodology for data collection and reporting. After each calendar year, the aggregated data are reported to the flag state. If the data have been reported in accordance with the requirements, the flag state issues a statement of compliance to the ship. Flag states subsequently transfer this data to an IMO ship fuel oil consumption database, which is part of the Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) platform. IMO will then produce annual reports, summarizing the data collected. Thus, currently, data related to the GHG emissions of ships above 5,000 gross tons calling at ports in the European Economic Area (EEA) must be reported in two separate, but largely overlapping, systems: the EU MRV, which applies since 2018, and the IMO DCS, which applies since 2019. The proposed revision of Regulation (EU) 2015/757 adopted on February 4, 2019, aims to align and facilitate the simultaneous implementation of the two systems, although it is still not clear when the proposal will be adopted.

IMO's MEPC 76 adopted amendments to MARPOL Annex VI requiring ships to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The Revised MARPOL Annex VI entered into force on November 1, 2022. The revised Annex VI includes carbon intensity measures (requirements for ships to calculate their Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI)) following technical means to improve their energy efficiency and to establish their annual operational carbon intensity indicator and rating. MEPC 79 adopted amendments to Annex VI to revise the IMO DCS and reporting requirements in connection with the implementation of the EEXI and the CII framework, which amendments became effective on May 1, 2024.

In 2021, the EU adopted a European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119), establishing the aim of reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by 2050, with an intermediate target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. In July 2021, the European Commission launched the Fit for 55 (described above) to support the climate policy agenda. As of January 2019, large ships calling at EU ports have been required to collect and publish data on carbon dioxide emissions and other information.

In the United States, the EPA issued a finding that greenhouse gases endanger the public health and safety, adopted regulations to limit greenhouse gas emissions from certain mobile sources, and proposed regulations to limit greenhouse gas emissions from large stationary sources. The EPA or individual U.S. states could enact environmental regulations that could negatively affect our operations. For example, the EPA held a public hearing in January 2023 on a proposal to achieve comprehensive emissions, and in December 2023, the EPA announced a final rule to reduce methane and other air pollutants from the oil and natural gas industry, which rule was published in March 2024. The rule includes "Emissions Guidelines" for States to follow as they develop plans to limit methane emissions from existing sources.

Any passage of climate control legislation or other regulatory initiatives by the IMO, the EU, the U.S., or other countries where we operate, or any treaty adopted at the international level to succeed the Kyoto Protocol or Paris Agreement, that restricts emissions of greenhouse gases could require us to make significant expenditures which we cannot predict with certainty at this time. Even in the absence of climate control legislation, our business may be indirectly affected to the extent that climate change may result in sea level changes or certain weather events.

Vessel Security Regulations

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, in the United States, there have been a variety of initiatives intended to enhance vessel security, such as the U.S. Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, or MTSA.

To implement certain portions of the MTSA, the USCG issued regulations requiring the implementation of certain security requirements aboard vessels operating in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and at certain ports and facilities, some of which are regulated by the EPA.

Similarly, Chapter XI-2 of the SOLAS Convention imposes detailed security obligations on vessels and port authorities and mandates compliance with the International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code, or the ISPS Code. The ISPS Code is designed to enhance the security of ports and ships against terrorism. To trade internationally, a vessel must attain an International Ship Security Certificate, or ISSC, from a recognized security organization approved by the vessel's flag state. Ships operating without a valid certificate will be refused entry at port until they obtain an ISSC. The various requirements, some of which are found in the SOLAS Convention, include, for example, on-board installation of automatic identification systems to provide a means for the automatic transmission of safety-related information from among similarly equipped ships and shore stations, including information on a ship's identity, position, course, speed, and navigational status; on-board installation of ship security alert systems, which do not sound on the vessel but only alert the authorities on shore; the development of vessel security plans; ship identification number to be permanently marked on a vessel's hull; a continuous synopsis record kept onboard showing a vessel's history including the name of the ship, the state whose flag the ship is entitled to fly, the date on which the ship was registered with that state, the ship's identification number, the port at which the ship is registered, and the name of the registered owner(s) and their registered address; and compliance with flag state security certification requirements.

The USCG regulations, intended to align with international maritime security standards, exempt non-U.S. vessels from MTSA vessel security measures, provided such vessels have on board a valid ISSC that attests to the vessel's compliance with the SOLAS Convention security requirements and the ISPS Code. Future security measures could have a significant negative financial impact on us. All the vessels in our fleet comply with the various security measures addressed by MTSA, the SOLAS Convention, and the ISPS Code.

The cost of vessel security measures has also been affected by the escalation in the frequency of acts of piracy against ships, notably in the Gulf of Guinea, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Substantial loss of revenue and other costs may be incurred as a result of detention of a vessel or additional security measures, and the risk of uninsured losses could significantly and negatively affect our business. Costs may be incurred in taking additional security measures in accordance with Best Management Practices to Deter Piracy and Enhance Security, notably those contained in the BMP Maritime Security Guidelines.

Surveys by Classification Societies

The hull and machinery of every commercial vessel must be classed by a classification society authorized by its country of registry. The classification society certifies that a vessel is safe and seaworthy in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the country of registry of the vessel and SOLAS. Most insurance underwriters make it a condition for insurance coverage and lending that a vessel be certified "in class" by a classification society which is a member of the International Association of Classification Societies, the IACS. The IACS has adopted harmonized Common Structural Rules, or the Rules, which apply to oil tankers and bulk carriers constructed on or after July 1, 2015. The Rules attempt to create a level of consistency between IACS Societies. Our vessels are certified as being "in class" by her Classification Society (i.e., American Bureau of Shipping).

A vessel must undergo annual surveys, intermediate surveys, drydockings, and special surveys. In lieu of a special survey/drydocking, a vessel's machinery may be on a continuous survey cycle, under which the machinery would be surveyed periodically over a five-year period until a vessel reaches 10 years of age, after which a vessel is required to be specially surveyed/drydocked approximately every 2.5 years. If any vessel does not maintain its class and/or fails any annual survey, intermediate survey, drydocking or special survey, the vessel will be unable to carry cargo between ports and will be unemployable and uninsurable which could cause us to be in violation of certain covenants in our loan agreements. Any such inability to carry cargo or be employed, or any such violation of covenants, could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and operating results.

Risk of Loss and Liability Insurance

General

The operation of any cargo vessel includes risks, such as mechanical failure, physical damage, collision, property loss, cargo loss or damage, and business interruption due to political circumstances in foreign countries, piracy incidents, hostilities, and labor strikes. In addition, there is always an inherent possibility of marine disaster, including oil spills and other environmental mishaps, and the liabilities arising from owning and operating vessels in international trade. OPA, which imposes virtually unlimited liability upon shipowners, operators and bareboat charterers of any vessel trading in the exclusive economic zone of the United States for certain oil pollution accidents in the United States, has made liability insurance more expensive for shipowners and operators trading in the United States market. We carry insurance coverage as customary in the shipping industry. However, not all risks can be insured, specific claims may be rejected and we might not be always able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates.

Hull & Machinery and War Risks Insurances

We maintain marine hull and machinery and war risks insurances, which include the risk of actual or constructive total loss, for each of our vessels. Under our hull and machinery policy there is also cover for damage to fixed and floating objects and claims arising from collisions with other vessels. Each of our vessels is covered up to at least its fair market value with a deductible that ranges from \$130,000 to \$250,000 depending on each vessel's market value, per incident. We also maintain increased value coverage for our vessels. Under this increased value coverage, in the event of total loss of a vessel, we will be able to recover the sum insured under the increased value policy in addition to the sum insured under the hull and machinery policy. Increased value insurance also covers excess liabilities which are not recoverable under our hull and machinery policy by reason of under insurance.

Effective from November 2025, KMC carries a loss of hire insurance. This loss of hire insurance is intended to provide financial protection against loss of income following insured delays arising from both Hull & Machinery and P&I-related incidents. The policy is intended to ensure rapid financial recovery following operational disruptions caused by incidents such as collision, machinery failure, piracy, quarantine, or other covered perils.

Protection and Indemnity Insurance

Protection and indemnity insurance, provided by mutual protection and indemnity associations, or P&I Associations, covers our third-party liabilities in connection with our shipping activities. This includes third-party liability and other related expenses of injury, illness or death of crew, passengers and other third parties, loss or damage to cargo, claims arising from damage to other third-party property, pollution arising from oil or other substances, salvage, towing and other related costs, including wreck removal. Protection and indemnity insurance is a form of mutual indemnity insurance, extended by protection and indemnity mutual associations, or "clubs."

Our coverage limit is as per International Group's rules, where there are standard sub-limits for oil pollution at \$1 billion, passenger liability at \$2 billion and seamen liabilities at \$3 billion. The 12 P&I Associations that comprise the International Group insure approximately 90% of the world's commercial tonnage and have entered into a pooling agreement to reinsure each association's liabilities in excess of each association's own retention of \$10 million up to, currently, approximately \$8.9 billion. As a member of a P&I Association, which is a member of the International Group, we are subject to calls payable to the associations based on our claim records as well as the claim records of all other members of the individual associations and members of the shipping pool of P&I Associations comprising the International Group.

Permits and Authorizations

We are required by various governmental and quasi-governmental agencies to obtain certain permits, licenses and certificates with respect to our vessels and other vessels we may acquire. The kinds of permits, licenses and certificates required depend upon several factors, including the commodity transported, the waters in which the vessel operates, the nationality of the vessel's crew and the age of a vessel. We believe that we have obtained all permits, licenses and certificates currently required to permit our vessels to operate as planned. Additional laws and regulations, environmental or otherwise, may be adopted which could limit our ability to do business or increase the cost of us doing business in the future.

The Tanker Shipping Industry

The oil tanker shipping industry constitutes a vital link in the global energy supply chain, in which tanker vessels play a critical role by carrying large quantities of crude oil. The rationale behind this is that only tanker vessels can carry crude oil from one continent to the other and across the oceans based on practical and economical terms. The shipping of crude oil is the only transportation method that implies the lower cost per oil barrel compared to other methods, such as pipelines.

An oil tanker shipping company earns revenues by the freight rates paid for transportation capacity. Freight is paid for the movement of cargo between a load port and a discharge port. The cost of moving the ship from a discharge port to the next load port is not directly compensated by the charterers in the freight payment but is an expense of the owners if not on time charter.

The main categories of crude tanker vessels are:

- VLCCs, with an oil cargo carrying capacity in excess of 200,000 dwt (typically 300,000 to 320,000 dwt or approximately two million barrels). VLCCs generally trade on long-haul routes from the Middle East and West Africa to Asia, Europe, and the U.S. Gulf or the Caribbean.
- Suezmax tankers, with an oil cargo carrying capacity of approximately 120,000 to 200,000 dwt (typically 150,000 to 160,000 dwt or approximately one million barrels). Suezmax tanker vessels are engaged in a range of crude oil trades across a number of major loading zones.
- Aframax tankers, with an oil cargo carrying capacity of approximately 80,000 to 120,000 dwt (or approximately 500,000 barrels). Aframax tanker vessels are employed in shorter regional trades, mainly in Northwest Europe, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, and Asia.

Tanker Newbuilding Prices

The factors which influence newbuilding prices include ship type, shipyard capacity, demand for ships, "berth cover", i.e., the forward book of business of shipyards, buyer relationships with the yard, individual design specifications, including fuel efficiency or environmental features and the price of ship materials, engine and machinery equipment and particularly the price of steel.

Tanker Secondhand Prices

Secondhand prices are primarily driven by trends in the supply and demand for vessel capacity. During extended periods of high demand, as evidenced by high charter rates, secondhand vessel values tend to appreciate, and during periods of low demand, evidenced by low charter rates, vessel values tend to decline. Vessel values are also influenced by age and specification and by the replacement cost (new-built price) in the case of vessels up to five years old.

The sale and purchase (S&P) market, where vessels are sold and bought through specialized brokers, determines vessel values on a daily basis. The S&P market is generally transparent and liquid, with typically a significant number of vessels changing hands annually.

Values for younger vessels tend to fluctuate on a percentage basis less than values for older vessels. This is due to the fact that younger vessels with a longer remaining economic life are less susceptible to the level of charter rates than older vessels with limited remaining economic life.

The Crude Oil Tanker Market

Charter Types

Employment of oil tanker vessels occurs through the following chartering options:

- Bareboat Charter: In this charter type, vessels are usually employed for several years. All voyage related costs such as bunkers, port dues, and daily operating expenses are paid by the charterer. The owner of the vessel is entitled to monthly charter hire payments and covers the capital cost associated with the vessel.
- Time Charter: Involves the use of the vessel for a number of months or years or for a trip between specific delivery and redelivery positions. The charterer covers all voyage related costs while the owner receives monthly charter hire payments on a per day basis and pays all operating expenses and capital costs of the vessel.
- Pool Charter: In this charter type, the vessel's owner earns a portion of total revenues generated by the pool, net of expenses incurred by the pool. The amount allocated to each pool participant vessel, is determined in accordance with an agreed-upon formula, which is determined by the margins awarded to each vessel in the pool based on the vessel's age, design and other performance characteristics.
- Spot or Voyage Charter: Vessels are used for a single voyage for the carriage of a specific amount and type of cargo on a load port to discharge port. The owner covers the repositioning cost of the ship as well as all expenses, namely voyage, operating, and capital costs of the ship.

Tanker Vessels Charter Rates

The main factors affecting vessel charter rates are primarily the supply and demand for tanker shipping. The shorter the charter period, the greater the vessel charter rate is affected by the current supply to demand balance and by the current phase of the market cycle (high point or low point). For longer charter periods, vessel charter rates tend to be more stable and less cyclical because the period may cover not only a particular phase of a market cycle but a full market cycle or several market cycles. Other factors affecting charter rates include the age and characteristics of the ships (such as fuel consumption and speed), the price of new-built and secondhand ships (buying as an alternative to chartering ships), and market conditions.

C. Organizational Structure

We are a Marshall Islands corporation with principal executive offices located at c/o OET Chartering Inc., Ethnarchou Makariou Ave. & 2 D. Falireos St., 185 47 N. Faliro, Greece. See Exhibit 8.1 to this Annual Report for a list of our significant subsidiaries. We own 100% of each of our subsidiaries.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

We do not own any real estate property. We maintain our principal executive offices at c/o OET Chartering Inc., Ethnarchou Makariou Ave. & 2 D. Falireos St., 185 47 N. Faliro, Greece. Other than our vessels, we do not have any material property. See "Item 4.B. Business Overview — Our Current Fleet" and "Item 4.B. Business Overview — Environmental and Other Regulations." For a description of our major encumbrances on our fleet please see "Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources."

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of the results of our operations and our financial condition should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes to those statements included in "Item 18. Financial Statements."

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For a discussion of our results for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, and other information regarding the year ended December 31, 2023, please see “Item 5.A. Operating Results,” “Item 5.A. Operating Results — Results of Operations — Year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023” and “Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources” contained in our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 31, 2025.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those set forth in “Item 3.D. Risk Factors.” See the section entitled “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”

A. Operating Results

Principal Factors Affecting Our Business

The principal factors that affect our financial position, operating results and cash flows include the following:

- number of vessels owned and operated;
- voyage charter rates;
- time charter trip rates;
- period time charter rates;
- the nature and duration of our voyage charters;
- vessels repositioning;
- vessel operating expenses and direct voyage costs;
- maintenance and upgrade work;
- the age, condition and specifications of our vessels and other vessels we may acquire;
- issuance of our common shares and other securities;
- amount of debt obligations; and
- financing costs related to debt obligations.

We are also affected by the types of charters we enter into. Vessels operating on period time charters and bareboat time charters provide more predictable cash flows, but can yield lower profit margins than vessels operating in the spot charter market, either on trip time charters or voyage charters, during periods characterized by favorable market conditions.

Vessels operating in the spot charter market generate revenues that are less predictable, but can yield increased profit margins during periods of improvements in tanker rates. Spot charters also expose vessel owners to the risk of declining tanker rates and rising fuel costs in case of voyage charters. Please see “Item 3.D. Risk Factors” for a discussion of certain risks inherent in our business.

Material Accounting Policies

Material accounting policies are those that are both most important to the portrayal of the Company’s financial condition and results, and require management’s most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. For a description of all our material accounting policies, see Note 4, Summary of Material Accounting Policies, to our annual audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

Important Financial and Operational Terms and Concepts

We use a variety of financial and operational terms and concepts when analyzing our performance. These include the following:

Revenues

Revenues include revenues from time charters and voyage charters. Revenues are affected by charter rates and the number of operating days. Revenues are also affected by the mix of business between vessels on time charter and vessels operating on voyage charter. Revenues from vessels on voyage charter are more volatile, as they are typically tied to prevailing market rates.

Voyage and Time Charters

Voyage charters or spot voyages are charters under which the customer pays a transportation charge for the movement of a specific cargo between two or more specified ports. We pay all of the voyage expenses. Under time charters, we lease the vessel for a set length of time to a charterer, where the latter is free to sail to any port or transport any cargo of his preference (subject to legal restrictions). All voyage expenses are incurred by the charterer.

Commissions

We pay commissions of typically up to 3.75% of the total daily charter hire rate of each charter to unaffiliated ship brokers associated with the charterer, depending on the number of brokers involved with arranging the charter.

Voyage Expenses

Voyage expenses mainly relate to voyage charter agreements and consist of port, canal and bunker costs that are unique to a particular voyage and are recognized as incurred. Under our time charter arrangements, charterers bear substantially all voyage expenses, including bunker fuel, port charges and canal tolls.

Vessel Operating Expenses

Vessel operating expenses comprise all expenses relating to the operation of the vessel, including crewing, insurance, repairs and maintenance, stores, lubricants, spares and consumables and miscellaneous expenses. Vessel operating expenses can fluctuate due to factors beyond our control, such as unplanned repairs and maintenance attributable to damages or regulatory compliance and factors which may affect the shipping industry in general, such as developments relating to insurance premiums, or developments relating to the availability of crew.

Drydocking Costs

Drydocking costs relate to regularly scheduled intermediate survey or special survey drydocking necessary to preserve the quality of our vessels as well as to comply with international shipping standards and environmental laws and regulations. Drydocking costs can vary according to the age of the vessel, the location where the drydock takes place, shipyard availability, local availability of manpower and material, and the billing currency of the yard. Please see Note 4, Summary of Material Accounting Policies, to our annual audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report. In the case of tankers, drydocking costs may also be affected by new rules and regulations. For further information, please see "Item 4. B. Business Overview — Environmental Regulations."

Vessel Depreciation

We depreciate all our vessels on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which we estimate to be 25 years from the date of their initial delivery from the shipyard, after considering their estimated residual value. Each vessel's residual value is equal to the product of its lightweight tonnage and its estimated scrap rate. The scrap price is estimated to be approximately \$400 per ton of lightweight steel. The Company may revise the estimated residual values of the vessel in the future from time to time in response to changing market conditions.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses mainly consist of employee costs, directors' liability insurance, directors' fees and expenses, executive compensation, professional fees and other expenses.

Management Fees

Management fees concern services provided from the technical manager of our vessels, for a wide range of shipping services, among others, technical support, maintenance, acquisition of emission allowances, insurance consulting, for a daily fee of \$900 per vessel during the periods presented. Effective January 1, 2026, the daily fee increased to \$980 per vessel.

Inflation

Inflation has had an impact on our vessel operating expenses and corporate overheads. It is anticipated that insurance costs, which have risen over the last three years, may well continue to rise over the next few years. Oil transportation is a specialized area and the number of vessels is increasing. There is therefore expected to be an increased demand for qualified crew and this has and will continue to put inflationary pressure on crew costs. However, in a shipping downturn, costs subject to inflation can usually be controlled because shipping companies typically monitor costs to preserve liquidity and encourage suppliers and service providers to lower rates and prices in the event of a downturn. Interest on our SOFR-based loans (or loans based on another reference rate or its successor) can increase following any interest rate hikes undertaken by financial authorities (such as central banks) in response to, among other things, inflation.

Interest and Other Finance Costs

We incur interest expense on outstanding indebtedness under our loans, which we include in interest and finance costs. We also incur finance costs in establishing our debt facilities.

Unrealized/Realized Gain/Loss from Derivatives

Unrealized/realized gain/loss from derivatives represents (1) the fluctuations in the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments, recorded as unrealized gain or loss and (2) the actual amounts paid or received upon termination of the derivative instruments, recorded as realized gain or loss in the statements of profit or loss.

Main components of managing our business and main drivers of profitability

The management of financial, general and administrative elements involved in the conduct of our business and ownership or operation of our vessels requires the following main components:

- management of our financial resources, including banking relationships, i.e., administration of bank loans and bank accounts;
- management of our accounting system and records and financial reporting;
- administration of the legal and regulatory requirements affecting our business and assets;
- management of the relationships with our service providers and customers; and
- general and administrative expenses.

The principal factors that affect our profitability, cash flows and shareholders' return on investment include:

- charter rates and periods of charter hire for our tanker vessels;
- utilization of our tanker vessels (earnings efficiency);
- levels of our tanker vessels' operating expenses and drydocking costs;
- depreciation and amortization expenses;
- financing costs; and
- fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company and a Foreign Private Issuer

We continue to qualify as an “emerging growth company” as defined in the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other burdens that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include:

- exemption from the auditor attestation requirement in the assessment of the emerging growth company’s internal controls over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of Sarbanes-Oxley;
- exemption from compliance with any new requirements adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB, requiring mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report in which the auditor would be required to provide additional information about the audit and financial statements.

We may take advantage of these provisions until the end of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date we first sold our common equity securities pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act (which we first did in November 2025) or such earlier time that we are no longer an emerging growth company. We will cease to be an emerging growth company if, among other things, we have more than \$1.235 billion in “total annual gross revenues” during the most recently completed fiscal year, if we issue more than \$1 billion of non-convertible debt over a three-year period, or we qualify as a large accelerated filer, meaning a public float of over \$700 million. We may choose to take advantage of some, but not all, of these reduced burdens. For as long as we take advantage of the reduced reporting obligations, the information that we provide shareholders may be different from information provided by other public companies. We are choosing to “opt out” of the extended transition period relating to the exemption from new or revised financial accounting standards and as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth public companies. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that our decision to opt out of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards is irrevocable.

As a foreign private issuer, we may take advantage of certain provisions under the NYSE rules that allow us to follow Marshall Islands law for certain corporate governance matters. Even after we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, as long as we qualify as a foreign private issuer under the Exchange Act, we will not be subject to certain provisions of the Exchange Act that are applicable to U.S. domestic public companies, including:

- the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act;
- the sections of the Exchange Act requiring significant shareholders to file public reports of their ownership of common shares and trading activities and regarding liability for insiders and significant shareholders who profit from trades made in a short period of time; and
- the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q containing unaudited financial and other specified information, or current reports on Form 8-K, upon the occurrence of specified significant events.

In addition, as a foreign private issuer and an emerging growth company, we are permitted to provide less detailed disclosure regarding executive compensation. Thus, for so long as we remain a foreign private issuer, even if we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, we will continue to not be subject to more stringent executive compensation disclosures required of public companies that are neither an emerging growth company nor a foreign private issuer. See “Item 16G. Corporate Governance.”

Results of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2025 compared with the year ended December 31, 2024

Revenue

(In millions of U.S. dollars)	2025	2024	Increase/Decrease
Revenue	391.5	393.2	—

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Revenue was \$391.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, a decrease of \$1.7 million, from \$393.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to lower employment rates for the vessels. Daily Time Charter Equivalent Rates decreased to \$52,823 for the year ended December 31, 2025, from \$52,898 for the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily due to the spot employment of the fleet.

Commissions

<u>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Commissions	(4.3)	(4.0)	7 %

Commissions were \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, an increase of \$0.3 million, from \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase in broker's commissions is attributable to the higher commission rates for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Voyage expenses

<u>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Voyage expenses	(121.9)	(127.2)	4 %

Voyage expenses were \$121.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, a decrease of \$5.3 million, from \$127.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease in voyage expenses was primarily due to fewer miles travelled and, consequently, lower fuel consumption compared to the corresponding period in 2024. More specifically, the number of port calls decreased to 312 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from 392 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Fuel cost decreased from \$88.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 to \$81.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025. The decrease was primarily due to shorter voyages in miles, which led to lower fuel consumption.

Port expenses decreased from \$34.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, to \$32.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2025. The decrease was mainly due to the fewer port calls in 2025 compared to 2024.

Vessel operating expenses

<u>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Vessel operating expenses	(45.2)	(42.4)	7 %

Vessel operating expenses were \$45.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, an increase of \$2.8 million, from \$42.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase was mainly due to inflation.

Management fees – related party

<u>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>
Management fees – related party	(4.6)	(4.6)	— %

Management fees remained unchanged at \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The stability in management fees is attributed to the unchanged daily management fee and the number of vessels being the same in both 2025 and 2024.

Depreciation and amortization

<u>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Depreciation and amortization	(41.4)	(41.1)	1 %

Depreciation and amortization was \$41.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, an increase of \$0.3 million, from \$41.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase in depreciation and amortization was due to the higher amortization of drydocks completed in 2024.

General and administrative expenses

<u>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Increase</u>
General and administrative expenses	(11.6)	(10.9)	6 %

General and administrative expenses were \$11.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, an increase of \$0.7 million, from \$10.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increased costs related to shore-based employee related expenses.

Other income/(expenses)

<u>(In millions of U.S. dollars)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Other income/(expenses)	(39.6)	(54.1)	27 %

Other expenses, net were \$39.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, a decrease of \$14.5 million, from \$54.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. Other income/(expenses) primarily consists of interest income/expense, other finance costs, realized/unrealized gain/loss from derivative instruments, gain from modification of loans, loss on debt extinguishment, foreign exchange gain/ loss, as well as various other expenses.

The decrease in other expenses, net was primarily due to (1) lower interest expense in 2025 due to a decrease in average indebtedness and a decrease in the margin payable under our loans; in particular, interest expense and other finance cost was \$44.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$57.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024; (2) foreign exchange gain of \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to a foreign exchange loss of \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2024; (3) realized/unrealized gain from derivatives of \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$1.6 million loss for the year ended December 31, 2024; offset by (1) interest income of \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2024; (2) a loss of \$1.4 million due to debt extinguishment in 2025; and by (3) a decrease of \$1.8 million due to the gain arising from amendments of our loans to reduce the margin payable thereunder and the changes in the installment structure and maturity dates in 2024.

Year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023

For a discussion of our results for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, please see “Item 5.A. Operating Results — Results of Operations — Year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023” contained in our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 31, 2025.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our formation, our principal sources of funds have been funds in the form of equity or working capital provided by operating cash flow and long-term borrowing. Our principal use of funds has been capital expenditures for the acquisition of our vessels and to maintain their quality, comply with international shipping standards and environmental laws and regulations, fund working capital requirements, service our debt, and distribute capital and dividends to our shareholders.

Our business is capital intensive and its future success will depend on our ability to maintain a high-quality fleet through the acquisition of newer vessels and the selective sale of older vessels. Future acquisitions are subject to management’s expectation of future market conditions, our ability to acquire vessels on favorable terms and our liquidity and capital resources. Our ability to continue to meet our liquidity needs is subject to and will be affected by cash generated from operations, the economic or business environment in which we operate, shipping industry conditions, the financial condition of our customers, vendors and service providers, our ability to comply with the financial and other covenants of our indebtedness, and other factors.

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In the future, we may require capital to fund acquisitions or to improve or support our ongoing operations and debt structure, particularly in light of economic conditions resulting from geopolitical conflict and wars, including the Russian/ Ukraine conflict and potential hostilities in the Middle East, and general conditions in the tanker market. We may from time to time seek to raise additional capital through equity or debt offerings, selling vessels or other assets, pursuing strategic opportunities, or otherwise. We may also from time to time seek to incur additional debt financing from private or public sector sources, refinance our indebtedness or obtain waivers or modifications to our credit agreements to obtain more favorable terms, enhance flexibility in conducting our business, or otherwise. We may also seek to manage our interest rate exposure through hedging transactions. We may seek to accomplish any of these independently or in conjunction with one or more of these actions. However, if market conditions are unfavorable, we may be unable to accomplish any of the foregoing on acceptable terms or at all.

Our medium- and long-term liquidity requirements relate to the operation and maintenance of our vessels, including covering costs of compliance with existing or future environmental or other regulations, which may be material. Sources of funding for these requirements include cash flows from operations or new debt financings if required.

As of December 31, 2025, we had an indebtedness of \$609.8 million which after excluding unamortized financing fees amounts to a total indebtedness of \$605.0 million.

As of December 31, 2024, we had an indebtedness of \$651.6 million, which after excluding unamortized financing fees amounts to a total indebtedness of \$645.6 million.

As of December 31, 2025, our cash and cash equivalent balances amounted to \$122.5 million, held in U.S. Dollar accounts, \$5.9 million of which are classified as restricted cash.

As of December 31, 2024, our cash and cash equivalent balances amounted to \$54.3 million, primarily held in U.S. Dollar accounts, \$4.9 million of which are classified as restricted cash.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we did not have any material commitments for capital expenditures and we do not expect to have any other requirement or obligation, to which we should allocate capital resources, except that as of December 31, 2025, we had exercised purchase options for two VLCC tankers, the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko*, currently on lease from OCY Knight 1 Limited and OCY Knight 2 Limited, respectively, which are expected to be delivered to us during the second quarter of 2026, for an aggregate consideration of approximately \$94.1 million, and we had agreed to purchase the *Nissos Piperi* and *Nissos Serifopoula*, which were delivered to us in January of 2026.

Please see “Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources — Credit Facilities and Financing Obligations” for further information about our loan arrangements and credit facilities. Our primary uses of funds have been vessel operating expenses, general and administrative expenses, expenditures incurred in connection with ensuring that our vessels comply with international and regulatory standards, financing expenses, installments under construction contracts and repayments of loans.

As of the date of this Annual Report we have no contractual commitments for the acquisition of any vessel (except for our exercised purchase options for two VLCC tankers, the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko* currently on lease from OCY Knight 1 Limited and OCY Knight 2 Limited, respectively, which are expected to be delivered to us during the second quarter of 2026, for an aggregate consideration of \$94.2 million and the Additional Vessel Acquisitions of two new Suezmaxes for \$99.3 million each). Our cash flow projections indicate that cash on hand and cash to be provided by operating activities will be sufficient to cover the liquidity needs that become due in the twelve-month period ending one year after December 31, 2025.

Working Capital Requirements and Sources of Capital

Working capital, which is current assets, minus current liabilities, amounted to approximately \$78.0 million as of December 31, 2025 and \$46.2 million as of December 31, 2024. If we are unable to satisfy our liquidity requirements, we may not be able to continue as a going concern. All of our vessels are pledged as collateral to the banks (or are directly owned by a leasing house), and therefore if we were to sell one or more of those vessels, the net proceeds of such sale would be used first to repay the outstanding debt to which the vessel is collateralized, and the remainder, if any, would be for our use, subject to the terms of our remaining outstanding financing arrangements.

We make capital expenditures from time to time in connection with our vessel acquisitions or vessel improvements. We have no current binding agreements to purchase any additional vessels (except for our exercised purchase options for two VLCC tankers, the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko* currently on lease from OCY Knight 1 Limited and OCY Knight 2 Limited, respectively, which are expected to be delivered to us during the second quarter of 2026, for an aggregate consideration of \$94.2 million, and the additional vessel acquisitions of two new Suezmaxes for \$99.3 million each) but may do so in the future. We expect that any purchases of vessels will be paid for with cash from operations, with funds from new credit facilities from banks with whom we currently transact business, with loans from banks with whom we do not have a banking relationship but will provide us funds at terms acceptable to us, with funds from equity or debt issuances or any combination thereof.

We incur additional capital expenditures when our vessels undergo surveys. This process of recertification may require us to reposition these vessels from a discharge port to shipyard facilities, which will reduce our operating days during the relevant period. The loss of earnings associated with the decrease in operating days, together with the capital needs for repairs and upgrades, is expected to result in increased cash flow needs. We expect to fund these expenditures with cash on hand.

We believe that our cash flows from operations, amounts available for borrowing under our financing agreements and our cash balance will be sufficient to meet our existing liquidity requirements for at least the next twelve months from December 31, 2025. Please see Note 12, Long-Term Borrowings, to our annual audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report for additional information about our indebtedness.

Cash Flows

As of December 31, 2025, our cash balances amounted to \$122.5 million, \$5.9 million of which were classified as restricted cash. As of December 31, 2024, our cash balances amounted to \$54.3 million, \$4.9 million of which were classified as restricted cash. We consider highly liquid investments such as time deposits and certificates of deposit with an original maturity of around three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are held in U.S. dollars and Euros.

Net Cash from Operating Activities

Net cash from operating activities decreased by \$51.5 million to \$111.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$162.8 million for the year-ended December 31, 2024. Net cash from operating activities consisted of profit after non-cash and other items of \$203.5 million and \$201.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, plus a decrease in working capital of \$50.0 million during 2025 and an increase of \$14.5 million during 2024 minus interest paid of \$42.2 million during 2025 and \$53.4 million during 2024, respectively. The major drivers of the changes in working capital which led to decreased inflows from operating activities during 2025 are the increased receivables of \$45.3 million which resulted in lower revenue inflows in 2025 compared to 2024 compared to decreased receivables of \$17.6 million in 2024, primarily due to higher spot rates prevailing toward the end of the year, and the decreased payables of \$6.0 million, which are a result of the timing of payables settlement, compared to decreased payables of \$4.5 million in 2024. The above impact of the working capital changes on net cash provided by operating activities was partly offset by a decrease in interest expense outflows of 11.4 million, from 53.6 million in 2024 to \$42.2 million in 2025.

Net Cash used in Investing Activities

Net cash from investing activities was as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2025, net cash used in investing activities was \$42.4 million primarily due to increased payments for vessels and advances for the acquisition of vessels of \$40.2 million, partially offset by lower payments for special survey and dry docking costs of \$3.4 million counterbalanced by interest income received from time deposits of \$2.2 million resulting from interest rates.

For the year-ended December 31, 2024, net cash used in investing activities was \$7.9 million primarily due to increased payments for special survey and drydocking costs of \$11.2 million plus a minor increase due to refinanced credit facilities counterbalanced by interest income received from time deposits of \$3.3 million resulting from rising interest rates.

Net Cash used in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$3.4 million for the year-ended December 31, 2025, deriving mainly from: (a) the prepayment of loans relating to the financing of *Nissos Anafi*, *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria*, amounting to \$192.1 million, (b) dividends of \$70.7 million, (c) the payment of scheduled loan instalments of \$44.8 million, (d) the payment of loan financing fees of \$1.3 million counterbalanced by the refinancing of loans relating to *Nissos Anafi*, *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria* amounting to \$195.0 million and the net proceeds from common shares issuance amounting to \$110.4 million.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$154.7 million for the year-ended December 31, 2024, deriving mainly from: (a) the prepayment of loans relating to the sponsor loan and to the financing of *Milos*, *Poliegos*, *Nissos Kythnos* and *Nissos Anafi*, amounting to \$34.2 and to \$167.0 million respectively, (b) dividends (which were classified for accounting purposes as a return of capital) of \$106.6 million in the aggregate, (c) the payment of scheduled loan instalments of \$44.9 million, (d) the payment of loan financing fees of \$1.3 million counterbalanced by the refinancing of loans relating to *Milos*, *Poliegos*, *Nissos Kythnos* and *Nissos Anafi* amounting to \$199.3 million.

As of the date of this Annual Report we have no contractual commitments for the acquisition of any vessel (except for our exercised purchase options for two VLCC tankers, the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko* currently on lease from OCY Knight 1 Limited and OCY Knight 2 Limited, respectively, which are expected to be delivered to us during the second quarter of 2026, for an aggregate consideration of \$94.2 million and the additional vessel acquisitions of two new Suezmaxes for \$99.3 million each). For further information, please see “— Working Capital Requirements and Sources of Capital” above. However, if market conditions were to worsen significantly, then our cash resources may decline to a level that may put at risk our ability to pay our lenders and other creditors.

For a discussion of our liquidity, capital resources and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, please see “Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources” contained in our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 31, 2025.

Credit Facilities and Financing Obligations

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had \$609.8 million and \$651.6 million, respectively, of outstanding borrowings under our credit facilities and financing obligations described below as shown in the following table:

In thousands of U.S. dollars	Amount outstanding at December 31, 2025	Amount outstanding at December 31, 2024
\$167.5 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreements – <i>Nissos Rhenia</i> and <i>Nissos Despotiko</i>	\$ 96,987	\$ 104,259
\$125.7 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Nissos Donoussa</i>	\$ 51,735	\$ 55,134 ⁽¹⁾
\$113.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Kimolos</i> , <i>Folegandros</i> and <i>Nissos Keros</i>	\$ 91,000	\$ 99,800
\$84.0 Million Secured Term Loan facility – <i>Nissos Sikinios</i> and <i>Nissos Sifnios</i>	\$ 69,825	76,125
\$34.7 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Milos</i>	\$ 29,625	\$ 32,525
\$60.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Nissos Kythnos</i>	\$ 53,756	\$ 57,919
\$31.1 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Poliegos</i>	\$ 26,444	\$ 29,555
\$65.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Nissos Kea</i>	\$ 63,200	\$ —
\$130.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Nissos Nikouria</i> and <i>Nissos Anafi</i>	\$ 127,200	\$ —
\$45.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Nissos Piperi</i> ⁽⁴⁾	\$ —	\$ —
\$45.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – <i>Nissos Serifopoula</i> ⁽⁴⁾	\$ —	\$ —
\$194.0 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreements – <i>Nissos Kea</i> and <i>Nissos Nikouria</i>	\$ —	\$ 126,403 ⁽²⁾
\$73.5 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreement – <i>Nissos Anafi</i>	\$ —	\$ 69,908 ⁽³⁾
Total	\$ 609,772	\$ 651,628

(1) This secured loan facility related to the *Nissos Donoussa* and the *Nissos Kythnos*. The *Nissos Kythnos* tranche was repaid in May 2024.

(2) This sale and leaseback agreement was repaid in June 2025.

(3) This sale and leaseback agreement was repaid in August 2025.

(4) These secured loan facilities were drawn in January 2026.

We believe that, at the current charter rates, we should have the ability to generate and obtain adequate amounts of cash to meet our current financing arrangement requirements for the next twelve months.

Existing Credit Facilities and Other Financing Arrangements

\$167.5 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreements — Nissos Rhenia and Nissos Despotiko

On February 10, 2018, we, through two of our subsidiaries, Omega Five Marine Corp. and Omega Seven Marine Corp., entered into approximate \$150.52 million sale and leaseback agreements with Ocean Yield with respect to our vessels, *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko*.

The charter period for each of the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko* is 180 months from respective delivery and the charter hire for the each such ship is paid monthly, in advance, in a cash amount equal to \$18,600 per day per ship for the first five years from the delivery date and \$18,350 per day per ship from year six until the end of the charter period, subsequently amended to \$18,600 per day per ship for the first two years, \$25,200 per day for *Nissos Rhenia* and \$23,336 for *Nissos Despotiko* for years three and four and \$17,200 per day per ship for year five until the end of the charter, plus a non-cash amount of \$1,734 per day per ship (which is set off against the \$9.5 million prepaid hire that we made for each ship). On April 27, 2023, we entered into an addendum to each bareboat charter to amend the provisions of such bareboat charters in relation to the calculation of charter hire from LIBOR to Term SOFR. The charter hire is subject to an adjustment based on Term SOFR (previously LIBOR) and a CAS of 0.26161% per annum (for three-month periods) or 0.71513% per annum (for twelve-month periods), as applicable, relating to the transition from LIBOR. Each charter is guaranteed by Okeanis, and we have permitted a mortgage to be filed regarding the finance lease. Ocean Yield has registered mortgages on both vessels, with amounts not exceeding the lease outstanding amounts. Additionally, we have entered into an assignment of insurances, assignment of management agreement, charter guarantee, pledge of account, pledge of shares of each bareboat charterer, a manager's undertaking and a time charter general assignment. We also have the option to repurchase each or both vessels at the end of years 7, 10, 12 and 14, in varying amounts per ship from \$49.8 million to \$14.2 million. The *Nissos Rhenia* was delivered in May 2019 and the *Nissos Despotiko* was delivered in June 2019. We declared the options to purchase the *Nissos Rhenia* on May 4, 2026 for \$47.1 million and the *Nissos Despotiko* on June 10, 2026 for \$47.1 million.

\$125.7 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Donoussa

On May 23, 2022, we, through two of our vessel-owning subsidiaries, Anassa Navigation S.A. and Nellmare Marine Ltd., entered into an approximately \$125.7 million secured term loan facility with the National Bank of Greece to refinance the then-existing indebtedness on our vessels, *Nissos Kythnos* and *Nissos Donoussa*, which agreement we amended on June 29, 2023 to amend the provisions in relation to the calculation of interest from LIBOR to Term SOFR, subject to the borrowers' option to switch the interest rate to the cumulative compounded SOFR. The facility has a final maturity date of May 25, 2029 and bears interest at SOFR (previously LIBOR) plus a margin of 2.50% per annum. The margin may be increased following discussions between the lender and the borrowers if it is determined that, pursuant to the sustainability certificate provided by ourselves to the lender annually, (1) the weighted average of the efficiency ratio of all fleet vessels (using the parameters of fuel consumption, distance travelled and deadweight at maximum summer draught, reported in unit grams of CO² per ton per mile) for that calendar year, as certified by an approved classification society, is equal to or above the target set for the relevant year and (2) the weighted average percentage of the total waste incinerated on board for all fleet vessels in that calendar year (calculated in line with Class Approved Plans & Record Books, MARPOL Annex I — "Oil Record Book" (endorsed by Flag Administration) & "Fuel Management Plan" (approved by class) and MARPOL Annex V — "Garbage Record Book" & "Garbage Management Plan" (approved by class)) is equal to or above the target set for the relevant year. The amount of any increase in the margin will be based on discussions between the lender and the borrowers. Other than as set out above, there will be no other assessment of the information contained in any sustainability certificate and the sustainability certificates themselves will not be made publicly available unless we deem them to be material. Each of the two tranches of the facility was repayable in 28 quarterly installments, the first 8 of which are \$750,000 and the next 20 of which are \$850,000, with a balloon payment of \$39,835,000 due upon maturity. This facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority mortgage on the *Nissos Donoussa* and is guaranteed by Okeanis. The tranche relating to the *Nissos Kythnos* was repaid by us on May 24, 2024.

On May 21, 2024, we entered into a supplemental agreement to the existing senior secured credit facility financing the VLCC vessel *Nissos Donoussa*. The supplemental agreement provides for a reduction of the margin to 165 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR, through the duration of the facility.

\$113.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Kimolos, Folegandros and Nissos Keros

On June 27, 2023, we, through three of our vessel-owning subsidiaries, Omega Three Marine Corp., Omega Four Marine Corp. and Arethusia Shipping Corp., entered into a \$113.0 million senior secured credit facility with ABN AMRO Bank N.V. to refinance then-existing indebtedness on our vessels, *Kimolos*, *Folegandros* and *Nissos Keros*. The facility bears interest at Term SOFR, subject to a mandatory switch mechanism to Compounded SOFR, plus a margin of 1.90% per annum and has a final maturity date of June 30, 2028. The facility is repayable in 20 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$2,200,000, with a balloon payment of \$69,000,000 due upon maturity. This facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority mortgage on each of *Kimolos*, *Folegandros* and *Nissos Keros* and is guaranteed by Okeanis.

\$84.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Sikinos and Nissos Sifnos

On September 8, 2023, we, through two of our vessel-owning subsidiaries, Omega Six Marine Corp. and Omega Ten Marine Corp., entered into an \$84.0 million senior secured credit facility with Cr dit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (“CACIB”) to refinance the then-existing indebtedness on our vessels, *Nissos Sikinos* and *Nissos Sifnos*. The facility bears interest at Term SOFR, plus a margin of 1.85% per annum, and has a final maturity date in September 2029. Each of the two tranches is repayable in 24 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$787,500, with a balloon payment of \$23,100,000 due upon maturity. This facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority mortgage on each of *Nissos Sikinos* and *Nissos Sifnos* and is guaranteed by Okeanis.

\$34.7 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Milos

On January 31, 2024, we, through one of our vessel-owning subsidiaries, Omega One Marine Corp., entered into a \$34.7 million senior secured term loan facility with Kexim Asia Limited and Kexim Bank (UK) Limited to refinance the then-existing indebtedness on our vessel *Milos*. The facility bears interest at the applicable Term SOFR, plus a margin of 1.75% per annum, and has a final maturity date in February 2030. The facility is repayable in 24 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$725,000, with a balloon payment of \$17,300,000 due upon maturity. This facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority mortgage on *Milos* and is guaranteed by Okeanis.

\$60.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Kythnos

On May 21, 2024, we, through one of our subsidiaries, Anassa Navigation S.A., entered into a new \$60.0 million senior secured credit facility for the VLCC vessel *Nissos Kythnos* with Danish Ship Finance A/S to refinance the Company’s existing facility and for general corporate purposes. The *Nissos Kythnos* New Facility is priced at 140 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR, until December 2026. Thereafter, a new applicable margin will be mutually agreed between the parties, for the remaining duration of the facility, which matures in six years. If the parties do not agree to a new applicable margin, the Company will have the ability to prepay the facility at no additional cost. The facility will be repaid in quarterly instalments of approximately \$1.041 million each, together with a balloon installment of approximately \$35.024 million payable at maturity, is secured by, among other things, security (mortgage) over the *Nissos Kythnos*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis. The facility also includes a sustainability linked margin adjustment provision, starting in 2025, whereby the applicable margin may decrease or increase by 5 basis points per year, subject to the Company meeting certain sustainability linked targets.

\$31.1 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Poliegos

On June 20, 2024, we, through one of our subsidiaries, Omega Two Marine Corp., entered into a new \$31.1 million senior secured credit facility to finance the option to purchase back the Suezmax vessel *Poliegos* from its sale and leaseback financier, Ocean Yield. The *Poliegos* New Facility is provided by Bank SinoPac Co., Ltd, and the transaction closed on July 1, 2024. The *Poliegos* New Facility contains an interest rate of Term SOFR plus 160 basis points, matures in six years, and will be repaid in quarterly instalments of approximately \$0.78 million each, together with a balloon instalment of approximately \$12.44 million payable at maturity. The *Poliegos* New Facility is secured by, among other things, security (mortgage) over the *Poliegos* and a pledge of the shares of the borrower, and is guaranteed by Okeanis.

\$130.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Nikouria and Nissos Anafi

On May 8, 2025, we, through two of our subsidiaries, Theta Navigation Ltd. and Moonsprite Shipping Corp., entered into a new \$130 million senior secured credit facility with Alpha Bank S.A. to finance the option to purchase back the VLCC vessels *Nissos Nikouria* and *Nissos Anafi*. The Nikouria and Anafi Facility consists of two Advances, Advance A of \$66.0 million for the vessel *Nissos Nikouria* and Advance B of \$64.0 million for the vessel *Nissos Anafi*. The Nikouria and Anafi Facility is priced at 140 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR (or 60 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which an amount of at least \$1 million has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account) and matures in seven years. Advance A and Advance B will be repaid in 28 equal consecutive quarterly instalments of approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, together with a balloon instalment of approximately \$40.8 million and \$36.0 million, respectively, payable at maturity. Advance A was drawn on May 29, 2025, and Advance B was drawn on July 31, 2025. The Nikouria and Anafi Facility is secured by, among other things, security over the *Nissos Nikouria* and *Nissos Anafi*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis.

\$65.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Kea

On June 17, 2025, we, through one of our subsidiaries, Ark Marine S.A., entered into a new \$65.0 million senior secured credit facility to finance the option to purchase back the VLCC vessel *Nissos Kea*. The *Nissos Kea* Facility is provided by a syndicate of banks, led and arranged by E.SUN Commercial Bank, Ltd. The *Nissos Kea* Facility is priced at 135 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR, matures in seven years, and will be repaid in 28 equal consecutive quarterly instalments of approximately \$0.9 million each, together with a balloon instalment of approximately \$39.8 million payable at maturity. The *Nissos Kea* New Facility is secured by, among other things, security over the *Nissos Kea*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis. The *Nissos Kea* Facility was drawn on June 26, 2025.

\$45.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Piperi

On December 19, 2025, we, through one of our subsidiaries, Omega Twelve Marine Corp., entered into a \$45.0 million facility agreement, to finance a portion of the acquisition price of the *Nissos Piperi*, with Alpha Bank S.A. The *Nissos Piperi* Facility is priced at 130 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR (or 50 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which an amount of at least \$1.0 million has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account), matures in seven years, and will be repaid in quarterly instalments of \$0.525 million, together with a balloon instalment of \$30.3 million at maturity. It is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Nissos Piperi*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis. The *Nissos Piperi* Facility was drawn on January 5, 2026.

\$45.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Serifopoula

On December 19, 2025, we, through one of our subsidiaries, Omega Fourteen Marine Corp., entered into a \$45.0 million facility agreement, to finance a portion of the acquisition price of the *Nissos Serifopoula*, with National Bank of Greece S.A. The *Nissos Serifopoula* Facility is priced at 130 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR (or 50 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which the equivalent amount has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account), matures in eight years, and will be repaid in quarterly instalments of \$0.525 million, together with a balloon instalment of \$28.2 million at maturity. It is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Nissos Serifopoula*, and is guaranteed by Okeanis. The *Nissos Serifopoula* Facility was drawn on January 12, 2026.

Certain Refinanced Credit Facilities and Other Financing Arrangements

\$35.1 Million Unsecured Sponsor Loan

On April 18, 2022, we (on behalf of two of our subsidiaries, Ark Marine S.A. and Theta Navigation Ltd), entered into an unsecured loan facility with Okeanis Marine Holdings S.A., an entity controlled by Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos (on behalf of its subsidiaries Felton Enterprises S.A. and Sandre Enterprises S.A.), relating to the acquisition of the vessels *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria*. Under the agreement, the loaned amount of approximately \$17.6 million for each vessel bears a fixed interest cost of 3.5% per annum and is repayable at our sole discretion without penalty, up to the maturity date of two years from the relevant vessel's delivery. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 respectively, we incurred interest expense amounting to \$413,952 and \$1,198,168 in respect of loan obtained from Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos. We repaid this facility in March and May 2024.

\$194.0 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreements — Nissos Kea and Nissos Nikouria

On March 21, 2022, we, through two of our subsidiaries, Ark Marine S.A. and Theta Navigation Ltd, entered into an approximate \$145.5 million sale and leaseback agreements with CMB Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (“CMBFL”), with respect to our vessels, *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria*. On June 29, 2023 and on January 26, 2024, respectively, we entered into amendment and restatement agreements of each bareboat charter to amend certain provisions of the bareboat charters. The charter period for each of the vessels is 84 months from December 31, 2023 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2024 (with respect to *Nissos Nikouria*) and charter hire is payable quarterly as follows: (a) from the delivery date of each vessel and up to and including December 31, 2023 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2024 (with respect to the *Nissos Nikouria*), a fixed amount equal to \$909,375 plus a variable amount by priced at 260 basis points (being 2.45% as margin and 0.15% as CAS) over the applicable three-month Term SOFR, and (b) following December 31, 2023, with respect to *Nissos Kea*, and March 3, 2024, with respect to the *Nissos Nikouria*, a fixed amount equal to \$909,375 plus a variable amount priced at 200 basis points over the applicable three-month Term SOFR. The first part of the sale and leaseback relating to the delivery of *Nissos Kea* was drawn on March 31, 2022 and matures on the date falling 84 months from December 31, 2023 and the second part of the sale and leaseback relating to the delivery of *Nissos Nikouria* was drawn on June 3, 2022 and matures on the date falling 84 months from March 3, 2024. According to each bareboat charter, the Company has a purchase option that it can exercise annually as from December 31, 2024 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2025 (with respect to *Nissos Nikouria*). If the purchase option date falls after the first but prior to the seventh anniversary of December 31, 2023 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2024 (with respect to *Nissos Nikouria*), the purchase option price for the relevant vessel is an amount equal to the opening capital balance i.e., \$72,750,000 amount drawn per vessel (75% of the purchase price) minus charter hire paid (the “owner’s costs”), plus (a) accrued but unpaid charter hire, (b) breakfunding costs including any swap costs, (c) legal and other documented costs of the owner to sell the relevant vessel, and any other additional amounts due under the sale and leaseback documentation. If the purchase option date falls on the seventh anniversary of December 31, 2023 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2024 (with respect to *Nissos Nikouria*), the purchase option price for the relevant vessel is an amount equal to \$40,921,875 (the “amended owner’s costs”), plus (a) accrued but unpaid charter hire, (b) and other documented costs of the owner to sell the relevant vessel, and (c) any other additional amounts due under the sale and leaseback documentation. Each charter is guaranteed by Okeanis, and we have permitted a mortgage to be filed regarding the finance lease (if desired by the counterparty) as well as entered into an account charge, general assignment, pledge of shares of the bareboat charterer, a builder’s warranties assignment, and a manager’s undertaking. Ark Marine S.A. and Theta Navigation Ltd repurchased the *Nissos Nikouria* and *Nissos Kea* in June 2025, and therefore this sale and leaseback arrangement is no longer in effect.

\$73.5 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreement — Nissos Anafi

On January 29, 2024, we, through one of our subsidiaries Moonsprite Shipping Corp., entered into an approximately \$73.5 million sale and leaseback agreements with CMBFL, with respect to our vessel *Nissos Anafi*. The charter period is 84 months from the vessel’s delivery date and charter hire is payable quarterly in a fixed amount equal to approximately \$1.2 million plus a variable amount priced at 190 basis points over the applicable three-month Term SOFR. We also have the option to repurchase the vessel, such option being exercisable quarterly following the one-year anniversary of the vessel’s delivery. If the purchase option date falls prior to the seventh anniversary of the date of the vessel’s delivery, the purchase option price is an amount equal to the opening capital balance (i.e. \$73,450,000 (being 65% of the purchase price) minus the fixed amount of charter hire paid on the purchase date (the “owners’ costs”), plus (a) accrued but unpaid charter hire, (b) legal and other documented costs of the owner to sell the vessel, (c) any break-funding costs, and (d) any other additional amounts due under the sale and leaseback documentation. The charter is guaranteed by Okeanis, and we have permitted a mortgage to be filed regarding the finance lease (if desired by the counterparty) and we have also entered into an account charge and a pledge of the shares of the bareboat charterer. Moonsprite Shipping Corp. repurchased the *Nissos Anafi* in August 2025, and therefore this sale and leaseback arrangement is no longer in effect.

Security

Except as noted in this Annual Report, each secured credit facility is secured by, among other things:

- a first priority mortgage over the relevant collateralized vessels;
- a first priority assignment of earnings, and insurances from the mortgaged vessels for the specific facility;
- a pledge of the earnings account of the mortgaged vessels for the specific facility; and
- a corporate guarantee by Okeanis.

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Separately, the vessels on bareboat charter to Ocean Yield also have mortgages placed on them, as the vessel owner separately borrowed money with respect thereto.

Loan Covenants

Our existing financing arrangements discussed above, have, among other things, the following covenants relating to Okeanis as guarantor, as amended or waived, the most stringent of which, as of the date of this Annual Report, require us to maintain:

- minimum corporate liquidity, being the higher of \$10 million and \$750,000 per vessel, in the form of free and unencumbered cash and cash equivalents;
- a consolidated net worth of more than \$100 million;
- a leverage ratio of total liabilities to the carrying value of total assets (adjusted for the vessel's fair market value) of no more than 75%; and
- the listed status of our common shares on both the Oslo Stock Exchange and the NYSE.

Our credit facilities discussed above have, among other things, the following restrictive covenants which limit our ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- make additional investments or acquisitions primarily as a method of raising financial indebtedness or of financing the acquisition of an asset;
- pay dividends at certain times;
- effect a change to the general nature of our business; or
- effect a change of control of us.

All of our facility agreements require that we maintain a minimum fair value of the collateral for each credit facility, such that the aggregate fair value of the vessels collateralizing the credit facility is at least between 120% and 170% depending on the credit facility, of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under such credit facility, or, if we do not meet these thresholds to prepay a portion of the loan or provide additional security to eliminate the shortfall.

A number of our financing agreements limit our ability to declare, make or pay any dividends or other distributions (whether in cash or in kind) or repay or distribute any dividend or share premium reserve, in most instances following the occurrence of an event of default under the relevant financing agreement or if such action would result in the occurrence of an event of default under the relevant financing agreement.

All of our facility agreements require that the Alafouzou family maintain a minimum 35% ownership interest in us, except for one instance whereby the change in our ultimate beneficial ownership (i.e., a private individual acquires legal or beneficial ownership of 35% or more of our share capital or power to cast or control 35% or more of our voting power or gains effective control over us) is a prepayment event. Some of our facility agreements provide that a breach of the agreement will occur if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzou and Mr. Themistoklis Alafouzou cease to control us (with control being defined as holding at least 35% of our voting power or the power to appoint or remove a majority of our directors or officers or the power to give directions regarding our financial policies or holding at least 35% of our issued share capital), in two instances if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzou, solely or together with any members of the Alafouzou family, ceases to be our major shareholder or ceases to control us (with control being defined as holding at least 35% of our voting power or the power to appoint or remove a majority of our directors or officers), and in four instances, if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzou (or a member of the Alafouzou family in three of the four instances) ceases to be our chairman. Two of our facility agreements provide that the acquisition by a person or group of persons acting in concert (directly or indirectly) of more than 34.9% of the ultimate legal or beneficial ownership is an event of default under such facility agreements. Finally, our bareboat charters and the guarantees on our bareboat charters provide that we may not permit a new party or parties acting in concert to become owners of, or control, more than 50% of our shares and/or voting rights.

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A violation of any of the covenants contained in our facility agreements described above may constitute (if not a mandatory prepayment event) an event of default under all of our facility agreements, which, unless cured within the grace period set forth under the relevant facility agreement, if applicable, or waived or modified by our lenders, provides our lenders, by notice to the borrowers, with the right to, among other things, cancel the commitments immediately, declare that all or part of the loan, together with accrued interest, and all other amounts accrued or outstanding under the agreement, be immediately due and payable, enforce any or all security under the security documents, and/or exercise any or all of the rights, remedies, powers or discretions granted to the facility agent or finance parties under the finance documents or by any applicable law or regulation or otherwise as a consequence of such event of default. A violation of the change of control provisions of our bareboat charters would constitute a termination event under the relevant bareboat charter, which provides the owners with the ability to terminate such bareboat charter, while a violation of any of the covenants contained in the guarantees on our bareboat charters would constitute a breach of the relevant guarantee.

Furthermore, our financing agreements contain a cross-default provision that may be triggered by a default of one of our other financing agreements. A cross-default provision means that a default on one financing agreement would result in a default on certain of our other financing agreements. Because of the presence of cross-default provisions in certain of our financing agreements, the refusal of any one financier under our financing agreements to grant or extend a waiver in connection with any potential default thereunder could result in certain of our indebtedness being accelerated, even if our other financiers have waived covenant defaults under the respective agreements or we are otherwise in compliance with those agreements. If our secured indebtedness is accelerated in full or in part, it would be very difficult in the current financing environment for us to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing and we could lose our vessels and other assets securing our financing agreements if our financiers foreclose their liens, which would adversely affect our ability to conduct our business.

Moreover, in connection with any waivers of or amendments to our financing agreements that we have obtained, or may obtain in the future, our financiers may impose additional operating and financial restrictions on us or modify the terms of our existing financing agreements. These restrictions may further restrict our ability to, among other things, pay dividends, make capital expenditures or incur additional indebtedness, including through the issuance of guarantees. In addition, our financiers may require the payment of additional fees, require prepayment of a portion of our indebtedness to them, accelerate the amortization schedule for our indebtedness and increase the interest rates they charge us on our outstanding indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we were in compliance with all of the financial covenants contained in our financing arrangements that we had entered into as of that date. We believe that, at the current charter rates, we should have the ability to generate and obtain adequate amounts of cash to meet our current financing arrangement requirements for the next twelve months.

Please see Note 12, Long-Term Borrowings, to our annual audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report for additional information about our indebtedness.

Financial Instruments

The major trading currency of our business is the U.S. dollar. Movements in the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies can potentially impact our operating and administrative expenses and therefore our operating results.

We believe that we have a low-risk approach to treasury management. Cash balances are invested in term deposit accounts, with their maturity dates projected to coincide with our liquidity requirements. Credit risk is reduced by placing cash on deposit with a variety of institutions in Europe, including a small number of banks in Greece, which are selected based on their credit ratings. We have policies to limit the amount of credit exposure to any particular financial institution.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we did not use any financial instruments other than those used to hedge against market and interest rate fluctuations. For further information please see “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk — Interest Rate Risk and — Market Risk.”

C. Research and development, patents and licenses, etc.

Not applicable.

D. Trend Information

Our results of operations depend primarily on the charter rates earned by our vessels. Over the course of 2025, the BDTI reached a high of 1,468 and a low of 799. Historically the BDTI has been characterized by volatility. Although the BDTI was 2,850 as of March 17, 2026, there can be no assurance that the crude oil charter market will continue to increase, and the market could again decline.

The war in Ukraine and the severe worsening of Russia's relations with Western economies has amplified the volatility in the tanker market. In the short term, the effect of the invasion of Ukraine has been positive for the tanker market, yet the overall longer-term effect on ton-mile demand is uncertain given that cargoes exported previously from Russia will need to be substituted by cargoes from different sources due to the oil embargo enacted by the United States, the European Union and the United Kingdom.

In addition, the continuing war in Ukraine led to increased economic uncertainty amidst fears of a more generalized military conflict or significant inflationary pressures, due to the increases in fuel and grain prices following the sanctions imposed on Russia. Whether the present dislocation in the markets and resultant inflationary pressures will transition to a long-term inflationary environment is uncertain, and the effects of such a development on charter rates, vessel demand, and operating expenses in the sector in which we operate are uncertain. As described above, the initial effect of the invasion in Ukraine on the tanker freight market was positive, despite the short-term volatility in charter rates and increases on specific items of operating costs, mainly in the context of increased crew costs. If these conditions are sustained, the longer-term net impact on the tanker market and our business would be difficult to predict. However, such events may have unpredictable consequences, and contribute to instability in global economy, a decrease in supply or cause a decrease in worldwide demand for certain goods and, thus, shipping. Regarding the possible impact of supply chain disruptions that have or may emanate from the military conflict in Ukraine, our operations have not been affected materially and we do not expect them to be in the future.

The ongoing military conflict between Israel and Hamas has had a direct and indirect impact on the trade of crude oil and refined petroleum products. In addition, since November 2023, vessels in and around the Red Sea have faced an increasing number of attempted hijackings and attacks by drones and projectiles launched from Yemen which armed Houthi groups have claimed responsibility for and which have resulted in casualties and sunken or damaged vessels. President Trump's proposal to annex Gaza has raised fears that Yemen's Houthi militant group could renew its threat against commercial ships crossing the Red Sea, after declaring in January 2025 that it would stop targeting most vessels following the Israel-Hamas ceasefire. On October 9, 2025, Israel, Hamas, the United States and other countries in the region agreed to a framework for a ceasefire in Gaza between Israel and Hamas, which, if sustained, could reduce regional instability in the Eastern Mediterranean. However, whether the ceasefire will be sustained or will result in a lasting de-escalation of tensions in the region is unknown. Such events may have unpredictable consequences and contribute to instability in the global economy or cause a decrease in worldwide demand for certain goods and, thus, shipping. Heightened security risks because of attacks on merchant vessels transiting through the Red Sea to or from the Suez Canal has led to an increase in ton-mile demand for vessels as more vessel owners are opting to re-route their vessels around the Cape of Good Hope. In addition, in July 2025, the Houthis pledged to target ships belonging to any company that conducts business with Israeli ports, and in September 2025 used a cruise missile and two drones to target a container ship.

On February 28, 2026, the United States and Israel launched strikes against Iran, killing Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Khamenei. In retaliation, Iranian missiles and drones targeted Israel and a number of countries that host U.S. military bases—including Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia—and Hezbollah fired projectiles at Israel. While there is significant uncertainty about the duration of the war in Iran, the White House has stated that it may be a protracted engagement. These events have destabilized the region and may lead to significant disruptions across all sectors of the shipping industry. Further, shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a waterway essential to the shipment of crude oil and refined petroleum, may experience prolonged disruption. Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps has warned vessels to avoid the passage. Increased electronic interference may affect navigational and tracking systems, which would heighten the risk of vessel collisions. Although it is impossible to predict exactly how this conflict will affect the tanker industry, it is very likely that a prolonged war will have significant impacts across the sector.

In general, war and global conflicts can have direct and indirect impact on the trade of crude oil and refined petroleum products. The effect, if any, of any particular war or conflict is hard to predict in consequences, severity and length of time, but could have an impact on shipping and the tanker market.

Inflation has had an impact on our vessel operating expenses and corporate overheads. It is anticipated that insurance costs, which have risen over the last three years, may well continue to rise over the next few years. Oil transportation is a specialized area and the number of vessels is increasing. There will therefore be an increased demand for qualified crew and this has and will continue to put inflationary pressure on crew costs. However, in a shipping downturn, costs subject to inflation can usually be controlled because shipping companies typically monitor costs to preserve liquidity and encourage suppliers and service providers to lower rates and prices in the event of a downturn.

Significant changes or developments in U.S. laws and policies, such as laws and policies surrounding international trade, foreign affairs, and investment in the territories and countries where we or our customers operate, or the perception that they may occur, can depress shipping demand and amplify volatility in the tanker market. In April 2025, the U.S. government announced a baseline tariff of 10% on products imported from all countries and an additional individualized reciprocal tariff on the countries with which the United States has the largest trade deficits. Many of these reciprocal tariffs went into effect in August 2025. Some of these tariffs, including the 10% baseline tariff, were imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, or the IEEPA. In February 2026, the Supreme Court of the United States struck down the tariffs imposed via the IEEPA. Although the IEEPA tariffs were ruled illegal, tariffs imposed through other measures still remain in effect. Further, President Trump, using the Trade Act of 1974, has implemented temporary, 150-day 10% tariff on all imports. The tariff imposed under the Trade Act of 1974 are set to expire on July 24, 2026, and the Trump administration may increase the tariff to 15%. The scope and durability of current and future tariff measures are uncertain. Increased tariffs by the United States have led and may continue to lead to the imposition of retaliatory tariffs by foreign jurisdictions. Additionally, the U.S. government has announced and rescinded multiple tariffs on several foreign jurisdictions, which has increased uncertainty regarding the ultimate effect of the tariffs on economic conditions. Although we are continuing to monitor the economic effects of such announcements, as well as opportunities to mitigate their related impacts, costs and other effects associated with the tariffs remain uncertain.

Important Measures and Definitions for Analyzing Results of Operations

We use a variety of financial and operational terms and concepts. These include the following:

Calendar days. We define calendar days as the total number of days the vessels were in our possession for the relevant period. Calendar days are an indicator of the size of our fleet during the relevant period and affect the amount of expenses that we record during that period.

Operating days. We define operating days as the number of calendar days in a period less any scheduled or unscheduled days that our vessels are off-hire due to unforeseen technical circumstances. We and the shipping industry uses operating days to measure the aggregate number of days in a period that our vessels actually generate revenues.

Off-hire. The period a vessel is not being chartered or is unable to perform the services for which it is required under a charter.

Fleet utilization. We calculate fleet utilization by dividing the number of operating days during a period by the number of calendar days during that period. We and the shipping industry use fleet utilization to measure a company's efficiency in minimizing the number of days that its vessels are off-hire for reasons other than scheduled repairs or scheduled guarantee inspections in the case of new buildings, vessel upgrades, special or intermediate surveys and vessel positioning.

Daily Time Charter Equivalent ("TCE") Rate. The Daily Time Charter Equivalent Rate ("Daily TCE Rate") is a measure of the average daily revenue performance of a vessel. The Daily TCE Rate and time charter equivalent revenue are not measures of revenue under U.S. GAAP (i.e., they are non-GAAP measures) or IFRS and should not be considered as alternatives to any measure of revenue and financial performance presented in accordance with IFRS. We calculate Daily TCE Rate by dividing revenues (time charter and/or voyage charter revenues), less commission and voyage expenses (which then equals "time charter equivalent revenue"), by the number of operating days during that period. Our calculation of the Daily TCE Rates and time charter equivalent revenue may not be comparable to that reported by other companies.

Daily vessel operating expenses, including technical management fees. Daily vessel operating expenses, including technical management fees, calculated as the sum of vessel operating expenses and technical management fees divided by the calendar days of the period, is an alternative performance measure that provides meaningful information to our management with regards to our vessels' efficiency and deployment. Our calculation of daily vessel operating expense, including technical management fees, may deviate from that reported by other companies.

Performance Indicators

The figures shown below are financial and non-financial statistical metrics used by management to measure performance of our vessels. For the “Fleet Data” figures, there are no comparable GAAP or IFRS measures.

In the shipping industry, economic decisions are based on vessels’ deployment upon anticipated Daily TCE Rates and time charter equivalent revenue, and industry analysts typically measure shipping freight rates in terms of Daily TCE Rates. This is because under time-charter and bareboat contracts the customer usually pays the voyage expenses, while under voyage charters the ship-owner usually pays the voyage expenses, which typically are added to the hire rate at an approximate cost. In a voyage charter contract, consideration is received for the use of a vessel between designated ports for the duration of the voyage only, at an agreed upon rate per volume of cargo carried. In a time charter contract, the customer (also known as the charterer) is responsible to pay for fuel consumed and port expenses incurred during the agreed period of time. In a voyage charter contract, the Company is responsible for maintaining the voyage, including vessel scheduling and routing, as well as any related voyage expenses, such as fuel, port and other expenses. Under voyage charters, the majority of voyage expenses are generally borne by us whereas for vessels in a pool, such expenses are borne by the pool operator. In a bareboat charter, the customer pays for all of the vessel’s operating expenses, and undertakes to maintain the vessel in a good state of repair and efficient operating condition and drydock the vessel during this period as per the classification society requirements. We may incur voyage related expenses when positioning or repositioning vessels before or after the period of a time or other charter, during periods of commercial waiting time or while off-hire during drydocking or due to other unforeseen circumstances. Because of the different nature of these types of arrangements, the amount of revenues earned by the Company can differ significantly between them.

Consistent with industry practice, we use the Daily TCE Rates and time charter equivalent revenue because they provide a means of comparison between different types of vessel employment and, therefore, assist in evaluating their financial performance and in our decision-making process regarding the deployment and use of our vessels and in evaluating our financial performance. The Daily TCE rate is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure. We believe the Daily TCE Rate and time charter equivalent revenue provide additional meaningful information in conjunction with Revenue, the most directly comparable GAAP and IFRS measure, because they assist our management in making decisions regarding the deployment and use of our vessels and in evaluating their financial performance. The Daily TCE Rate and time charter equivalent revenue are measures used to compare period-to-period changes in a company’s performance and, management believes that the Daily TCE Rate and time charter equivalent revenue provide meaningful information to our investors.

In evaluating our financial condition, we focus on the below measures to assess our historical operating performance and we use future estimates of the same measures to assess our future financial performance. In assessing the future performance of our fleet, the greatest uncertainty relates to future charter rates at the expiration of a vessel’s present period employment, whether under a time charter or a bareboat charter. Decisions about future purchases and sales of vessels are based on the availability of excess internal funds, the availability of financing and the financial and operational evaluation of such actions and depend on the overall state of the shipping market and the availability of relevant purchase candidates.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Fleet Data:			
Calendar days	5,110	5,124	5,110
Operating days	5,025	4,954	5,023
Fleet utilization	98 %	97 %	98 %

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The following is a reconciliation of revenue to time charter equivalent revenue and the calculation of Daily TCE rate for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
<i>(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)</i>			
Revenue	\$ 391,548,819	\$ 393,229,831	\$ 413,096,606
Voyage expenses	\$ (121,870,584)	\$ (127,196,305)	\$ (109,559,239)
Commissions	\$ (4,262,645)	\$ (3,997,596)	\$ (5,757,159)
Time charter equivalent revenue	\$ 265,415,590	\$ 262,035,930	\$ 297,780,208
<i>Operating days</i>	5,025	4,954	5,023
Daily TCE Rate	\$ 52,823	\$ 52,898	\$ 59,281

The following table reconciles our vessel operating expenses to daily vessel operating expenses, including management fees (a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure). Daily operating expenses, including management fees, are derived by dividing vessel operating expenses, including management fees by calendar days. We believe Daily operating expenses, including management fees, provides additional meaningful information in conjunction with Vessel operating expenses, the most directly comparable GAAP and IFRS measure, because it provides meaningful information to our investors in evaluating our financial performance and improves comparability of our performance from period to period.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
<i>(Expressed In U.S. Dollars)</i>			
Vessel operating expenses	\$ 45,240,447	\$ 42,434,258	\$ 41,742,285
Management fees	\$ 4,599,000	\$ 4,611,600	\$ 4,599,000
Vessel operating expenses, including management fees	\$ 49,839,447	\$ 47,045,858	\$ 46,341,285
<i>Calendar days</i>	\$ 5,110	\$ 5,124	\$ 5,110
Daily vessel operating expenses, including management fees	\$ 9,753	\$ 9,181	\$ 9,069
Daily vessel operating expenses, excluding management fees	\$ 8,853	\$ 8,281	\$ 8,169

E. Critical Accounting Estimates

Because we apply in our primary financial statements IFRS as issued by the IASB, we are not required to discuss information about our critical accounting estimates here. For a description of our critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty, see Note 5, Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty, to our annual audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. Directors and Senior Management**

Set forth below are the names, ages and positions of our directors and executive officers (i.e., our senior management). Members of our board of directors are elected annually. Officers are elected from time to time by vote of our board of directors and hold office until a successor is elected. The business address of each of our directors and executive officers listed below is the address of our principal executive offices: c/o OET Chartering Inc., Ethnarchou Makariou Ave. & 2 D. Falireos St., 185 47 N. Faliro, Greece.

Name	Age	Position
Aristidis Alafouzos	39	Chief Executive Officer
Ioannis Alafouzos	68	Chairman and Director
Iraklis Sbarounis	40	Chief Financial Officer
Christopher Papaioannou	37	Chief Commercial Officer
Daniel Gold	58	Director*
Charlotte Stratos	71	Director*
Francis Dunne	70	Director*
Petros Siakotos Konstantinidis	61	Director*
Dimitrios Papalexopoulos	43	Director
Robert Knapp	59	Director*
Joshua Nemser	41	Director*

* Independent Director

Biographical information with respect to each of our directors and executives is set forth below.

Aristidis Alafouzos has served as our Chief Executive Officer since December 2022. He previously served as our Chief Operating Officer from 2018 until December 2022. Mr. Alafouzos has worked with KMC for eight years and is involved in chartering, projects and vessel sale and purchase. He studied International Relations at Boston University and holds an M.Sc. in Shipping Trade and Finance from Bayes Business School (formerly known as Cass Business School) of City University in London. He has been a board member of Gard P. & I. LTD since 2019. Aristidis Alafouzos is the son of our Chairman, Ioannis Alafouzos.

Ioannis Alafouzos has served as our Chairman and as a member of our board of directors since our inception. Mr. Alafouzos previously served as our Chief Executive Officer from our inception until December 2022. Mr. Alafouzos began his career in shipping in 1981 and has over 40 years of experience in all facets of the industry. Mr. Alafouzos founded Kyklades Maritime Corporation's tanker arm and has been the key strategist for the company's cyclical asset plays. Mr. Alafouzos holds an MA from Oxford University in History of Economics. He was a member of the ABS Technical Committee from 2005-2009, a board member of Ionian and Popular Bank in the 1990's, and a board member of the Hellenic Chamber of Shipping in the 1980's. Mr. Alafouzos also holds other interests outside of shipping, including in media and professional sports. Ioannis Alafouzos is the father of our Chief Executive Officer, Aristidis Alafouzos.

Iraklis Sbarounis has served as our Chief Financial Officer since January 2023. Mr. Sbarounis was previously with the TMS Group for 14 years, most recently having served as its Group CFO. He also served as Ocean Rig UDW's (formerly listed on NASDAQ) Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Secretary and Director, until its merger with Transocean in 2018, and prior to that as its VP Business Development. He started his career in investment banking with BNP Paribas. Mr. Sbarounis has extensive experience in dealing with corporate finance, commercial and investment matters as an executive in the shipping industry, as well as in capital markets. He holds a B.S. degree in Management Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and a M.Sc. degree in Finance and Economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).

Christopher Papaioannou has served as our Chief Commercial Officer since May 2023. He began his career in the chartering department of KMC. Prior to becoming our CCO, he served as the Head of Chartering for OET Chartering Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., since June 2018. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from New York University.

Daniel Gold has been a director since our inception. Mr. Gold is the founder and CEO of QVT Financial LP (“QVT”), an asset management company with offices in New York and New Delhi. QVT, through its managed and affiliated multi-strategy funds, is an experienced global investor in multiple industries, including biotech, financial, and the shipping and offshore industries. Mr. Gold holds an A.B. in Physics from Harvard College. Mr. Gold also currently serves on the board of public companies Roivant Sciences Ltd., and Awilco Drilling PLC, in addition to various private companies.

Charlotte Stratos has been a director since our inception. She has served as a Senior Advisor to Morgan Stanley’s Investment Banking Division Global Transportation Group from 2008 to 2020. From 1987 to 2007, Ms. Stratos was Managing Director and head of Global Greek Shipping for Calyon Corporate and Investment Bank of the Credit Agricole Group. Ms. Stratos served in various roles with Bankers Trust Company as Vice President of Greek shipping finance from 1976 to 1987. She currently serves as an independent director and audit committee member of Costamare Inc., a containership company listed on the NYSE. Previously, she held the position of independent director for Hellenic Carriers Limited, a shipping company listed on London’s AIM between 2007 to 2016 and as a board member of Emporiki Bank from 2006 to 2008.

Francis “Frank” Dunne has been a director since May 2024. He has more than 40 years’ legal experience in maritime law and transactions involving major international shipping finance lenders, joint ventures, charter structures, new building contracts, ship and corporate acquisitions, and commercial shipping transactions for major international shipowners. Mr. Dunne was a Partner of Watson Farley & Williams LLP from March 1984 to April 2021 and served as its Chairman from 2006 to 2018 and as its Senior Advisor from October 2021 to November 2022. He established Watson Farley & Williams’ presence in Greece and remains a prominent figure in Greek shipping and finance circles, acting as a senior advisor to various maritime and related entities since 2021. Mr. Dunne was a senior non-executive director of Taylor Maritime Investments Limited, a UK listed investment trust company from September 2022 to September 2024, and served as its Interim Chair for six months in 2023. Mr. Dunne is also currently a director of Adaptogen Capital Management Limited, which manages a UK fund established for the development and operation of large battery storage facilities. He is a qualified English solicitor and holds an MA in history and law from Downing College Cambridge University.

Petros Siakotos Konstantinidis has been a director since December 2021. He has spent most of his career in international banking, successively with Salomon Brothers, HSBC, Credit Suisse and as Managing Director at UBS Russia. He has advised the Greek and Russian governments in key privatizations and has helped corporate clients with numerous equity and debt raising and strategic transactions. He then served as Senior Advisor to EBRD for the Greek market until 2018. For more than 20 years, until late 2023, he served as a director and chief financial officer at NUR MINOS, a company developing renewable energy generation projects and he was involved in several energy efficiency initiatives. Mr. Siakotos Konstantinidis is also a director in Inspiration Holdings Limited, a private investment company, and in Res Capital S.A., a private equity firm. Mr. Siakotos Konstantinidis has a BA from Yale University and an MBA from the Anderson School of Management at UCLA.

Dimitrios Papalexopoulos has been a director since May 2025. He is a business executive with experience in management, business development, operations and commercial marketing across media, publishing, technology and fast-moving consumer goods. He is currently and has been since 2022 the Managing Director of Kathimerines Ekdoseis, a media and publishing company, and publisher of prominent Greek newspaper Kathimerini. He was previously its Chief Business Officer from 2019 to 2021. Prior to joining Kathimerines Ekdoseis, Mr. Papalexopoulos held senior positions in business development, sales, and brand management in Google between 2011 and 2018 and in Procter & Gamble between 2007 and 2010. He holds a B.A. in International and European Economic Studies from the Athens University of Economics and Business, a B.Sc. in Business Administration from the American College of Greece, an M.Sc. in International Employment Relations and HR Management from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), and an MBA from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) under the Sloan Fellows Program. Mr. Papalexopoulos has been a member of the Governing Council of the Athens University of Economics and Business since 2023.

Robert Knapp was initially a director since our inception, resigned in October 2025 and was reappointed to the Board of Directors in February 2026. He is the CIO of Ironsides Partners, an investment manager based in Boston, which he founded in 2007. Mr. Knapp serves as a director of several investment companies, including Barings BDC, which is listed on the NYSE, DP Aircraft Ltd, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange, the African Opportunity Fund Ltd, Pacific Alliance Asian Opportunity Fund, Pacific Alliance Capital Structure Opportunity Fund and Pacific Alliance Group Asset Management based in Hong Kong. Mr. Knapp previously served as a director of MPC Container Ships AS at the time of its founding. He is a graduate of Princeton University and Oxford University.

Joshua Nemser was initially a director since our inception, resigned in October 2025 and was reappointed to the board of directors in February 2026. He is the founder and chief investment officer of Nine Left Capital LP, an asset management firm. Prior to April 2024, he was a senior portfolio manager at VR Capital Group, where he oversaw the portfolio and members of the firm's NA+ team. Before joining VR, Mr. Nemser was an investment banking associate at Moelis & Company, where he advised on a range of mergers, acquisitions, recapitalizations, and restructurings. Prior to Moelis, he was an attorney in the Business Finance & Restructuring department of Weil, Gotshal & Manges. Prior to Weil, he served as a vice president and chief pilot of a federally certificated air carrier. Mr. Nemser holds a J.D. from the New York University School of Law, where he graduated magna cum laude, and a B.S. in business administration from the University of Southern California. He is a licensed airline transport pilot with over 2,000 flight hours.

Aristidis Alafouzou is the son of our Chairman, Ioannis Alafouzou. Other than the aforementioned, there are no other family relationships between any of our directors or senior management. There are no arrangements or understandings with major shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, pursuant to which any person referred to above was selected as a director or member of senior management. See, however, the covenants of our loan arrangements.

The Company is not aware of any agreements or arrangements between any director and any person or entity other than the Company relating to the compensation or other payments in connection with such director's candidacy or service as a director of Okeanis.

B. Compensation

Our directors, except our Chairman, who has waived such right, are each entitled to receive \$45,000 in cash per year, from the respective start of their service on our Board of Directors. Directors who serve as committee chairs or members of a committee receive annual fees of \$15,000 and \$10,000 per committee, respectively. In addition, each director is entitled to a reimbursement for traveling and other minor out-of-pocket expenses. Our directors have standard letters of appointment but do not receive any benefits upon termination of their directorships. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the compensation paid, in the aggregate, to our directors was \$0.4 million (2024:\$0.5 million and 2023:\$0.5 million). Each director is fully indemnified by us for actions associated with being a director to the extent permitted under Marshall Islands law. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the remuneration expense, in the aggregate, to our executive officers was \$5.0 million (2024:\$4.8 million and 2023:\$3.6 million) that comprise salaries, bonuses, directors' and officers' liability insurance cover, telecommunications, travel and other expenses. Our executive officers are each paid a salary. Prior to June 2025, our directors, except our Chairman, who waived such right, received \$75,000 in cash per year, but there were no fees paid to directors who served as committee chairs or members of a committee.

While each of our executive officers has an employment agreement with us, none of them provide for benefits upon termination of employment or change of control except as described in this paragraph. Each such employment agreement provides for a total agreed annual compensation. It further provides for an additional bonus dependent on certain mutually agreed goals with us. Each such employment agreement provides for three months' severance pay if the officer's employment is terminated within five years of commencement and an amount determined in accordance with Greek labor law if terminated after five years of employment. Upon the termination of employment, whether by the employee or us, the employee will complete three months of garden leave and shall receive salary and a proportional bonus during that time. In line with NYSE requirements, we have established a clawback policy which, subject to limited exceptions, requires that any incentive compensation (including both cash and equity compensation) paid to any current or former executive officer on or after October 2, 2023 is subject to recoupment if (i) the incentive compensation was calculated based on financial statements that were required to be restated due to material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements, without regard to any fault or misconduct; and (ii) that noncompliance resulted in overpayment of the incentive compensation within the three fiscal years preceding the date the restatement ("Clawback Policy"). The full text of our Clawback Policy is included as Exhibit 97.1 to this Annual Report.

We do not have a retirement plan for our officers or directors.

C. Board Practices

Director Independence

Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Gold, Ms. Stratos, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Siakotos Konstantinidis, Mr. Knapp and Mr. Nemser are “independent directors” as defined in the NYSE listing standards and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act. We currently intend to maintain a board of directors comprised of a majority of independent directors. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain NYSE requirements that are applicable to U.S. domestic companies, including the requirement to maintain a board of directors comprised of a majority of independent directors. See “Item 16G. Corporate Governance.”

Board Committees

Our board of directors has an audit committee, a nominating/corporate governance committee and a remuneration committee. Our board of directors has adopted a charter for each of the audit committee, the nominating/corporate governance committee and the remuneration committee, as well as a code of business conduct and ethics that governs the conduct of our directors, officers, employees and agents. From time-to-time our board of directors may create special committees to address particular situations or transactions, such as potential conflict of interest transactions that may arise with our affiliates or related parties. The members’ duration and powers of any special committee will be as established by the board of directors as appropriate for the particular situation or transaction. In addition, we adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines that set out guidelines regarding our board’s role, composition, director selection and compensation, among other things, and also set out the methods for communicating with the chairperson of any of the audit, nominating/corporate governance and remuneration committees or the non-management or independent directors of Okeanis as a group. Each of the Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, audit committee charter, nominating/corporate governance committee charter and the remuneration committee charter is available on the Corporate Governance section of our website at www.okeanisecotankers.com and in print to any shareholder upon request. Information on or accessed through our website does not constitute a part of this Annual Report and is not incorporated by reference herein.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Charlotte Stratos (Chairperson), Petros Siakotos Konstantinidis and Frank Dunne, each of whom is an independent director. Our board of directors has determined that the members of the audit committee meet the applicable independence requirements of the Commission, the NYSE and the Oslo Stock Exchange. Ms. Stratos is also our audit committee financial expert.

The audit committee has powers and performs the functions customarily performed by such a committee (including those required of such a committee by the NYSE and the Commission, as well as the Oslo Stock Exchange). The audit committee is responsible for (a) assisting in the Board’s supervision of the Company’s financial reporting process, (b) monitoring the systems for internal control and risk management, (c) maintaining continuous contact with the Company’s auditor, an independent registered public accounting firm, regarding the audit of the annual accounts and (d) reviewing and monitoring the independence of the Company’s auditor, including in particular the extent to which the auditing services provided by the auditor or the audit firm represent a threat to the independence of the auditor.

Pursuant to NYSE Rule 303A.07, the NYSE requires that the audit committee of a listed U.S. company have a minimum of three members. However, as a foreign private issuer we are permitted to follow home country practice, and as permitted under Marshall Islands law (which does not require a minimum of three directors), our audit committee is not required to consist of three members. See “Item 16G. Corporate Governance.”

Remuneration Committee

Our remuneration committee consists of Charlotte Stratos (Chairperson), Robert Knapp and Frank Dunne, each of whom is an independent director. The remuneration committee determines, reviews and approves or recommends the approval of the salaries and other remuneration for our executive officers and directors and reviews other matters relating to remuneration and other material employment issues relating to our executive officers and directors, including insurance matters and oversees the administration of the Company’s compensation plans.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee

Our nominating/corporate governance committee consists of Petros Siakotos Konstantinidis (Chairperson), Charlotte Stratos and Frank Dunne. The nominating/corporate governance committee (a) identifies individuals qualified to become board members and selects or recommends to the board for selection candidates for directorships to be filled by the board or by shareholders; (b) makes recommendations to the board concerning committee appointments; (c) reviews and makes recommendations for executive management appointments; (d) develops, recommends to the board and annually reviews a set of corporate governance guidelines for the Company; (e) oversees the Company's compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; and (f) oversees and coordinates the annual evaluation of the board and its chairperson, the board committees and management.

Foreign Private Issuer Exemption

In general, under the NYSE corporate governance standards, foreign private issuers, as defined under the Exchange Act, are permitted to follow home country corporate governance practices instead of the corporate governance practices of the NYSE. Please see "Item 16G. Corporate Governance." If at any time we cease to be a "foreign private issuer" under the rules of the NYSE and the Exchange Act, as applicable, our board of directors will be required to take all action necessary to comply with the NYSE corporate governance rules.

Due to our status as a foreign private issuer and our intent to follow certain home country corporate governance practices, our shareholders will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all the NYSE corporate governance standards. See "Item 10.B. — Memorandum and Articles of Association," "Item 16G. Corporate Governance" and Exhibit 2.2 to this Annual Report.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2025, we employed approximately 14 people in our offices in Greece, through our wholly owned subsidiary OET Chartering Inc., compared to 13 employees as of December 31, 2024 and 14 employees as of December 31, 2023. KMC provides technical management services in respect of our vessels and ensures that all seamen have the qualifications and licenses required to comply with international regulations and shipping conventions, and that our vessels employ experienced and competent personnel.

E. Share Ownership

As of March 18, 2026, the beneficial interests of our directors and officers in our common shares were as follows, based on 39,044,655 common shares outstanding (and not taking into account any shares held in treasury):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Shares held</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Ioannis Alafouzos ⁽¹⁾	Chairman and Director	11,456,223	29.3 %
Daniel Gold	Director	—	—
Francis Dunne	Director	—	—
Charlotte Stratos	Director	—	—
Petros Siakotos Konstantinidis	Director	—	—
Dimitrios Papalexopoulos	Director	—	—
Robert Knapp ⁽²⁾	Director	150,000	* %
Joshua Nemser	Director	—	—
Aristidis Alafouzos	Chief Executive Officer	79,800	* %
Iraklis Sbarounis	Chief Financial Officer	8,470	* %
Christopher Papaioannou	Chief Commercial Officer	11,200	* %

* Denotes less than 1.0%.

(1) Shares owned both directly and beneficially owned through Glafki Marine Corp.

(2) Mr. Knapp owns his shares through a retirement account as well as Ironsides Energy LLC, an entity that he wholly owns.

F. Disclosure of a Registrant's Action to Recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation.

None.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The table below sets forth the beneficial ownership of our common shares by each person we know to beneficially own more than 5% of our common stock based upon 39,044,655 common shares outstanding as of March 18, 2026, and the amounts and percentages as are contained in the public filings of such persons and based on knowledge of the Company. While we have 695,892 shares held in treasury, those shares are not deemed outstanding for purposes of these calculations. The beneficial ownership of our shares below is based on each director's, officer's or shareholder's respective filing(s) with the SEC (such as a Form 3 or Schedule 13G or any amendment thereto) unless we have been advised otherwise. The number of common shares beneficially owned by each person is determined under SEC rules and the information is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Under SEC rules, a person beneficially owns any shares as to which the person has or shares voting or investment power. In addition, under SEC rules, a person beneficially owns any common shares that the person or entity has the right to acquire within 60 days through the exercise of any right. All of the shareholders, including the shareholders listed in this table, are entitled to one vote per common share held.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares held	Shareholding Percentage
Ioannis Alafouzos ⁽¹⁾	11,456,223	29.3 %
Themistoklis Alafouzos ⁽²⁾	6,641,934	17.0 %

- (1) Ioannis Alafouzos owns 437,286 common shares directly and 11,018,937 common shares beneficially through Glafki Marine Corp., a company of which he is the beneficial owner.
- (2) Themistoklis Alafouzos owns 6,641,934 common shares beneficially through Hospitality Assets Corp., a company of which he is the beneficial owner.

As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, Ioannis Alafouzos beneficially owned 32.3%, 35.6% and 35.6% of our common shares, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, Themistoklis Alafouzos beneficially owned 18.8%, 20.6% and 22.4% of our common shares, respectively.

As of March 18, 2026 we had one shareholder of record, Cede & Co., a nominee of The Depository Trust Company, which is located in the United States and held all 39,044,655 of our issued and outstanding common shares. We believe that the common shares that are held by Cede & Co. include common shares beneficially owned by both holders in and outside of the United States. Our major shareholders have the same voting rights as our other shareholders. We are not aware of any arrangements, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of Okeanis. In the normal course of business, there have been institutional investors that buy and sell our shares. It is possible that significant changes in the percentage ownership of these investors will occur.

B. Related Party Transactions

Management Agreements

Please see "Item 4.B. Business Overview — Management of Our Fleet" for a description of the management of our vessels, or any vessels we may acquire, including of the amended technical management agreements with respect thereto. The daily management fee we pay to KMC for the technical management of our vessels in 2024 and 2025 was \$900 per vessel and increased to \$980 per vessel effective January 1, 2026.

Amounts Paid to Vessel Owning Companies Privately Owned by Members of the Alafouzos Family

For the sake of operational convenience, various expenses or other liabilities that are required to be paid by us, are from time to time instead paid by or on behalf of the vessel owning companies privately owned by the Alafouzos family, or by KMC, and recorded as unsecured amounts payable/receivables, with no fixed terms of payment. The purpose is to optimize capital management and to secure volumetric discounts. Examples of the types of expenses and liabilities giving rise to such payables/receivables due/from to the vessel owning companies privately owned by members of the Alafouzos family include, without limitation, bunker fuel, port expenses, canal fees and other operating expenses. There were no amounts due to/from vessel owning companies privately owned by members of the Alafouzos family as of December 31, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024.

Shared Services Agreement

Please see “Item 4.B. Business Overview — Management of Our Fleet” for a description of the shared services agreement that we have entered into with KMC. There is no additional fee payable under this agreement.

ETS Services Agreement

Please see “Item 4.B. Business Overview — Management of Our Fleet” for a description of the ETS services agreements that we have entered into with KMC. There is no additional fee payable under these agreements.

Registration Rights Agreement

On December 6, 2023, we entered into a registration rights agreement with Hospitality Assets Corp. and Glafki Marine Corp., pursuant to which we have granted them and their affiliates (including Ioannis Alafouzos, Themistoklis Alafouzos and certain of their transferees) the right, under certain circumstances and subject to certain restrictions, to require us to register under the Securities Act our common shares held by them. Under the registration rights agreement, these persons have the right to request us to register the sale of shares held by them on their behalf and may require us to make available shelf registration statements permitting sales of shares into the market from time to time over an extended period. In addition, these persons have the ability to exercise certain piggyback registration rights in connection with registered offerings requested by other shareholders or initiated by us.

Employment of Relative of our Chairman

Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos has been a director and chairman of the board of directors of Okeanis since our inception and was our Chief Executive Officer until December 2022. Mr. Aristidis Alafouzos, the son of Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos, was our Chief Operating Officer until December 2022 and thereafter became our Chief Executive Officer.

Lease of Office Space

OET Chartering Inc. leases our office space in Piraeus from SINGLE MEMBER ANONYMOS TECHNIKI ETAIRIA ERGON, an entity owned by Themistoklis Alafouzos. On August 1, 2018, OET Chartering Inc. entered into a lease agreement for 165.28 square meters of office space for our operations with SINGLE MEMBER ANONYMOS TECHNIKI ETAIRIA ERGON at a monthly rate of Euro 890. The lease expired on July 31, 2024 and on August 1, 2024 OET Chartering Inc. entered into an amendment to such lease to extend the term until July 31, 2028. The total expense recognized in the consolidated statements of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 amounted to \$28,908, \$23,151 and \$22,040, respectively.

Set-Off and Cancellation of Intragroup Debt

Okeanis and various of Okeanis’s subsidiaries had intercompany payables and receivables to each other and among one another. All of those payables and receivables are eliminated upon consolidation of our accounts. Okeanis and its subsidiaries entered into an agreement, effective December 31, 2025, to set-off and eliminate all of these payables and receivables among one another.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See “Item 18. Financial Statements”.

Legal Proceedings

Various claims, suits, and complaints, including those involving government regulations and product liability, arise in the ordinary course of the shipping business. To our knowledge, we are not a party to any material litigation where claims or counterclaims have been filed against us other than routine legal proceedings incidental to our business. We have not been involved in any legal proceedings that we believe may have a significant effect on our business, financial position, operating results or liquidity, and we are not aware of any proceedings that are pending or threatened that may have a material effect on our business, financial position, operating results or liquidity.

From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business, principally property damage and personal injury claims. We expect that these claims would be covered by our existing insurance policies, subject to certain deductibles. However, those claims, even if lacking merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

Dividend Policy

The declaration, timing and amount of any dividend is subject to the discretion of our board of directors and will be dependent upon our earnings, financial condition, market prospects, capital expenditure requirements, investment opportunities, restrictions in our loan agreements, the provisions of the Marshall Islands law affecting the payment of dividends to shareholders, overall market conditions and other factors. Subject to these limitations, we seek to offer our shareholders with a competitive yield which is reflective of the cash flows generated by us, and currently intend to pay dividends in an amount depending on and taking into consideration the amount of our net profits, after adjusting for non-recurring items, working capital needs, our capital structure and other discretionary items as our board of directors decides, from time to time. We define “net profits” as the profit for the relevant period, as disclosed in Okeanis’s published consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. We have no written dividend policy and are able to adopt, amend, change or terminate any dividend policy in the future.

We can provide no assurance that dividends will be paid in the future and there may be a high degree of variability from period to period in the amount of cash, if any, that is available for the payment of dividends. Please see “Item 3.D. Risk Factors — Risks Related to our Common Shares — Our ability to declare and pay dividends to holders of our common shares will depend on a number of factors and will always be subject to the discretion of our board of directors.”

Because we are a holding company with no material assets other than the shares of our subsidiaries through which we conduct our operations, our ability to pay dividends will depend on our subsidiaries distributing to us their earnings and cash flow. Our financing arrangements impose certain limitations on our ability to pay dividends and our subsidiaries’ ability to make distributions to us. Please see “Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources — Credit Facilities and Financing Obligations — Loan Covenants” for further information.

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During the last three years we have paid the following dividends:

Month and Year Paid	Approximate Per Common Share Amount	Aggregate Amount
March 2026	\$ 1.55	\$ 60,519,215
December 2025	\$ 0.75	\$ 26,575,158
September 2025	\$ 0.70	\$ 22,535,876
June 2025	\$ 0.32	\$ 10,302,115
March 2025	\$ 0.35	\$ 11,267,938
December 2024*	\$ 0.45	\$ 14,487,349
September 2024*	\$ 1.10	\$ 35,413,519
June 2024*	\$ 1.10	\$ 35,413,519
March 2024*	\$ 0.66	\$ 21,248,111
November 2023*	\$ 0.60	\$ 19,316,465
September 2023*	\$ 1.50	\$ 48,291,162
June 2023*	\$ 1.60	\$ 51,510,573
March 2023*	\$ 1.25	\$ 40,242,635

* Dividends paid were classified as capital returns for purposes of financial accounting only/a write-down of paid-in capital for financial accounting purposes. Marshall Islands law does not differentiate between what may be considered a return of capital or a dividend for financial accounting purposes and treats all cash given to shareholders as dividends.

B. Significant Changes

There have been no significant changes since the date of the financial statements included in this Annual Report, other than those described in Note 24, Subsequent Events, to our annual audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

Our common shares have been listed on the NYSE under the trading symbol "ECO" since December 11, 2023 and on the Oslo Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "OET" since January 29, 2021. In conjunction with the NYSE listing of our common shares, we changed the listing status of our common shares on the Oslo Stock Exchange from a primary listing to a secondary listing. We incurred a trading suspension on the Oslo Stock Exchange of two trading days on December 7 and 8, 2023 in connection with the changes to our share registration structure in order to facilitate the dual listing of our common shares. We also incurred a trading suspension on the Oslo Stock Exchange on November 19, 2025, from opening of trade until 13:15 CET, in order to facilitate an efficient bookbuilding process in connection with our 2025 Registered Direct Offering, and on January 21, 2026, from opening of trade until 13:10 CET, in order to facilitate an efficient bookbuilding process in connection with our 2026 Registered Direct Offering.

Our common shares began trading on Euronext Growth (ex-Merkur Market) on July 3, 2018. On March 8, 2019, our shares began trading on Euronext Expand (ex-Oslo Axess) and ceased trading on Euronext Growth. On January 29, 2021, our shares began trading on the Euronext Oslo Bors and ceased trading on Euronext Expand (ex-Oslo Axess).

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our common shares are currently listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (also known as the Oslo Børs) under the trading symbol "OET" and on the NYSE under the trading symbol "ECO." All of our shares are in registered form. Our articles of incorporation do not permit the issuance of bearer shares.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our second amended and restated articles of incorporation were filed as [Exhibit 1.1](#) to the Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on April 30, 2024. The information contained in this exhibit is incorporated by reference herein. Our third amended and restated bylaws were filed as [Exhibit 1.2](#) to the Annual Report on Form 20-F that we filed on April 30, 2024. The information contained in this exhibit is incorporated by reference herein. A description of the material terms of our second amended and restated articles of incorporation and our third amended and restated bylaws and of the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of our shares, and matters relating to our meetings of shareholders, is included in “Description of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act” which has been filed as Exhibit 2.2 to this Annual Report and is incorporated by reference herein.

Description of Common Shares

Each outstanding common share entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any outstanding preferred shares, holders of common shares are entitled to receive ratably (based on number of shares held) all dividends, if any, declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends. Upon our dissolution or liquidation, after payment in full of all amounts required to be paid to creditors and to the holders of our preferred shares having liquidation preferences, if any, the holders of our common shares will be entitled to receive pro rata (based on number of shares held) our remaining assets available for distribution. Holders of our common shares do not have conversion, redemption or preemptive rights to subscribe to any of our securities. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of common shares are subject to the rights of the holders of our preferred shares. Please see Exhibit 2.2 to this Annual Report for more information.

Description of Preferred Shares

Our second amended and restated articles of incorporation authorize our board of directors to establish one or more series of preferred shares and to determine, with respect to any series of preferred shares, the terms and rights of that series, including the designation of the series; the number of shares of the series; the preferences and relative, participating, option or other special rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such series, including any the dividend terms, redemption, liquidation preference, conversion, and voting rights, if any, of the holders of the series. Please see Exhibit 2.2 to this Annual Report for more information. No preferred shares are currently outstanding.

C. Material contracts

Attached as exhibits to this Annual Report are the contracts we consider to be both material and outside the ordinary course of business and are to be performed in whole or in part after the filing of this Annual Report. We refer you to “Item 4.A. History and Development of the Company,” “Item 4.B. Business Overview,” “Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources,” “Item 6.B. Compensation,” “Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions,” “Item 10.B. Memorandum and Articles of Association” and “Description of Securities” filed as Exhibit 2.2 hereto for a discussion of these contracts. Other than as discussed in this Annual Report, we have no material contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, to which we are a party.

D. Exchange controls

Under Marshall Islands law, there are currently no restrictions on the export or import of capital, including foreign exchange controls, or restrictions that affect the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to holders of our shares that are neither Marshall Islands resident nor Marshall Islands citizens.

E. Taxation

The following is a discussion of the material Marshall Islands, Liberian, Greek and U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to a U.S. Holder and a Non-U.S. Holder, each as defined below, with respect to the ownership and disposition of our common shares. The discussion of U.S. federal income tax matters is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, judicial decisions, administrative pronouncements, and existing and proposed regulations issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or the Treasury Regulations, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not purport to deal with the tax consequences of owning common shares to all categories of investors, some of which, such as financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, persons holding our common shares as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle, traders in securities that have elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, persons liable for the alternative minimum tax or the “base erosion and anti-avoidance” tax, dealers in securities or currencies, U.S. Holders, as defined below, whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, persons required to recognize income for U.S. federal income tax purposes no later than when such income is included on an “applicable financial statement” and investors that own, actually or under applicable constructive ownership rules, 10% or more of the vote or value of our shares, may be subject to special rules. This discussion deals only with holders who own the common shares as a capital asset. You are encouraged to consult your own tax advisors concerning the overall tax consequences arising in your own particular situation under U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. law of the ownership of common shares.

Marshall Islands Tax Consequences

The following is applicable only to persons who are not citizens of and do not reside in, maintain offices in or carry on business or conduct transactions or operations in the Marshall Islands.

Because we (including our subsidiaries) do not, and assuming that we (including our subsidiaries) continue not to, and assuming our future subsidiaries will not, carry on business or conduct transactions or operations in the Marshall Islands, and because we anticipate, and therefore assuming, that all documentation related to any offerings of our securities will be executed outside of the Marshall Islands, under current Marshall Islands law we are not subject to tax on our income or capital gains and our non-resident and non-citizen shareholders will not be subject to Marshall Islands taxation or withholding tax on our dividends. In addition, our non-resident and non-citizen shareholders will not be subject to Marshall Islands stamp, capital gains or other taxes on the purchase, ownership or disposition of our shares, and our non-resident and non-citizen shareholders will not be required by the Marshall Islands to file a tax return related to our shares.

Liberian Tax Consequences

Under current Liberian law, no Liberian taxes or withholding will be imposed on payments to holders of our securities other than to a holder that is a resident Liberian entity or a resident individual or an individual or entity subject to taxation in Liberia as a result of having a permanent establishment within the meaning of the Liberia Revenue Code of 2000 as amended in Liberia.

Greek Tax Considerations

In January 2013, a tax law 4110/2013 amended the long-standing provisions of art. 26 of law 27/1975 by imposing a fixed annual tonnage tax on vessels flying a foreign (i.e., non-Greek) flag which are managed by a Law 89 company, establishing an identical tonnage tax regime as the one already in force for vessels flying the Greek flag. This tax varies depending on the size of the vessel, calculated in gross registered tonnage, as well as on the age of each vessel. Payment of this tonnage tax completely satisfies all income tax obligations of both the shipowning company and of all its shareholders up to the ultimate beneficial owners. Any tax payable to the state of the flag of each vessel as a result of its registration with a foreign flag registry (including the Marshall Islands) is subtracted from the amount of tonnage tax due to the Greek tax authorities.

By virtue of article 6 of new Law 5000/2022, the Addendum to the New Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Greek Government and the Greek Maritime Community was ratified by the Greek Parliament and is applicable as of January 1, 2022. The rate of the voluntary contribution payable by the members of the Greek Maritime Community has been reduced to 5% on shipping dividends imported in Greece. The rate was previously set at 10%. The New Voluntary Contribution also captures imported amounts related to capital gains from the sale of shares in ship-owning companies or their holding companies. Payment of the Voluntary Contribution continues to satisfy any other Greek tax obligation with respect to the worldwide income of the ultimate shareholders of the companies that fall within the scope of the New Voluntary Contribution Agreement. If the total Voluntary Contribution paid per year is less than EUR 60 million, the members of the Greek Maritime Community undertake the obligation to pay the remaining amount. This threshold has been increased from EUR 40 million. A 10% tax is imposed on special payments and bonuses paid by Greek shipping companies of article 25 L. 27/1975 to members of their Board of Directors, managers, executives and employees on top of their regular salary.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of our Company

Taxation of Operating Income: In General

Unless exempt from U.S. federal income taxation under the rules discussed below, a foreign corporation is subject to U.S. federal income taxation in respect of any income that is derived from the use of vessels, from the hiring or leasing of vessels for use on a time, voyage or bareboat charter basis, from the participation in a pool, partnership, strategic alliance, joint operating agreement, code sharing arrangement or other joint venture it directly or indirectly owns or participates in that generates such income, or from the performance of services directly related to those uses, which we refer to as “shipping income,” to the extent that the shipping income is derived from sources within the United States. For these purposes, 50% of shipping income that is attributable to transportation that begins or ends, but that does not both begin and end, in the United States constitutes income from sources within the United States, which we refer to as “U.S.-source shipping income.”

Shipping income attributable to transportation that both begins and ends in the United States is considered to be 100% from sources within the United States. We are not permitted by law to engage in transportation that produces income which is considered to be 100% from sources within the United States.

Shipping income attributable to transportation exclusively between non-U.S. ports will be considered to be 100% derived from sources outside the United States. Shipping income derived from sources outside the United States will not be subject to any U.S. federal income tax.

In the absence of exemption from tax under Section 883 of the Code, our gross U.S.-source shipping income would be subject to a 4% tax imposed without allowance for deductions as described below.

Exemption of Operating Income from U.S. Federal Income Taxation

Under Section 883 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, we will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on our U.S.-source shipping income if:

- (1) we are organized in a foreign country, or our country of organization, that grants an “equivalent exemption” to corporations organized in the United States; and
- (2) either:
 - A. more than 50% of the value of our stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by individuals or other shareholders described below who are “residents” of or meet certain criteria described below with respect to our country of organization or of another foreign country that grants an “equivalent exemption” to corporations organized in the United States (each such shareholder a “qualified shareholder” and such shareholders collectively, “qualified shareholders”), which we refer to as the “50% Ownership Test,” or
 - B. our stock is “primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market” in our country of organization, in another country that grants an “equivalent exemption” to U.S. corporations, or in the United States, which we refer to as the “Publicly-Traded Test.”

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The Marshall Islands and Liberia, the jurisdictions where we and our shipowning subsidiaries are incorporated, grant an “equivalent exemption” to U.S. corporations. Therefore, we will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax with respect to our U.S.-source shipping income if either the 50% Ownership Test or the Publicly-Traded Test is met.

In order to satisfy the 50% Ownership Test, a non-U.S. corporation must be able to substantiate that more than 50% of the value of its shares is owned, for at least half of the number of days in the non-U.S. corporation’s taxable year, directly or indirectly, by “qualified shareholders.” For this purpose, qualified shareholders are: (1) individuals who are residents (as defined in the Treasury Regulations) of countries, other than the United States, that grant an equivalent exemption, (2) non-U.S. corporations that meet the Publicly-Traded Test and are organized in countries that grant an equivalent exemption, or (3) certain foreign governments, non-profit organizations, and certain beneficiaries of foreign pension funds. In order for a shareholder to be a qualified shareholder, there generally cannot be any bearer shares in the chain of ownership between the shareholder and the taxpayer claiming the exemption (unless such bearer shares are maintained in a dematerialized or immobilized book-entry system as permitted under the Treasury Regulations). A corporation claiming the Section 883 exemption based on the 50% Ownership Test must obtain all the facts necessary to satisfy the IRS that the 50% Ownership Test has been satisfied (as detailed in the Treasury Regulations). We believe that we satisfied the 50% Ownership Test in 2025.

In order to satisfy the Publicly-Traded Test, Treasury Regulations provide, in pertinent part, that stock of a foreign corporation will be considered to be “primarily traded” on an established securities market if the number of shares of each class of stock that are traded during any taxable year on all established securities markets in that country exceeds the number of shares in each such class that are traded during that year on established securities markets in any other single country. The Treasury Regulations also require that our stock be “regularly traded” on an established securities market. Under the Treasury Regulations, our stock will be considered to be “regularly traded” if one or more classes of our stock representing more than 50% of our outstanding shares, by total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote and by total combined value of all classes of stock, are listed on one or more established securities markets, and in the case of an established securities market located outside the United States, satisfy certain minimum trading requirements. In addition, even if the “primarily and regularly traded” tests described above are satisfied, a class of shares will not be treated as primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market if, during more than half the number of days during the taxable year, one or more shareholders holding, directly or indirectly, at least 5% of the vote and value of that class of shares, which we refer to as “5% Shareholders,” own, in the aggregate, 50% or more of the vote and value of that class of shares. This is referred to as the “5% Override Rule.” In the event the 5% Override Rule is triggered, the Treasury Regulations provide that the 5% Override Rule will nevertheless not apply if the company can establish that among the closely-held group of 5% Shareholders, sufficient shares are owned by 5% Shareholders that are considered to be “qualified shareholders,” as defined above, to preclude non-qualified 5% Shareholders in the closely-held group from owning 50% or more of the total value of the relevant class of shares held by 5% Shareholders for more than half the number of days during the taxable year.

Our common shares, which are our sole class of issued and outstanding stock that is traded, were traded on the Oslo Stock Exchange and the NYSE in 2025. The NYSE is an established securities market, and our common shares were “primarily traded” on the NYSE in 2025 because the number of our common shares that were traded on the NYSE exceeded the number of shares that were traded on the Oslo Stock Exchange (which is also an established securities market). Furthermore, we believe that our common shares satisfied the “regularly traded” test in 2025. We believe that the 5% Override Rule was triggered in 2025 because 5% Shareholders owned, in the aggregate, 50% or more of the vote and value of our common shares. However, we further anticipate that we will be able to establish that among the closely-held group of 5% Shareholders, sufficient shares are owned by 5% Shareholders that are considered to be “qualified shareholders,” as defined above, to preclude non-qualified 5% Shareholders in the closely-held group from owning 50% or more of the total value of our common shares for more than half the number of days during the taxable year. Therefore, we believe that we satisfied the Publicly-Traded Test in 2025.

Due to the factual nature of the issues involved, there can be no assurance that we will qualify for the benefits of Section 883 of the Code for 2026 or our subsequent taxable years.

Taxation in the Absence of Exemption under Section 883 of the Code

To the extent the benefits of Section 883 of the Code are unavailable, our U.S.-source shipping income, to the extent not considered to be “effectively connected” with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, as described below, would be subject to a 4% tax imposed by Section 887 of the Code on a gross basis, without the benefit of deductions, which we refer to as the “4% gross basis tax regime.” Since under the sourcing rules described above, no more than 50% of our shipping income would be treated as being derived from U.S. sources, the maximum effective rate of U.S. federal income tax on our shipping income would never exceed 2% under the 4% gross basis tax regime.

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To the extent the benefits of the exemption under Section 883 of the Code are unavailable and our U.S.- source shipping income is considered to be “effectively connected” with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, as described below, any such “effectively connected” U.S.-source shipping income, net of applicable deductions, would be subject to the U.S. federal corporate income tax imposed at a current rate of 21%. In addition, we may be subject to the 30% “branch profits” tax on earnings effectively connected with the conduct of such U.S. trade or business, as determined after allowance for certain adjustments.

Our U.S.-source shipping income would be considered “effectively connected” with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business only if:

- We have, or are considered to have, a fixed place of business in the United States involved in the earning of shipping income; and
- substantially all of our U.S.-source shipping income is attributable to regularly scheduled transportation, such as the operation of a vessel that follows a published schedule with repeated sailings at regular intervals between the same points for voyages that begin or end in the United States, or is leasing income that is attributable to such fixed place of business in the United States.

We do not currently have, nor intend to have or permit circumstances that would result in having, any vessel operating to the United States on a regularly scheduled basis. Based on the foregoing and on the expected mode of our shipping operations and other activities, we believe that none of our U.S.-source shipping income will be “effectively connected” with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

U.S. Taxation of Gain on Sale of Vessels

Regardless of whether we qualify for exemption under Section 883 of the Code, we will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxation with respect to gain realized on a sale of a vessel, provided the sale is considered to occur outside of the United States under U.S. federal income tax principles. In general, a sale of a vessel will be considered to occur outside of the United States for this purpose if title to the vessel, and risk of loss with respect to the vessel, pass to the buyer outside of the United States. It is expected that any sale of a vessel by us will be considered to occur outside of the United States or will otherwise not be subject to U.S. federal income taxation.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of our common shares that is a U.S. citizen or resident, U.S. corporation or other U.S. entity taxable as a corporation, an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or a trust (i) if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) the trust has in effect a valid election to be treated as a United States person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a partnership holds our common shares, the tax treatment of a partner of such partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding our common shares, you are encouraged to consult your tax advisor.

Distributions

Subject to the discussion of passive foreign investment companies, or PFICs, below, any distributions made by us with respect to our common shares to a U.S. Holder will generally constitute dividends to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its common shares on a dollar-for-dollar basis and thereafter as capital gain. Because we are not a U.S. corporation, U.S. Holders that are corporations will not be entitled to claim a dividends received deduction with respect to any distributions they receive from us. Dividends paid with respect to our common shares will generally be treated as “passive category income” for purposes of computing allowable foreign tax credits for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Dividends paid on our common shares to a U.S. Holder who is an individual, trust or estate (a “U.S. Non-Corporate Holder”) will generally be treated as “qualified dividend income” that is taxable to such U.S. Non-Corporate Holder at preferential tax rates provided that (1) the common shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (such as the New York Stock Exchange on which our common shares will be traded); (2) we are not a PFIC for the taxable year during which the dividend is paid or the immediately preceding taxable year (as discussed in more detail below); (3) the U.S. Non-Corporate Holder has owned the common shares for more than 60 days in the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the common shares become ex-dividend; and (4) the U.S. Non-Corporate Holder is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

We believe that we were not a PFIC for our 2025 taxable year, and we do not expect to be a PFIC for subsequent taxable years. If we were treated as a PFIC for our 2025 or 2026 taxable year, any dividends paid by us during 2026 will not be treated as “qualified dividend income” in the hands of a U.S. Non-Corporate Holder. Any dividends we pay which are not eligible for the preferential rates applicable to “qualified dividend income” will be taxed as ordinary income to a U.S. Non-Corporate Holder.

Special rules may apply to any “extraordinary dividend,” generally, a dividend paid by us in an amount which is equal to or in excess of 10% of a shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in (or, in certain circumstances, fair market value of) a common share or dividends received within a one-year period that, in the aggregate, equal or exceed 20% of a shareholder’s adjusted tax basis (or fair market value upon the shareholder’s election) in a common share. If we pay an “extraordinary dividend” on our common shares that is treated as “qualified dividend income,” then any loss derived by a U.S. Non-Corporate Holder from the sale or exchange of such common shares will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of such dividend.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Common Shares

Subject to the discussion of our status as a PFIC below, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized by the U.S. Holder from such sale, exchange or other disposition and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in such stock. Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder’s holding period is greater than one year at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition. Such capital gain or loss will generally be treated as U.S.-source income or loss, as applicable, for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. A U.S. Holder’s ability to deduct capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Status and Significant Tax Consequences

Special U.S. federal income tax rules apply to a U.S. Holder that holds stock in a foreign corporation classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, we will be treated as a PFIC with respect to a U.S. Holder if, for any taxable year in which such holder held our common shares, either:

- at least 75% of our gross income for such taxable year consists of passive income (e.g., dividends, interest, capital gains and rents derived other than in the active conduct of a rental business); or
- at least 50% of the average value of the assets held by the corporation during such taxable year produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

For purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC, we will be treated as earning and owning our proportionate share of the income and assets, respectively, of any of our subsidiary corporations in which we own at least 25% of the value of the subsidiary’s stock. Income earned, or deemed earned, by us in connection with the performance of services would not constitute “passive income” for these purposes. By contrast, rental income would generally constitute “passive income” unless we were treated under specific rules as deriving our rental income in the active conduct of a trade or business.

In general, income derived from the bareboat charter of a vessel will be treated as “passive income” for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC and such vessel will be treated as an asset which produces or is held for the production of “passive income.” On the other hand, income derived from the time charter of a vessel should not be treated as “passive income” for such purpose, but rather should be treated as services income; likewise, a time chartered vessel should generally not be treated as an asset which produces or is held for the production of “passive income.”

We believe that we were not a PFIC for our 2025 taxable year because we had no bareboat chartered-out vessels and consequently no gross income from vessels on bareboat charter. Furthermore, based on our current assets and activities, we do not believe that we will be a PFIC for subsequent taxable years. Although there is no legal authority directly on point, and we are not relying upon an opinion of counsel on this issue, our belief is based principally on the position that, for purposes of determining whether we are a passive foreign investment company, the gross income we derive or are deemed to derive from the time chartering and voyage chartering activities of our wholly owned subsidiaries should constitute services income, rather than rental income. Correspondingly, such income should not constitute passive income, and the assets that we or our wholly owned subsidiaries own and operate in connection with the production of such income, in particular, the vessels, should not constitute passive assets for purposes of determining whether we were a passive foreign investment company. We believe there is substantial legal authority supporting our position consisting of case law and IRS pronouncements concerning the characterization of income derived from time charters and voyage charters as services income for other tax purposes. However, in the absence of any legal authority specifically relating to the statutory provisions governing passive foreign investment companies, the IRS or a court could disagree with our position. In addition, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid being classified as a passive foreign investment company with respect to any taxable year, we cannot assure you that the nature of our operations will not change in the future.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder will be treated as owning its proportionate share of the stock of any of our subsidiaries which is a PFIC. The PFIC rules discussed below will apply on a company-by-company basis with respect to us and each of our subsidiaries which is treated as a PFIC.

As discussed more fully below, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder would be subject to different U.S. federal income taxation rules depending on whether the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat us as a “Qualified Electing Fund,” which election is referred to as a “QEF Election.” As discussed below, as an alternative to making a QEF Election, a U.S. Holder should be able to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common shares, which election is referred to as a “Mark-to-Market Election.” A U.S. Holder holding PFIC shares that does not make either a “QEF Election” or “Mark-to-Market Election” will be subject to the Default PFIC Regime, as defined and discussed below in “Item 10.E. Taxation — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders — Taxation of U.S. Holders Not Making a Timely QEF or ‘Mark-to-Market’ Election.”

If we were to be treated as a PFIC, a U.S. Holder would be required to file IRS Form 8621 to report certain information regarding us.

The QEF Election

If a U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF Election, which U.S. Holder we refer to as an “Electing Holder,” the Electing Holder must report each year for United States federal income tax purposes its pro rata share of our ordinary earnings and our net capital gain, if any, for our taxable year that ends with or within the taxable year of the Electing Holder, regardless of whether or not distributions were made by us to the Electing Holder. The Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common shares will be increased to reflect taxed but undistributed earnings and profits. Distributions of earnings and profits that had been previously taxed will result in a corresponding reduction in the adjusted tax basis in the common shares and will not be taxed again once distributed. An Electing Holder would generally recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares. A U.S. Holder would make a QEF Election with respect to any year that our company is a PFIC by filing a copy of IRS Form 8621 with its United States federal income tax return.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Making a “Mark-to-Market” Election

Making the Election. Alternatively, if, as is anticipated, our common shares are treated as “marketable stock,” a U.S. Holder would be allowed to make a Mark-to-Market Election with respect to the common shares, provided the U.S. Holder completes and files IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the relevant instructions and related Treasury Regulations. The common shares will be treated as “marketable stock” for this purpose if they are “regularly traded” on a “qualified exchange or other market.” The common shares will be “regularly traded” on a qualified exchange or other market for any calendar year during which they are traded (other than in de minimis quantities) on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. The New York Stock Exchange should be treated as a “qualified exchange or other market” for this purpose. However, it should be noted that a separate Mark-to-Market Election would need to be made with respect to each of our subsidiaries which is treated as a PFIC. The stock of these subsidiaries is not expected to be “marketable stock.” Therefore, a “mark-to-market” election is not expected to be available with respect to these subsidiaries.

Current Taxation and Dividends. If the Mark-to-Market Election is made, the U.S. Holder generally would include as ordinary income in each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the common shares at the end of the taxable year over such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common shares. The U.S. Holder would also be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its common shares over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the Mark-to-Market Election. Any income inclusion or loss under the preceding rules should be treated as gain or loss from the sale of common shares for purposes of determining the source of the income or loss. Accordingly, any such gain or loss generally should be treated as U.S.-source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in its common shares would be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amount. Distributions by us to a U.S. Holder who has made a Mark-to-Market Election generally will be treated as discussed above under "Item 10.E. Taxation — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders — Distributions."

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition. Gain realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of the common shares would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of the common shares would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent that such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included in income by the U.S. Holder. Any loss in excess of such previous inclusions would be treated as a capital loss by the U.S. Holder. A U.S. Holder's ability to deduct capital losses is subject to certain limitations. Any such gain or loss generally should be treated as U.S.-source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Taxation of U.S. Holders Not Making a Timely QEF or "Mark-to-Market" Election

Finally, a U.S. Holder who does not make either a QEF Election or a Mark-to-Market Election with respect to any taxable year in which we are treated as a PFIC, or a U.S. Holder whose QEF Election is invalidated or terminated, or a Non-Electing Holder, would be subject to special rules, or the Default PFIC Regime, with respect to (1) any excess distribution (i.e., the portion of any distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder on the common shares in a taxable year in excess of 125% of the average annual distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the Non-Electing Holder's holding period for the common shares), and (2) any gain realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of the common shares.

Under the Default PFIC Regime:

- the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the Non-Electing Holder's aggregate holding period for the common shares;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year before we became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest rate of tax in effect for the applicable class of taxpayer for that year, and an interest charge for the deemed tax deferral benefit would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax attributable to each such other taxable year.

Any distributions other than "excess distributions" by us to a Non-Electing Holder will be treated as discussed above under "Item 10.E. Taxation — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders — Distributions."

These penalties would not apply to a pension or profit-sharing trust or other tax-exempt organization that did not borrow funds or otherwise utilize leverage in connection with its acquisition of the common shares. If a Non-Electing Holder who is an individual dies while owning the common shares, such Non-Electing Holder's successor generally would not receive a step-up in tax basis with respect to the common shares.

3.8% Tax on Net Investment Income

A U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate, or, in certain cases, a trust, will generally be subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the U.S. Holder's net investment income for the taxable year and (2) the excess of the U.S. Holder's modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold (which in the case of individuals is between \$125,000 and \$250,000). A U.S. Holder's net investment income will generally include distributions made by us which constitute a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes and gain realized from the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares. This tax is in addition to any income taxes due on such investment income. Net investment income generally will not include a U.S. Holder's pro rata share of the Company's income and gain if we are a PFIC and that U.S. Holder makes a QEF election, as described above in "Item 10.E. Taxation — U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders — The QEF Election". However, a U.S. Holder may elect to treat inclusions of income and gain from a QEF election as net investment income. Failure to make this election could result in a mismatch between a U.S. Holder's ordinary income and net investment income.

If you are a U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate or trust, you are encouraged to consult your tax advisors regarding the applicability of the 3.8% tax on net investment income to the ownership and disposition of our common shares.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of "Non-U.S. Holders"

A beneficial owner of our common shares (other than a partnership) that is not a U.S. Holder is referred to herein as a "Non-U.S. Holder."

Dividends on Common Shares

Non-U.S. Holders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on dividends received from us with respect to our common shares, unless that income is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States. If the Non-U.S. Holder is entitled to the benefits of a U.S. income tax treaty with respect to those dividends, that income is taxable only if it is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Common Shares

Non-U.S. Holders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain realized upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares, unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States. If the Non-U.S. Holder is entitled to the benefits of a U.S. income tax treaty with respect to that gain, that gain is taxable only if it is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States; or
- the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of disposition and other conditions are met.

If the Non-U.S. Holder is engaged in a U.S. trade or business for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the income from the common shares, including dividends and the gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of the stock that is effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as discussed in the previous section relating to the taxation of U.S. Holders. In addition, in the case of a corporate Non-U.S. Holder, the earnings and profits of such Non-U.S. Holder that are attributable to effectively connected income, subject to certain adjustments, may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a rate of 30%, or at a lower rate as may be specified by an applicable U.S. income tax treaty.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, dividend payments, or other taxable distributions, made within the United States to you will be subject to information reporting requirements. In addition, such payments will be subject to backup withholding tax if you are a non-corporate U.S. Holder and you:

- fail to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;

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- are notified by the IRS that you have failed to report all interest or dividends required to be shown on your U.S. federal income tax returns; or
- in certain circumstances, fail to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Non-U.S. Holders may be required to establish their exemption from information reporting and backup withholding by certifying their status on an applicable IRS Form W-8.

If you sell your common shares to or through a U.S. office of a broker, the payment of the proceeds is subject to both U.S. backup withholding and information reporting unless you certify that you are a non-U.S. person, under penalties of perjury, or you otherwise establish an exemption. If you sell your common shares through a non-U.S. office of a non-U.S. broker and the sales proceeds are paid to you outside the United States, then information reporting and backup withholding generally will not apply to that payment. However, U.S. information reporting requirements, but not backup withholding, will apply to a payment of sales proceeds, even if that payment is made to you outside the United States, if you sell your common shares through a non-U.S. office of a broker that is a U.S. person or has some other contacts with the United States. Backup withholding tax is not an additional tax. Rather, you generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under backup withholding rules that exceed your U.S. federal income tax liability by filing a refund claim with the IRS.

Individuals who are U.S. Holders (and to the extent specified in applicable Treasury Regulations, certain individuals who are Non-U.S. Holders and certain U.S. entities) who hold “specified foreign financial assets” (as defined in Section 6038D of the Code) are required to file IRS Form 8938 with information relating to the asset for each taxable year in which the aggregate value of all such assets exceeds \$75,000 at any time during the taxable year or \$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year (or such higher dollar amount as prescribed by applicable Treasury Regulations). Specified foreign financial assets would include, among other assets, our common shares, unless the shares are held through an account maintained with a U.S. financial institution. Substantial penalties apply to any failure to timely file IRS Form 8938, unless the failure is shown to be due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect. Additionally, in the event an individual U.S. Holder (and to the extent specified in applicable Treasury regulations, an individual Non-U.S. Holder or a U.S. entity) that is required to file IRS Form 8938 does not file such form, the statute of limitations on the assessment and collection of U.S. federal income taxes of such holder for the related tax year may not close until three years after the date that the required information is filed. U.S. Holders (including U.S. entities) and Non-U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding their reporting obligations under this legislation.

F. Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. In accordance with these requirements, we file reports and other information with the SEC. Our Commission filings are available to the public at the website maintained by the Commission at <http://www.sec.gov>, as well as on our website at www.oceanisecotankers.com. Information that is or will be on or accessed through such websites does not constitute a part of, and is not incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt under the Exchange Act from, among other things, the rules prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our executive officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act, and our principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting provisions contained in Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act. In addition, we will not be required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act.

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We will also provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner of our common stock, upon written or oral request of that person, a copy of this Annual Report and any and all of the information that has been incorporated by reference in this Annual Report. Please direct such requests to Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., c/o OET Chartering Inc., Ethnarchou Makariou Ave. & 2 D. Falireos St., 185 47 N. Faliro, Greece, telephone number +30 210 480 4200.

In addition, since our common shares are traded on the Oslo Stock Exchange, we have filed periodic and immediate reports with, and furnish information to, the Oslo Stock Exchange and the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority.

I. Subsidiary information

Not applicable.

J. Annual Report to Security Holders.

We are currently not required to provide an annual report to security holders in response to the requirements of Form 6-K.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to the impact of interest rate changes primarily through its floating-rate borrowings that require us to make interest payments based on SOFR (we previously used LIBOR, including during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023). Significant increases in interest rates could adversely affect operating margins, operating results and ability to service debt. From time to time, we use interest rate swaps to reduce our exposure to market risk from changes in interest rates. The principal objective of these contracts is to manage the risks and costs associated with its floating-rate debt.

As an indication of the sensitivity from changes in interest rates, an increase by 100 basis points in interest rates would increase interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 by \$6.4 million (2024 increased by 100 basis points: \$6.7 million and 2023 increased by 100 basis points: \$6.9 million) assuming all other variables held constant and taking into consideration that the Group has entered into interest rate swap agreements for some of its loans, therefore partially economically hedging part of its floating-rate borrowings.

Credit Risk

We only trade with charterers who have been subject to satisfactory credit screening procedures. Furthermore, outstanding balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that our exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to the credit risk arising from our cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, our exposure arises from default by the counterparties, with a maximum exposure equivalent to the carrying amount of these instruments. We mitigate such risks by dealing only with high credit quality financial institutions.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Our vessels operate in international shipping markets, which utilize the U.S. dollar as the functional currency. We generate substantially all of our revenues from the trading of our vessels in U.S. dollars, but certain of our vessel operating expenses and administrative expenses are generated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Notably, we are considerably dependent on European seafarers, who are paid in Euros, to fill key positions on board our vessels. Consequently, our Euro-denominated crew expense forms a significant percentage of our operating expenses. Furthermore, we have significant exposure to the Euro in our general and administrative expenses. For accounting purposes, expenses incurred in other currencies are converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of each transaction. However, the portion of our business conducted in other currencies could increase in the future, which could expand our exposure to losses arising from exchange rate fluctuations. We have only partially hedged currency exchange risks associated with our expenses. As such our exposure to Euro-U.S. dollar exchange rate fluctuations may have a significant impact on our expenses, business and future cash flows. We do not have any further hedging mechanisms in place, however, when opportunity arises, we convert significant cash balances from U.S. dollars to Euros to hedge against adverse fluctuations. We do not consider the risk to be significant.

Market Risk

The tanker shipping industry is cyclical with high volatility in charter rates and profitability. We charter our vessels principally in the spot market, being exposed to various unpredictable factors such as supply and demand of energy resources, global economic and political conditions, natural or other disasters, disruptions in international trade, pandemics, environmental and other legal regulatory developments.

The Company cannot reliably estimate the effect that any positive or adverse fluctuation in the spot market rates may have on its operating income. We estimate that for every \$1,000 per day increase or decrease in the spot rates, our operating profit would have increased or decreased by \$4.9 million, \$4.7 million, and \$4.0 million for the years 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

From time to time, we may enter into freight derivatives, such as Forward Freight Agreements (“FFAs”). Generally, freight derivatives may be used to hedge a vessel owner’s exposure to the charter market for a specified route and period of time. Upon settlement, if the contracted charter rate is less than the average of the rates reported on an identified index for the specified route and time period, the seller of the FFA is required to pay the buyer the settlement sum, being an amount equal to the difference between the contracted rate and the settlement rate, multiplied by the number of days of the specified period. Conversely, if the contracted rate is greater than the settlement rate, the buyer is required to pay the seller the settlement sum. If we take positions in FFAs or other derivative instruments we could suffer losses in the settling or termination of these agreements. This could adversely affect our operating results and cash flow.

During 2025, 2024 and 2023, we entered into forward freight agreements in order to partially hedge our exposure to spot charter rate fluctuations and mitigate any adverse effect this may have in our operating cash flows and dividend policy. For the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, we incurred a net gain/ (loss) on forward freight agreements in the amount of \$3.0 million, (\$1.5) million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Inflation

See “Item 5. A. Operating Results — Principal Factors Affecting our Business — Inflation.”

Liquidity

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability but can also increase the risk of losses. We minimize liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents.

The following table details the Group's expected cash outflows for its financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities, on the earliest date on which the Group would be required to pay to settle. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. Variable future interest payments were determined based on SOFR to be 3.76% as of December 31, 2025 and 3.97% as of December 31, 2024, plus, in each case, the margin applicable to the Group's loan at the end of the year presented.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	5+ years	Total
December 31, 2025							
<i>Non-Derivative Liabilities</i>							
Trade payables		—	—	13,748,183	—	—	13,748,183
Accrued expenses		—	—	8,643,793	—	—	8,643,793
Variable interest loans	4.51 %	2,202,299	14,373,054	49,726,607	406,363,585	144,192,540	616,858,085
Variable interest for debt financing (Sale and Leaseback Agreements)	8.84 %	989,692	1,918,194	95,688,125	—	—	98,596,011
Total		3,191,991	16,291,248	167,806,708	406,363,585	144,192,540	737,846,072

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	5+ years	Total
December 31, 2024							
<i>Non-Derivative Liabilities</i>							
Trade payables		—	—	19,479,005	—	—	19,479,005
Accrued expenses		—	—	5,909,316	—	—	5,909,316
Current accounts due to related parties		—	—	530,030	—	—	530,030
Variable interest loans	4.86 %	2,541,609	15,250,870	53,374,498	391,940,693	216,343,324	679,450,994
Variable interest for debt financing	9.12 %	1,358,910	2,660,316	12,428,837	63,359,366	77,158,586	156,966,015
Total		3,900,519	17,911,186	91,721,686	455,300,059	293,501,910	862,335,360

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2025. Disclosure controls and procedures refer to controls and other procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer) have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer), to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the IASB and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis or at all. No evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within us have been detected. Additionally, projections of internal control over financial reporting effectiveness into future periods are subject to risks, including changes in conditions that may render controls inadequate or deterioration in compliance with policies and procedures.

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Our management with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework).

As a result of its assessment, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective as of December 31, 2025.

(c) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm because, as an emerging growth company, we are exempt from this requirement.

(d) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the year covered by this Annual Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Ms. Charlotte Stratos serves as a member of our audit committee. Our board of directors has determined that Ms. Stratos qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" and is "independent" according to the applicable SEC rules.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of the employees, directors, officers and certain long-term consultants of Okeanis and its subsidiaries, in addition to certain employees of KMC. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available on the Corporate Governance section of our website at www.okeanisecotankers.com. Information on or accessed through our website does not constitute a part of this Annual Report and is not incorporated by reference herein. We will also provide a hard copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics free of charge upon written request to Investor Relations, c/o OET Chartering Inc., Ethnarchou Makariou Ave. & 2 D. Falireos St., 185 47 N. Faliro, Greece. We intend to satisfy any disclosure requirements regarding any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics by posting such information on our website within five business days following the date of the amendment or waiver.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A. ("Deloitte"), an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our annual financial statements acting as our independent auditor for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Audit, audit-related and non-audit services billed and accrued from Deloitte are as follows:

	2025	2024
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 375,072	\$ 307,075
Audit-related fees	—	—
Tax fees	—	—
All other fees	—	—
Total fees	\$ 375,072	\$ 307,075

(1) Audit fees represent compensation for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and for the review of our quarterly financial information as well as in connection with the review of our Annual Report, review of registration statements and related consents and comfort letters and any other audit services required for SEC or other regulatory filings.

Audit Committee's Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our audit committee charter contains pre-approval policies and procedures in compliance with paragraph (c)(7)(i) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X that require our audit committee to review and pre-approve all auditing services and permitted non-auditing services rendered to the Company by its outside auditors (subject to the exception provided in paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X for certain de minimis non-audit services not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement), in each case including fees. All services provided by Deloitte during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were approved by our audit committee pursuant to the pre-approval policy.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

None.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Pursuant to Section 303A.11 of the NYSE listing standards, applicable to foreign private issuers, we are permitted to follow our home country practices in lieu of certain NYSE corporate governance requirements. Accordingly, we intend to follow certain corporate governance practices of our home country, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, in lieu of certain of the corporate governance requirements of the NYSE. A brief summary of those differences is provided below.

Related Party Transactions. In lieu of obtaining an independent review of related party transactions for conflicts of interests, consistent with Marshall Islands law requirements, a related party transaction will be permitted if: (i) the material facts as to such director's interest in such contract or transaction and as to any such common directorship, officership or financial interest are disclosed in good faith or known to the board or committee, and the board or committee approves such contract or transaction by a vote sufficient for such purpose without counting the vote of such interested director, or, if the votes of the disinterested directors are insufficient to constitute an act of the board, by unanimous vote of the disinterested directors; or (ii) if the material facts as to such director's interest in such contract or transaction and as to any such common directorship, officership or financial interest are disclosed in good faith or known to the shareholders entitled to vote thereon, and such contract or transaction is approved by vote of such shareholders.

Proxy Statements. As a foreign private issuer, we are not required to solicit proxies or provide proxy statements to the NYSE pursuant to the NYSE corporate governance rules or Marshall Islands law. Consistent with Marshall Islands law, we will notify our shareholders of meetings between 15 and 60 days before the meeting. This notification will contain, among other things, information regarding business to be transacted at the meeting. In addition, our bylaws provide that certain shareholders must give us advance notice to properly introduce any business at a meeting of the shareholders. Our bylaws also provide that shareholders may designate in writing a proxy to act on their behalf.

Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans. The NYSE requires listed companies to obtain prior shareholder approval to adopt or materially revise any equity compensation plan. As permitted under Marshall Islands law, we do not need prior shareholder approval to adopt or revise equity compensation plans, including our equity incentive plan.

Share Issuances and Incentive Plans. In lieu of obtaining shareholder approval prior to the issuance of designated securities or adoption or amendment of equity incentive plans, we will comply with provisions of the Marshall Islands Business Corporations Act, which allows the board of directors to approve all share issuances and adoptions and amendments of equity incentive plans, including share issuances (i) in connection with the acquisition of stock or assets of another company; (ii) when it would result in a change of control; (iii) when a share option or purchase plan is to be established or materially amended or other equity compensation arrangement made or materially amended, pursuant to which shares may be acquired by officers, directors, employees, or consultants; or (iv) in connection with a transaction (other than a public offering) involving the sale, issuance or potential issuance of shares at a price less than market value. Pursuant to 313.00 of Section 3 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, the NYSE will accept any action or issuance relating to the voting rights structure of a non-U.S. company that is in compliance with the NYSE's requirements for domestic companies or that is not prohibited by the company's home country law. We are not subject to such restrictions under our home country, Marshall Islands, law.

Meetings of Directors. We may hold regularly scheduled meetings of the board of directors at which only non-management directors are present. In addition, our board of directors may choose to make a self-assessment of its performance at least once a year to determine if it or its committees function effectively.

Committee Authority. In lieu of having an audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination/corporate governance committee with the composition, size, authorities and responsibilities set forth in the NYSE rules, our audit committee, remuneration committee and nomination/corporate governance committee are not required to have such composition, size, authorities and responsibilities. For example, our audit committee charter provides that the audit committee may be comprised of two or more independent directors. Our remuneration committee is not required to provide a remuneration committee report. Our audit committee is currently comprised of three independent directors.

Corporate Governance Guidelines. Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines that cover certain minimum specified subjects. We are not required to comply with these requirements.

If at any time we cease to be a "foreign private issuer" under the rules of the NYSE and the Exchange Act, as applicable, our board of directors will be required to take all action necessary to comply with all of the NYSE corporate governance rules.

In connection with our admission to trading of our common shares on the NYSE, we also applied to the Oslo Stock Exchange for, and was granted, an exemption from annual corporate governance reporting requirements applicable to issuers with shares admitted to trading on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

Due to our status as a foreign private issuer and our intent to follow certain home country corporate governance practices, our shareholders will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all the NYSE corporate governance standards. See "Item 10.B. — Memorandum and Articles of Association" and Exhibit 2.2 to this Annual Report.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 16I. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16J. INSIDER TRADING POLICIES

We have adopted an insider trading policy which applies to all of Okeanis's directors, officers and employees as well as certain related parties, and sets forth procedures governing the purchase, sale and other disposition of our securities by such parties. Our insider trading policy is reasonably designed to promote compliance with applicable insider trading laws, rules and regulations, and any listing standards applicable to Okeanis. A copy of our insider trading policy has been filed as Exhibit 11.1 to this Annual Report.

ITEM 16K. CYBERSECURITY

Cybersecurity is fundamental in our operations and we are committed to maintaining robust governance and oversight of cybersecurity risks. Senior management has implemented comprehensive processes and procedures for identifying, assessing, and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats as part of our broader risk management system. Our cybersecurity risk management strategy prioritizes detection, analysis and response to known, anticipated or unexpected threats; effective management of security risks; and resiliency against incidents. With the ever-changing cybersecurity landscape and continual emergence of new cybersecurity threats, our senior management ensures that significant resources are devoted to cybersecurity risk management and the technologies, processes and people that support it. We implement risk-based controls to protect our information, the information of our customers, suppliers, and other third parties, our information systems, our business operations, and our vessels.

We have in place safety and security measures on our vessels and onshore operations to secure our operations against cybersecurity incidents. In order to assess, identify and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats we take into consideration the following:

- (i) IMO Resolution MSC.428(98): Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and Pollution Prevention, relating to maritime cyber risk management in safety management systems;
- (ii) BIMCO, OCIMF, INTERCARGO, INTERTANKO, ICS, CLIA, IUMI: The Guidelines on Cyber Security Onboard Ships;
- (iii) USCG Cyber Security Strategy and Bulletins;
- (iv) UK Cyber Security Code of Practice for ships; and
- (v) EU Regulation 679/2016: Protection of natural persons processing personal data.

The Information and Communication Technology Department (“ICT”) is responsible for monitoring, detecting and assessing cybersecurity risks and incidents at the Company, subsidiary and vessel level. The team is comprised of dedicated privacy, safety, and security professionals who oversee cybersecurity risk management and mitigation, incident prevention, detection, and remediation. We also annually engage third parties such as assessors, consultants to audit our information security programs, whose findings are reported, on occasion, to our senior management.

As part of our cybersecurity risk management system, our ICT department has established clear methodologies, reporting channels and governance principles, that are aligned with the broader risk management processes of our Company to remediate and resolve any cybersecurity incident. Incidents are reviewed by the ICT Department Head, having the appropriate professional experience and academic background, to determine whether further escalation is appropriate. Any incident assessed as potentially being or potentially becoming material is immediately escalated for further assessment and reported to any member of our senior management, who then consult with our audit committee.

We have not had any cybersecurity incidents that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect us, including our business strategy, operating results, or financial condition.

Our audit committee has oversight responsibility for risks and incidents relating to cybersecurity threats, including compliance with disclosure requirements, cooperation with law enforcement, and related effects on financial and other risks, and it reports any findings and recommendations, as appropriate, to our board of directors for consideration. Senior management regularly discusses cyber risks and trends and, should they arise, any material incidents with our audit committee.

Overall, our approach to cybersecurity risk management includes the following key elements:

- (i) Continuous monitoring of cybersecurity threats, both internal and external, through the use of data analytics and network monitoring systems;
- (ii) Engagement of third-party consultants and other advisors to assist in assessing points of vulnerability of our information security systems;
- (iii) We have various information technology policies relating to cybersecurity;

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- (iv) We provide employee mandatory training that is administered on a periodic basis that reinforces our information technology policies, standards and practices, as well as the expectation that employees comply with these policies and identify and report potential cybersecurity risks.
- (v) We require employees to sign confidentiality agreements, where appropriate to their role;
- (vi) Access controls;
- (vii) Network security measures;
- (viii) Data protection;
- (ix) Incident response planning;
- (x) Third-party risk assessment;
- (xi) Security audits; and
- (xii) Compliance with industry standards

We continue to invest in our cybersecurity systems and to enhance our internal controls and processes. Our business strategy, operating results and financial condition have not been materially affected by risks from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of previously identified cybersecurity incidents, but we cannot provide assurance that they will not be materially affected in the future by such risks or any future material incidents. While we have dedicated significant resources to identifying, assessing, and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats, our efforts may not be adequate, may fail to accurately assess the severity of an incident, may not be sufficient to prevent or limit harm, or may fail to sufficiently remediate an incident in a timely fashion, any of which could harm our business, reputation, operating results and financial condition. For more information certain risks associated with cybersecurity, see “Item 3.D. Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business — Our information systems may fail or may be subject to security breaches.”

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See “Item 18. Financial Statements”.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial information required by this item, together with the report of Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A., is set forth on pages F-1 through F-39 and are filed as part of this Annual Report.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
1.1	Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Okeanis (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2024).
1.2	Third Amended and Restated Bylaws of Okeanis (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2024).
2.1	Form of Common Share Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2023).
2.2	Description of Securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act.*
4.1	Form of Amended and Restated Technical Management Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2023).
4.2	Shared Services Agreement dated November 1, 2023 between OET Chartering Inc. and Kyklades Maritime Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2023).
4.3	Registration Rights Agreement dated December 6, 2023 among Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., Glafki Marine Corp. and Hospitality Assets Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2024).
4.4	Form of ETS Services Agreement dated March 1, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2024).
4.5	Facility Agreement dated May 23, 2022 among Nellmare Marine Ltd and Anassa Navigation S.A., as Borrowers, the Companies listed in Part A of Schedule 1, as Hedge Guarantors, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, and National Bank of Greece S.A., as Lender as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Loan Facility Agreement, dated June 29, 2023 among Nellmare Marine Ltd, as Borrower A, Anassa Navigation S.A., as Borrower B, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor and National Bank of Greece S.A., as Lender, in respect of the refinancing of m.t.s <i>NISSOS DONOUSSA</i> and <i>NISSOS KYTHNOS</i> (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2023).
4.6	Supplemental Agreement, dated May 21, 2024 and by and between Nellmare Maritime Ltd and Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp. to the existing Facility Agreement dated May 23, 2022 among Nellmare Marine Ltd and Anassa Navigation S.A., as Borrowers, the Companies listed in Part A of Schedule 1, as Hedge Guarantors, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, and National Bank of Greece S.A., as Lender as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Loan Facility Agreement, dated June 29, 2023 among Nellmare Marine Ltd and Anassa Navigation S.A. as Borrowers, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor and National Bank of Greece S.A., as Lender, in respect of the refinancing of m.t <i>NISSOS DONOUSSA</i> (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2025).

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<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.7	<u>Facility Agreement dated June 27, 2023 among Omega Three Marine Corp., Omega Four Marine Corp. and Arethusa Shipping Corp., as Borrowers and Hedge Guarantors, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, the Financial Institutions listed in Part B of Schedule 1, as Original Lenders, the Financial Institutions listed in Part C of Schedule 1, as Original Hedge Counterparties and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., as Arranger, Facility Agent and Security Agent, in respect of the refinancing of m.ts KIMOLOS, FOLEGANDROS and NISSOS KEROS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2023).</u>
4.8	<u>Facility Agreement dated September 8, 2023 among Omega Six Marine Corp. and Omega Ten Marine Corp., as Borrowers and Hedge Guarantors, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, as Arranger, the Financial Institutions listed in Part B of Schedule 1 as Original Lenders, the Banks and Financial Institutions listed in Part C of Schedule 1, as Hedge Counterparties and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank as Facility Agent and Security Agent, in respect of the refinancing of m.ts NISSOS SIKINOS and NISSOS SIFNOS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2023).</u>
4.9	<u>Bareboat Charter and related Memorandum of Agreement each dated February 10, 2018 between OCY Knight 1 Limited, as Owner/Buyer and Omega Five Marine Corp., as Bareboat Charterer/Seller, relating to Hull No. 3012 (NISSOS RHENIA), as amended by Addendum No. 1 to the Bareboat Charter Party for (NISSOS RHENIA), dated September 6, 2018, between OCY Knight 1 Limited, as Owner and Omega Five Marine Corp., as Charterer, Addendum No. 2 to the Bareboat Charter Party for Hull No. 3012 (NISSOS RHENIA), dated June 28, 2021, between OCY Knight 1 Limited, as Owner and Omega Five Marine Corp., as Charterer, and Addendum No. 3 to the Bareboat Charter Party for NISSOS RHENIA, dated April 27, 2023, between OCY Knight 1 Limited, as Owner and Omega Five Marine Corp., as Charterer, and Charter Guarantee dated September 30, 2018 between Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor and OCY Knight 1 Limited, as Owner (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2023).</u>
4.10	<u>Bareboat Charter and related Memorandum of Agreement each dated February 10, 2018 between OCY Knight 2 Limited, as Owner/Buyer and Omega Seven Marine Corp., as Bareboat Charterer/Seller, relating to Hull No. 3013 (NISSOS DESPOTIKO), as amended by Addendum No. 1 to the Bareboat Charter Party for (NISSOS DESPOTIKO), dated September 6, 2018, between OCY Knight 2 Limited, as Owner and Omega Seven Marine Corp., as Charterer, Addendum No. 2 to the Bareboat Charter Party for Hull No. 3013 (NISSOS DESPOTIKO), dated June 4, 2021, between OCY Knight 2 Limited, as Owner and Omega Seven Marine Corp., as Charterer, Addendum No. 3 to the Bareboat Charter Party for Hull No. 3013 (NISSOS DESPOTIKO), dated June 28, 2021 between OCY Knight 2 Limited, as Owner and Omega Seven Marine Corp., as Charterer, and Addendum No. 4 to the Bareboat Charter Party for NISSOS DESPOTIKO, dated April 27, 2023, between OCY Knight 2 Limited, as Owner and Omega Seven Marine Corp., as Charterer, and Charter Guarantee dated September 30, 2018 between Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor and OCY Knight 2 Limited, as Owner (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2023).</u>
4.11	<u>Facility Agreement dated January 31, 2024 among Omega One Marine Corp., as Borrower, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, the Financial Institutions listed in Part B of Schedule 1, as Original Lenders and Kexim Asia Limited, as Mandated Lead Arranger, Facility Agent and Security Agent, in respect of the refinancing of m.t. "MILOS" (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2024).</u>
4.12	<u>Facility Agreement dated May 21, 2024 by and among Anassa Navigation S.A., as Borrower, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Parent Guarantor, and Danish Ship Finance A/S, as Original Lender in respect of the refinancing of m.t NISSOS KYTHNOS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2025).</u>
4.13	<u>Facility Agreement dated June 20, 2024 by and among Omega Two Marine Corp., as Borrower, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, the Financial Institutions listed in Part B of Schedule 1 as Original Lenders, Bank SinoPac Co., Ltd., as Facility Agent and Security Agent in respect of the refinancing of m.t POLLEGOS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2025).</u>
4.14	<u>Facility Agreement dated May 8, 2025 among Theta Navigation Ltd and Moonsprite Shipping Corp., as Borrowers, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, and Alpha Bank S.A., as Original Lender, in respect of the refinancing of m.ts. NISSOS NIKOURIA and NISSOS ANAFI.*</u>

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Exhibit Number	Description
4.15	Facility Agreement dated June 17, 2025 among Ark Marine S.A., as Borrower, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, E.SUN Commercial Bank Ltd. (incorporated in Taiwan with limited liability), Hong Kong Branch as Arranger and Security Agent, and E.SUN Commercial Bank Ltd. (incorporated in Taiwan with limited liability), in respect of the refinancing of m.t. NISSOS KEA.*
4.16	Facility Agreement dated December 19, 2025 among Omega Twelve Marine Corp., as Borrower, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Parent Guarantor, and Alpha Bank S.A., as Original Lender, in respect of the financing of part of the acquisition cost of m.t. NISSOS PIPERL.*
4.17	Term Loan Facility dated December 19, 2025 among Omega Fourteen Marine Corp., as Borrower, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Corporate Guarantor, and National Bank of Greece S.A., as Original Lender, in respect of the financing of part of the acquisition cost of m.t. NISSOS SERIFOPOULA.*
4.18	Side Letter to Facility Agreement dated January 21, 2026 among National Bank of Greece S.A. as Lender, Nellmare Marine Ltd and Okeanis Eco Tanker Corp. relating to the Facility Agreement dated May 23, 2022 among Nellmare Marine Ltd, as Borrower, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Guarantor, and National Bank of Greece S.A., as Lender*
4.19	Side Letter to Facility Agreement dated January 21, 2026 among National Bank of Greece S.A. as Lender, Omega Fourteen Marine Corp. and Okeanis Eco Tanker Corp. relating to the Term Loan Facility dated December 19, 2025 among Omega Fourteen Marine Corp., as Borrower, Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp., as Corporate Guarantor, and National Bank of Greece S.A., as Original Lender*
8.1	List of Subsidiaries.*
11.1	Insider Trading Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 11.1 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2024).
12.1	Certification of Okeanis's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
12.2	Certification of Okeanis's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
13.1	Certification of Okeanis's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
13.2	Certification of Okeanis's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
15.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.*
97.1	Policy for the Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-41858) filed by Okeanis with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2024).
101	The following financial information from Okeanis Eco Tanker Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, formatted as Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language (iXBRL): (1) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024; (2) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023; (3) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023; (4) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023; (5) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023; and (6) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language (iXBRL) and contained in Exhibit 101).*

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp.

By: /s/ Iraklis Sbarounis

Name: Iraklis Sbarounis

Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 20, 2026

OKEANIS ECO TANKERS CORP.

(Incorporated under the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands with registration number 96382)

Consolidated Financial Statements and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A.

Athens, Greece

March 20, 2026

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2018.

**Consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended
December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023**

(amounts expressed in U.S. Dollars, except for number of shares)

	NOTES	2025	2024	2023
	20,23	391,548,819	393,229,831	413,096,606
Revenue				
Operating expenses				
Commissions		(4,262,645)	(3,997,596)	(5,757,159)
Voyage expenses	10	(121,870,584)	(127,196,305)	(109,559,239)
Vessel operating expenses	9	(45,240,447)	(42,434,258)	(41,742,285)
Management fees - related party	13	(4,599,000)	(4,611,600)	(4,599,000)
Depreciation and amortization	7	(41,440,551)	(41,134,237)	(40,382,628)
General and administrative expenses (including \$4,995,071, \$4,810,180 and \$3,588,185, respectively, to related party)	11	(11,604,900)	(10,910,862)	(9,933,373)
Total operating expenses		(229,018,127)	(230,284,858)	(211,973,684)
Operating profit		162,530,692	162,944,973	201,122,922
Other income / (expenses)				
Interest income	21	2,191,740	3,445,203	4,104,564
Interest expense and other finance costs (including nil, \$413,952 and \$1,198,168, respectively, to related parties)	21	(44,240,513)	(57,052,680)	(61,179,066)
Unrealized gain/ (loss), net on derivatives	22	1,653,464	(291,873)	229,373
Realized gain/ (loss), net on derivatives	22	1,327,397	(1,264,750)	300,262
Gain from modification of loans	12	—	1,828,959	—
Loss on debt extinguishment	12	(1,383,768)	—	—
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss)		872,531	(746,562)	672,969
Total other expenses		(39,579,149)	(54,081,703)	(55,871,898)
Profit for the year		122,951,543	108,863,270	145,251,024
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Re-measurement of post-employment benefit obligations		1,010	(6,005)	(1,302)
Total comprehensive income for the year		122,952,553	108,857,265	145,249,722
Earnings per share – basic & diluted	17	3.77	3.38	4.51
Weighted average no. of shares – basic & diluted	17	32,575,740	32,194,108	32,194,108

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(amounts expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	NOTES	2025	2024
ASSETS			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Vessels, net	7	922,117,179	958,597,520
Advances for acquisition of vessels	7	38,894,251	—
Other fixed assets	7	58,332	80,206
Derivative financial instruments	22	120,638	—
Restricted cash		4,510,000	4,510,000
Total non-current assets		965,700,400	963,187,726
<i>Current assets</i>			
Inventories	6	17,273,715	24,341,665
Trade and other receivables		85,091,040	39,755,029
Claims receivable	18	320,097	242,576
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		6,466,709	4,794,022
Current accounts due from related parties	13	6,286,469	—
Derivative financial instruments	22	1,470,326	—
Current portion of restricted cash		1,399,243	434,927
Cash & cash equivalents		116,636,741	49,343,664
Total current assets		234,944,340	118,911,883
TOTAL ASSETS		1,200,644,740	1,082,099,609
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
<i>Shareholders' equity</i>			
Share capital	14	36,129	32,890
Additional paid-in capital	14	124,891,132	14,501,517
Treasury shares	14	(4,583,929)	(4,583,929)
Other reserves		(34,903)	(35,913)
Retained earnings		452,782,809	400,512,351
Total shareholders' equity		573,091,238	410,426,916
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Long-term borrowings, net of current portion	12	470,583,980	598,957,333
Retirement benefit obligations		61,629	44,795
Total non-current liabilities		470,645,609	599,002,128
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade payables		13,748,183	19,479,005
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8	8,643,793	5,909,316
Derivative financial instruments	22	—	62,500
Current accounts due to related parties	13	—	530,030
Current portion of long-term borrowings	12	134,515,917	46,689,714
Total current liabilities		156,907,893	72,670,565
TOTAL LIABILITIES		627,553,502	671,672,693
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY & LIABILITIES		1,200,644,740	1,082,099,609

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

(amounts expressed in U.S. Dollars, except for number of shares)

	Notes	NUMBER OF SHARES	SHARE CAPITAL	ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL (NOTE 15)	TREASURY SHARES	OTHER RESERVES	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL
Balance – January 1, 2023		<u>32,194,108</u>	<u>32,890</u>	<u>280,424,849</u>	<u>(4,583,929)</u>	<u>(28,606)</u>	<u>146,398,057</u>	<u>422,243,261</u>
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	—	145,251,024	145,251,024
Capital distribution (\$4.95 per share)	15	—	—	(159,360,835)	—	—	—	(159,360,835)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		—	—	—	—	(1,302)	—	(1,302)
Balance – December 31, 2023		<u>32,194,108</u>	<u>32,890</u>	<u>121,064,014</u>	<u>(4,583,929)</u>	<u>(29,908)</u>	<u>291,649,081</u>	<u>408,132,148</u>
Profit for the year	15	—	—	—	—	—	108,863,270	108,863,270
Capital distribution (\$3.31 per share)		—	—	(106,562,497)	—	—	—	(106,562,497)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	15	—	—	—	—	(6,005)	—	(6,005)
Balance – December 31, 2024		<u>32,194,108</u>	<u>32,890</u>	<u>14,501,517</u>	<u>(4,583,929)</u>	<u>(35,913)</u>	<u>400,512,351</u>	<u>410,426,916</u>
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	—	122,951,543	122,951,543
Dividends declared (\$2.12 per share)	15	—	—	—	—	—	(70,681,085)	(70,681,085)
Other comprehensive income for the year		—	—	—	—	1,010	—	1,010
Common share issuance, net of offering expenses		3,239,436	3,239	110,389,615	—	—	—	110,392,854
Balance – December 31, 2025		<u>35,433,544</u>	<u>36,129</u>	<u>124,891,132</u>	<u>(4,583,929)</u>	<u>(34,903)</u>	<u>452,782,809</u>	<u>573,091,238</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

(all amounts expressed in U.S. Dollars)

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Profit for the year		122,951,543	108,863,270	145,251,024
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit to net cash provided by operating activities:</i>				
Depreciation and amortization	7	41,440,551	41,134,237	40,382,628
Interest expense	21	42,153,588	53,628,356	58,680,985
Amortization of loan financing fees and modification gain	12	1,246,265	2,263,416	1,994,191
Unrealized (gain)/ loss, net on derivatives	22	(1,653,464)	291,873	(20,135)
Interest income	21	(2,191,740)	(3,445,203)	(4,104,564)
Other non-cash items		1,010	(6,005)	(43,323)
Loss on debt extinguishment	12	1,383,768	—	—
Gain from modification of loans	12	—	(1,828,959)	—
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain)/ loss		(1,834,591)	907,110	(712,765)
Total reconciliation adjustments		80,545,387	92,944,825	96,177,017
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>				
Trade and other receivables		(45,321,044)	17,674,147	(5,853,175)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets and non - current assets		(1,672,687)	(1,902,362)	(824,682)
Inventories		7,067,950	1,012,352	(8,343,486)
Trade payables		(5,973,333)	(4,470,575)	10,958,162
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		2,782,144	2,398,299	(530,625)
Deferred revenue		—	—	(4,255,500)
Claims receivable		(77,521)	(127,048)	(7,137)
Due to related parties	13	(530,030)	(129,944)	659,974
Due from related parties	13	(6,286,469)	—	449,629
Total changes in working capital		(50,010,990)	14,454,869	(7,746,840)
Interest paid		(42,184,422)	(53,444,573)	(59,649,091)
Net cash provided by operating activities		111,301,518	162,818,391	174,032,110
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Decrease in restricted cash		—	1,449,925	2,032,927
Increase in restricted cash		(964,316)	(1,500,000)	—
Payments for special survey and drydocking costs		(3,416,523)	(11,189,402)	(3,306,052)
Payments for vessels and advances for acquisition of vessels		(40,193,651)	—	—
Interest received		2,154,731	3,299,288	2,233,711
Net cash (used in)/ provided by investing activities		(42,419,759)	(7,940,189)	960,586
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	12	195,000,000	199,260,000	197,000,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	12	(236,857,084)	(246,117,877)	(243,355,165)
Capital distribution	14	—	(106,562,497)	(159,360,835)
Dividends paid	14	(70,681,085)	—	—
Payment of long-term borrowing fees	12	(1,300,000)	(1,259,319)	(1,350,000)
Net proceeds from common share issuance	14	110,392,854	—	—
Net cash used in financing activities		(3,445,315)	(154,679,693)	(207,066,000)
Effects of exchange rate changes of cash held in foreign currency		1,856,633	(847,236)	719,818
<i>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</i>		<i>65,436,444</i>	<i>198,509</i>	<i>(32,073,304)</i>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		49,343,664	49,992,391	81,345,877
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		116,636,741	49,343,664	49,992,391
Supplemental cash flow information				
Capital expenditures included in trade payables		2,005,728	1,242,578	803,751

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Incorporation and General Information

Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp. (“OET,” the “Company” or “Okeanis Eco Tankers” and together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, the “Group”) was incorporated on April 30, 2018 as a corporation under the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands having its registered address at Trust Company Complex, Ajeltake Road, Ajeltake Island, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands MH96960. Glafki Marine Corp. (“Glafki”), owned by Messrs. Ioannis and Themistoklis Alafouzos, were the controlling shareholders of OET until June 2022. In June 2022, the voting interests of Mr. Themistoklis Alafouzos were transferred to Hospitality Assets Corp. (“Hospitality”) and as of June 2022, Glafki and Hospitality, each owned by Messrs. Ioannis and Themistoklis Alafouzos, respectively, collectively hold a controlling interest in OET.

Glafki and Hospitality, as of December 31, 2025, own 31.1% and 18.8% of the Company’s outstanding common shares, respectively.

The Group, as of December 31, 2025, owns or bareboat charters-in under a finance lease fourteen vessels and had entered into memoranda of agreement for two additional vessels under construction. The principal activity of its subsidiaries is to own, charter-out and operate tanker vessels in the international shipping market.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group.

The Company traded on the Euronext Growth Oslo (ex-Merkur Market) from July 3, 2018 until March 8, 2019, when it was then admitted for trading on the Euronext Expand (ex-Oslo Axxess). On January 29, 2021, the Company transferred its listing from Euronext Expand to Euronext Oslo Bors.

On December 11, 2023, the Company’s common shares began trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), simultaneously with their trading on the Oslo Bors, which is currently considered as the Company’s secondary listing.

As at December 31, 2025 the Group comprises the following companies:

Company name	Date of Acquisition of Interest by OET	Incorporated	Interest held by OET
Therassia Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Liberia	100 %
Milos Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Liberia	100 %
Ios Maritime Corp.	28-Jun-18	Liberia	100 %
Omega One Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Two Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Three Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Four Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Five Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Six Marine Corp.	9-Oct-19	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Seven Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Nine Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Ten Marine Corp.	9-Oct-19	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Eleven Marine Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Twelve Marine Corp.	25-Nov-25	Marshall Islands	100 %
Omega Fourteen Marine Corp.	25-Nov-25	Marshall Islands	100 %
Nellmare Marine Ltd	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Anassa Navigation S.A.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Arethusa Shipping Ltd.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Moonsprite Shipping Corp.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Theta Navigation Ltd	15-Jun-21	Marshall Islands	100 %
Ark Marine S.A.	15-Jun-21	Marshall Islands	100 %
OET Chartering Inc.	28-Jun-18	Marshall Islands	100 %
Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp.	—	Marshall Islands	—

2. Basis of Preparation and statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (\$) since this is the currency in which the majority of the Group’s transactions are denominated, thus the United States Dollar is the Group’s functional and presentation currency.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivatives measured at their fair value.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Group’s annual consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 20, 2026.

3. Basis of Consolidation

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date it ceases to control the subsidiary.

Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls a subsidiary if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the stated amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Vessel revenue recognition

Revenues are generated from time charter and voyage charter agreements.

Under a voyage charter agreement, the vessel transports a specific agreed-upon cargo for a single voyage which may include multiple load and discharge ports. The consideration is determined on the basis of a freight rate per metric ton of cargo carried, or on a lump sum basis. The voyage charter agreement generally has a minimum amount of cargo. The charterer is liable for any short loading of cargo or “dead” freight. The voyage charter agreement generally has standard payment terms, where freight is paid within certain days after the completion of discharge. The voyage charter agreement generally has a “demurrage” or “despatch” clause. The considerations received under the demurrage and despatch clauses are considered variable consideration and are recognized at contract inception and the estimates of initial recognition are updated throughout the period of the voyage charter agreement.

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The consideration received under the demurrage clause represents damages paid to the shipowner for exceeded laytime (i.e., the charterer exceeds the amount of time specified in the contract for loading or discharging the cargo from the vessel, or both).

Conversely, the shipowner may be required to pay despatch fees to the charterer as incentive for loading or discharging cargo in less time (i.e., for reducing the time a vessel must spend in port loading or discharging cargo). The consideration received/paid under the demurrage and despatch clauses is calculated based on the number of days the charterer exceeds/reduces the loading/discharging time multiplied by the daily rate which is based on specific terms of the voyage charter agreement.

Management makes a detailed assessment of demurrage and despatch amount expected to be received/ paid which is included in revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will be collectible and not be subject to a significant reversal.

In a voyage charter agreement, the performance obligations begin to be satisfied once the vessel begins loading the cargo. The Group determined that its voyage charter agreements consist of a single performance obligation of transporting the cargo within a specified time period. Therefore, the performance obligation is met evenly as the voyage progresses, and as a result revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the voyage days.

The voyage charter agreements are considered service contracts which fall under the provisions of IFRS 15, because the Group as shipowner retains control over the operations of the vessel, such as directing the routes taken or the vessel's speed.

Under a voyage charter agreement, the Group bears all voyage related costs such as fuel costs, port charges and canal tolls, as applicable.

Under a time charter agreement, the vessel is hired by the charterer for a specified period of time in exchange for consideration which is usually based on a daily hire rate. In addition, certain of the Group's time charter arrangements may, from time to time, include profit-sharing clauses, arising from the sharing of earnings together with third parties and the allocation to the Group of such earnings based on a predefined methodology. Subject to any restrictions in the time charter agreement, the charterer has the full discretion over the ports visited, shipping routes and vessel speed. The time charter agreement generally provides typical warranties regarding the speed and performance of the vessel. The time charter agreement generally has some owner- protective restrictions such that the vessel is sent only to safe ports by the charterer, subject always to compliance with applicable sanction laws, and carries only lawful or non-hazardous cargo. In a time charter agreement, the Group is responsible for all the costs incurred for running the vessel such as crew costs, vessel insurance, repairs and maintenance and lubricants. The charterer bears the voyage-related costs such as bunker expenses, port charges and canal tolls during the hire period. The charterer generally pays the charter hire in advance of the upcoming period of the agreement. Under a time charter agreement, the hire rate per the charter agreement has two components: the lease component and the service component relating to the vessel operating costs. Each component is accounted for in accordance with the applicable accounting standard. The revenue in relation to the lease component of the agreements is accounted for under IFRS 16 *Leases*. The revenue in relation to the service component relates to vessel operating expenses, which include expenses that are paid by the vessel owner such as management fees, crew wages, provisions and stores, technical maintenance and insurance expenses. These costs are essential to operating a charter and the charterers receive the benefit of these when the vessel is used during the contracted time and, therefore, these costs are accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This revenue is recognized "over time" as the customer (i.e., the charterer) is simultaneously receiving and consuming the benefits of the service. Revenue from time charter agreements is recognized on a straight-line basis over the duration of the time charter agreement. The lease period begins when the vessel is delivered to the charterer and continues until it is redelivered to the Group. In case of a time charter agreement with contractual changes in rates throughout the term of the agreement, any differences between the actual and the straight-line revenue in a reporting period is recognized as a straight-line asset or liability and reflected under current assets or current liabilities, respectively, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Address commissions are discounts provided to charterers under time and voyage charter agreements. Brokerage commissions are commissions payable to third-party chartering brokers for commercial services rendered. Both address and brokerage commissions are recognized on a straight-line basis over the duration of the voyage or the time charter period, and are reflected under Revenue and Commissions, respectively, in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Deferred revenue represents revenue collected in advance of being earned. The portion of deferred revenue, which is recognized in the next twelve months from the consolidated statements of financial position date, is classified under current liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Voyage expenses

Voyage expenses mainly relate to voyage charter agreements and consist of port, canal and bunker costs that are unique to a particular voyage, and are recognized as incurred. Under time charter arrangements, voyage expenses are paid by charterers, except when off-hire.

Management believes that mobilization of a vessel from a previous port of discharge to a subsequent port of loading does not result in a separate benefit for charterers and that the activity is thus incapable of being distinct. This activity is considered to be a required set-up activity to fulfill the contract. Consequently, positioning and repositioning fees and associated expenses should be recognized over the period of the contract to match the recognition of the respective hire revenues realized, and not at a certain point in time following the adoption of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. All other voyage expenses are expensed as incurred, with the exception of commissions, which are also recognized on a pro-rata basis over the duration of the period of the time and voyage charter. Bunkers' consumption included in voyage expenses include bunkers consumed during vessels' unemployment and off - hire days.

Vessel operating expenses

Vessel operating expenses comprise all expenses relating to the operation of the vessel under time and voyage charter agreements, including crewing, insurance, repairs and maintenance, stores, lubricants, spares and consumables and miscellaneous expenses. Vessel operating expenses are recognized as incurred; payments in advance of services or use are recorded as prepaid expenses.

The majority of the Group's operating expenses (such as crew costs, spares, stores, insurances, repairs, surveys, telecommunication and various other expenses) are paid on behalf of the vessels by Kyklades Maritime Corporation ("KMC").

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables include estimated recoveries from hire and freight billings to charterers, net of any provision for doubtful accounts, as well as interest receivable from time deposits. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as in cases of bankruptcy or protracted default, after all reasonable recovery efforts have been exhausted.

At each statement of financial position date, the Group assesses its potential expected credit losses ("ECLs") in accordance with IFRS 9. The simplified approach is applied to trade and other receivables and the Group recognizes ECLs on trade receivables. Under the simplified approach, the loss allowance is always equal to ECLs. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group performed the respective exercise and concluded that the expected credit losses calculated were immaterial.

As of December 31, 2025, trade and other receivables' fair value approximates their carrying amount.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Deferred financing costs

Fees incurred for obtaining new borrowings or refinancing existing facilities such as arrangement, structuring, legal and agency fees are deferred and classified against long-term borrowings in the consolidated statements of financial position. Any fees incurred for borrowing facilities not yet advanced, but it is considered certain that they will be drawn down, are deferred and classified under non-current assets in the consolidated statements of financial position. These fees are classified against long-term borrowings on the loan drawdown date.

Deferred financing costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the relevant borrowing using the effective interest method, with the amortization expense reflected under interest and finance costs in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any unamortized deferred financing costs related to borrowings which are either fully repaid before their scheduled maturities or related to borrowings extinguished are written-off in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Vessels and depreciation

Vessels are stated at cost, which comprises vessels' contract price, major improvements, and direct delivery and acquisition expenses less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the vessels, after considering their estimated residual value. Each vessel's residual value is equal to the product of its lightweight tonnage and its estimated scrap rate. The scrap rate is estimated to be approximately \$400 per ton of lightweight steel. The Group currently estimates the useful life of each vessel to be 25 years from the date of original construction.

Special survey and drydocking costs

At the time of a vessel's delivery from the shipyard, the estimated cost of the first special survey/drydocking is identified and capitalized as a separate component of the vessel's cost. This component is depreciated over the period to the next scheduled special survey, which is generally five years. Subsequent special survey and drydocking costs are capitalized as a separate component of vessel cost. These costs are capitalized when incurred and depreciated over the estimated period to the next scheduled special survey/drydocking. The Group's vessels are required to undergo special survey/drydocking approximately every 5 years, until a vessel reaches 10 years of age, after which a vessel is required to be specially surveyed/drydocked approximately every 2.5 years. If a special survey or drydocking is performed prior to the scheduled date, any remaining balances are written-off and reflected in depreciation and amortization in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment of vessels, vessels under construction and right-of-use assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there are any indications that the carrying amounts of the vessels, vessels under construction and right-of-use assets may not be recoverable. If such an indication exists, and where the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the vessels, vessels under construction and right-of-use assets, are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of a vessel in an arm's length transaction, less any associated costs of disposal. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the vessels.

Advances for vessels under construction

Advances for vessels under construction comprise the cumulative amount of instalments paid to shipyards for vessels under construction, other pre-delivery expenses directly related to the construction of the vessel and capitalized interest at the statements of financial position date. On delivery of a vessel, the balance is transferred to vessels, net, in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Vessels held for sale and discontinued operations

Vessels are classified as current assets in the statements of financial position when their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. A vessel is classified as held for sale when it is available for immediate sale in its present condition and the sale is highly probable.

A highly probable sale implies that, management is committed to a plan to sell the vessel and the plan has been initiated and, further, that the Company is actively seeking to locate a buyer. The vessel must be actively marketed for sale at a reasonable price and the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification as held for sale.

Vessels classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

Foreign currency translations

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar because the vessels operate in international shipping markets, which primarily transact business in U.S. dollars. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted into U.S. dollars and are recorded at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transactions. For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Any resulting foreign exchange differences are reflected under foreign exchange gain/(loss) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Company presents its consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, being the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and classified as current and non-current based on their repayment profile. The Company derecognizes a borrowing when it is repaid or refinanced (in case of the latter, when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified borrowing liability are substantially different, the new liability is being recognized based on the modified terms and is recognized at fair value).

Vessels with an aggregate carrying amount of \$922,117,179 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: \$702,526,997) have been pledged as collateral under the terms of the Group's credit facilities (Note 12).

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group considers highly liquid investments such as time deposits and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash represents pledged cash deposits or minimum liquidity to be maintained with certain banks under the Group's borrowing arrangements. In the event that the borrowing relating to such deposits is expected to be terminated within the next twelve months from the statements of financial position date, they are classified under current assets otherwise they are classified as non-current assets on the statements of financial position. The Group classifies restricted cash separately from cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of financial position. Restricted cash does not include general minimum liquidity requirement.

Segment Information

The Group evaluates its vessels' operations and financial results, principally by assessing their revenue generation, and not by the type of vessel, employment, customer or type of charter. Among others, Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA"), Operating expenses ("Opex") and Gross profit (or otherwise referred to as "Time Charter Equivalent"), are used as key performance indicators. The CEO, who is the chief operating decision maker, reviews these performance metrics of the fleet in aggregate, and thus, the Group has determined that it operates under one reportable segment, that of operating tanker vessels transporting crude oil. Furthermore, due to the international nature of oil transportation, the vessels' employability is on a worldwide scale, subject to restrictions as per the charter agreement, and, as a result, the Company discloses the revenue generated per continent, based on the Company's customers' headquarters.

Inventories

Inventories consist of bunkers, lubricating oils, urea and other items including stock provisions remaining on board and are owned by the Group at the end of each reporting period. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. For an analysis of inventories as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, refer to Note 6.

Cash flow statement policy

The Group uses the indirect method to report cash flows from operating activities.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to common stock holders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting profit attributable to common stock holders and the weighted average number of common shares used for calculating basic earnings per share for the effects of all potentially dilutive shares. Such dilutive common shares are excluded when the effect would be to reduce a loss per share or increase earnings per share. The Group applies the if-converted method when determining diluted earnings per share.

This requires the assumption that all securities or contracts to issue common shares have been exercised or converted into common shares at the beginning of the period or, if not in existence at the beginning of the period, the date of the issue of the financial instrument or the granting of the rights by which they are granted. Under this method, once potential common shares are converted into common shares during the period, the dividends, interest and other expense associated with those securities or contracts to issue common shares will no longer be incurred. The effect of conversion, therefore, is to increase income attributable to common shareholders as well as the number of shares issued. Conversion will not be assumed for purposes of computing diluted earnings per share if the effect would be anti-dilutive. Common shares held in treasury are not deemed outstanding.

Employee compensation — personnel

Employee compensation is recognized as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalized as an asset. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into separate entities on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Group's contributions are recognized as employee compensation expenses when they are due.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability of annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the consolidated statements of financial position date.

Termination benefits are those benefits which are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date are discounted to present value.

Pension and retirement benefit obligations — crew

Crew on board is employed under short-term contracts (usually up to nine months) and, accordingly, the Group is not liable for any pension or other retirement benefits.

Taxation

A non-U.S. corporation such as the Company and its subsidiaries generally is subject to a 2% U.S. federal income tax (the "freight tax") in respect of gross shipping income earned from voyages to or from the U.S. However, a corporation that qualifies for the benefits of Section 883 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (which depends, in part, on the ownership of the corporation) is exempt from this tax. The Group intends to take the position that it qualified for the Section 883 exemption in 2025, and therefore, that the freight tax should not be owed for such year. However, the freight tax could be owed in future years due to a change in circumstances.

All companies comprising the Group are not subject to any other tax on international shipping income since their countries of incorporation do not impose such taxes. The Group's vessels are subject to registration and tonnage taxes, which are included under vessel operating expenses in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Equity

The Company has one class of common stock outstanding. All the shares rank in parity with one another. Each common share carries the right to one vote in a meeting of the shareholders and all common shares are otherwise equal in all respects.

The Company's share capital consists of 500,000,000 common shares, par value \$0.001 per share, and 100,000,000 preferred shares, par value of \$0.001 per share. The Company's issued and outstanding share capital is represented by 35,433,544 common shares, par value \$0.001 per share as of December 31, 2025. In addition, as of December 31, 2025 and as of the date of this report, OET holds 695,892 common shares in treasury (which are not deemed outstanding) amounting to \$4,583,929, measured at cost.

Dividends and capital distributions to shareholders are recognized in shareholder's equity in the period when they are authorized.

Share buybacks are recognized when they occur.

Treasury shares

Common share repurchases are recorded at cost based on the settlement date of the transaction. These shares are classified as treasury shares, which is a reduction to shareholders' equity. Treasury shares are included in authorized and issued shares but excluded from outstanding shares.

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Long-term Borrowings

Long-term borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement of the borrowings is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the term of the borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Long-term borrowings also include arrangements such as sale and leaseback transactions with an option or obligation to repurchase the asset. In such cases, the Group continues to recognize the asset and a financial liability for the amount of the consideration received from the customer.

Modification of Long-term Borrowings

The Group accounts for modifications of financial liabilities in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". A financial liability is considered modified when the contractual terms of the loan are renegotiated or amended without leading to derecognition.

Non-substantial Modification

If the modification of a financial liability is non-substantial (i.e., does not result in a significant change in contractual terms), the liability is not derecognized. Instead:

- The carrying amount of the liability is adjusted to the present value of the modified future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR).

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- Any difference between the carrying amount before modification and the remeasured liability is recognized as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.
- Any costs or fees incurred are adjusted against the carrying amount of the liability and amortized over the remaining term.

A modification is considered non-substantial when the discounted present value of the revised cash flows does not differ by more than 10% from the carrying amount of the original liability.

Substantial Modification

A modification is deemed substantial if:

- The revised contractual terms result in a significant change in the liability's terms, or
- The 10% test (quantitative assessment) indicates a significant difference.

If a substantial modification occurs:

- The original financial liability is derecognized, and a new financial liability is recognized at fair value.
- The difference between the carrying amount of the original liability and the fair value of the new liability is recognized in profit or loss.
- Any costs or fees incurred in the modification are included in the calculation of the gain or loss upon derecognition.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The definitions of the levels, provided by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are considered Level 1 financial instruments. Variable rate long-term borrowings and derivative financial instruments are considered Level 2 financial instruments. There are no financial instruments in Level 3, nor any transfers between fair value hierarchy levels during the periods presented.

The carrying amounts reflected in the consolidated statements of financial position for cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, claims receivable, current accounts due from related parties and other current liabilities, approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The fair value of variable rate long-term borrowings approximates their recorded value, due to their variable interest being the U.S. dollar SOFR (that substituted LIBOR from July 1, 2023 onwards) and due to the fact that financing institutions have the ability to pass on their funding cost to the Group under certain circumstances, which reflects their current assessed risk. The terms of the Group's long-term borrowings are similar to those that could be procured as of December 31, 2025. SOFR rates are observable at commonly quoted intervals for the full term of the loans and hence variable rate long-term borrowings are considered Level 2 financial instruments.

Sale and leaseback transactions

If a vessel is sold and subsequently leased back by the Group, pursuant to a memorandum of agreement (MoA) and a bareboat charter agreement, the Group determines when a performance obligation is satisfied in IFRS 15, to determine whether the transfer of a vessel is accounted for as a sale. If the transfer of a vessel satisfies the requirements of IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale, the Group measures the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained and recognizes only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor. If the transfer of a vessel does not satisfy the requirements of IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale, the Group continues to recognize the transferred vessel and shall recognize a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds. All of the Group lease financing agreements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were of this type. Please refer to Note 12 for the description of the nature of these sale and leaseback arrangements, general terms, covenants included, any variable payments, if any, as well as the purchase options and/or obligations they provide for.

Leases

The Group as a Lessee

The Group is a lessee, pursuant to contracts for the lease of office space and a Company car.

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at inception of the contract applying the provisions of IFRS 16, and recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for instances where the Group makes use of the available practical expedients included in IFRS 16. These expedients relate to short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of twelve months or less) or leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group continues to recognize the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The Group as a lessor

The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to chartering out its vessels.

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only if there is a lease modification. Changes in estimates (for example, changes in estimates of the economic life or of the residual value of the underlying asset), or changes in circumstances (for example, default by the lessee), do not give rise to a new classification of a lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Amounts due from leases under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

When a lease agreement includes lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the agreement to each component.

The Group has determined that the lease component is the lease of a vessel and that the non-lease component comprises vessel operating services provided in connection with the operation of the vessel, including technical management and related operating services. The consideration in the contract is allocated to each separate lease and non-lease component based on the relative stand-alone price of each component, in accordance with IFRS 15.

These components are accounted for as follows:

- All fixed lease revenue earned under these lease agreements is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease under IFRS 16.
- The non-lease component is accounted for as services revenue under IFRS 15. This revenue is recognized “over time” as the customer (i.e., the charterer) is simultaneously receiving and consuming the benefits of the service.

Derivative financial instruments — Interest rate swaps

The Group uses, from time-to time, interest rate swaps to economically hedge its exposure to interest rate risk arising from its variable rate borrowings. Interest rate swaps are initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position on the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The fair value of these derivative financial instruments is based on a discounted cash flow calculation. The resulting changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. Derivatives are presented as current or non-current assets when their valuation is favourable to the Group and as current or non-current liabilities when unfavourable to the Group. Cash outflows and inflows resulting from derivative contracts are presented as cash flows from operations in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The Company has selected not to apply hedge accounting and records the effect from its interest rate swaps movement in its consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments — Forward Freight Agreements (FFAs)

The Group enters into FFAs to economically hedge its trading exposure in the spot market. FFAs are derivative financial instruments initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position on the date the FFAs are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. Upon settlement, if the contracted charter rate is less than the average of the rates, as reported by an identified index, for the specified route and time period, the seller of the FFA is required to pay the buyer the settlement sum, being an amount equal to the difference between the contracted rate and the settlement rate, multiplied by the number of days in the specified period covered by the FFA. Conversely, if the contracted rate is greater than the settlement rate, the buyer is required to pay the seller the settlement sum. The resulting changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. FFA derivatives are presented as current or non-current assets when their valuation is favourable to the Group and as current or non-current liabilities when unfavourable to the Group.

Classification as current or non-current is determined based on the FFA’s maturities. Cash outflows and inflows resulting from the FFAs are presented as cash flows from operations in the consolidated statements of cash flows. FFA derivatives are considered to be Level 2 items in accordance with the fair value hierarchy as defined in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. FFAs do not qualify for hedge accounting and therefore unrealized gains or losses are recognized under Unrealized/realized gain/(loss), net on derivatives in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derivative financial instruments — Foreign Exchange Forward Swaps (FXSs)

The Group enters into FXSs to economically hedge its exposure to floating foreign exchange rates arising from the Group’s exposure to Euro versus USD fluctuations. FXSs are initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position on the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The fair value of these derivative financial instruments is based on a discounted cash flow calculation. The resulting changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. FXSs are presented as assets when their valuation is favorable to the Group and as liabilities when unfavorable to the Group. Cash outflows and inflows resulting from FXSs derivative contracts are presented as cash flows from operations in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Foreign exchange forward swap agreements are considered Level 2 financial instruments.

Interest income and finance cost

Interest income comprise interest receivable from available bank balances and short-term deposits. Financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings, various banks charges and bank related fees. Interest income and finance costs are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, using the effective interest rate method, as they accrue.

Adoption of new and revised IFRS

Standards and interpretations effective in the current year

There are no IFRS standards and amendments effective in the current year that are expected to have a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

Standards and amendments in issue not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the following standards and amendments relevant to the Group were in issue but not yet effective:

In April 2024, the IASB issued the new standard *IFRS 18 — Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, with the aim to give investors more transparent and comparable information about companies' financial performance through the introduction of three sets of new requirements: improved comparability in the income statement; enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures; more useful grouping of information in the financial statements. The new standard will affect all companies using IFRS Accounting Standards and will replace *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements* (while some of its requirements will be carried forward in *IFRS 18*). The standard is effective on or after January 1, 2027 but early adoption is possible. Management is currently assessing the impact this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 9 — Financial Instruments* and *IFRS 7 — Financial Instruments-Disclosure*, to clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and financial liabilities, including a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system, and to assess contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with ESG-linked features. They also amended disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, but early adoption is possible. Management anticipates that this amendment will not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

In July 2024, the IASB published '*Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11*'. It contains amendments to five standards as result of the IASB's annual improvements project (*IFRS 1 — First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, *IFRS 7 — Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, *IFRS 9 — Financial Instruments*, *IFRS 10 — Consolidated Financial Statements*, *IAS 7 — Statement of Cash Flows*). The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impacts from the adoption of those five standards.

There are no other IFRS standards and amendments issued by but not yet effective that are expected to have a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the stated amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates whether estimates should be in use on an ongoing basis by utilizing historical experience, consultancy with experts, and other methods it considers reasonable in the particular circumstances. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability in the future.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

Classification of lease contracts

The classification of the leaseback element of a sale and leaseback transaction as either an operating or a finance leaseback requires judgment. The Group follows a formalized process to determine whether a sale of the vessel has taken place, in accordance with the criteria established in IFRS 15. In this determination, an assessment of the nature of any repurchase options is made. The outcome of the transaction (at option exercise dates in particular) may differ from the original assessment made at inception of the lease contract.

Vessel lives and residual values

The carrying value of the vessels represents their original cost at the time of purchase, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Vessels are depreciated to their residual values on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of 25 years is management's best estimate, that remains unchanged compared to prior year. The residual value is estimated as the lightweight tonnage of the vessel multiplied by a forecast scrap value per ton. The scrap value per ton is estimated using market scrap prices, assuming a vessel is already of age, and its condition is as expected at the end of its useful life at the statement of financial position date. The scrap rate is estimated to be approximately \$400 per ton of lightweight steel.

An increase in the estimated useful life of a vessel or in its scrap value would have the effect of decreasing the annual depreciation charge. A decrease in the useful life of a vessel or in its scrap value would have the effect of increasing the annual depreciation charge.

When regulations place significant limitations over the ability of a vessel to trade on a worldwide basis, the vessel's useful life is adjusted to end at the date such regulations become effective. The estimated salvage value of the vessel may not represent the fair market value at any one time since market prices of scrap values tend to fluctuate.

Impairment of vessels

The Company evaluates the carrying amounts of the Group's vessels to determine whether there is any indication that they have suffered an impairment loss by considering both internal and external sources of information. If any such indication exists, their recoverable amounts are estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Likewise, if there is an indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods no longer exists or may have decreased, the need for recognizing an impairment reversal is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the vessels to the latest estimate of recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. As part of this evaluation, the Company considers both internal and external indicators of potential impairment, in accordance with IAS 36. Indicators of possible impairment may include, but are not limited to, comparing the carrying amount of net assets to market capitalization, changes in interest rates, changes in the technological, market, economic, or legal environments in which the Group operates, changes in forecasted charter rates, and movements in external broker valuations. The Company also assesses whether any evidence suggests the obsolescence or physical damage of the Group's assets, whether the Group has any plans to dispose of an asset before the end of this estimated useful life.

In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value, using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. As part of the process of assessing the fair value less cost to sell for a vessel, the Group obtains valuations from independent ship brokers on a quarterly basis or when there is an indication that an asset or assets may be impaired. If an indication of impairment is identified, the need for recognizing an impairment loss is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the vessel to the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amount of the vessels owned by the Group was lower than their respective fair values, as estimated by management with consideration to independent brokers' valuations. As a result, there were no events or circumstances triggering the existence of potential impairment or reversal of impairment of its vessels.

Deferred drydocking costs

The Group recognizes drydocking costs as a separate component from the vessels' carrying amounts and depreciates them on a straight-line basis over the estimated period until the next drydocking of the vessels. If a vessel is disposed of before the next scheduled drydocking, the remaining balance is written-off and forms part of the gain or loss recognized upon disposal of vessels in the period when contracted. Vessels are estimated to undergo drydocking every 5 years after their initial delivery from the shipyard, until a vessel reaches 10 years of age, and thereafter every 2.5 years to undergo special or intermediate surveys, for major repairs and maintenance that cannot be performed while in operation. However, this estimate might be revised in the future. Management estimates costs capitalized as part of the drydocking component at the time of a vessel's delivery from the shipyard as costs to be incurred during the first drydocking at the drydock yard for a special survey and parts and supplies used in making such repairs that meet the recognition criteria, based on historical experience with similar types of vessels.

Climate and environmental risk factors

The Group might incur increased operating and maintenance costs to maintain the operational performance and superiority of its vessels. These cost factors are taken into consideration when an indication of impairment arises, and included in the Group's discounted cash flows calculations. Management adjusts its cash flows, accordingly with the following:

- an increase in its operating costs both for inflation, as well as extra operating costs associated with the vessels operating effectiveness;
- an increase associated with the vessels' special surveys and future Drydock costs; and
- an adjustment of its weighted average cost of capital calculation.

Management has concluded that its vessels' carrying values, as well as their useful lives, have not been impaired.

6. Inventories

Inventories are analyzed as follows:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Bunkers	14,322,920	21,007,217
Lubricants	2,693,840	3,049,006
Provisions	256,955	285,442
Total	17,273,715	24,341,665

Inventories' carrying values approximate their fair values as at the reporting date.

7. Vessels, Net

Vessels, net are analyzed as follows:

	Vessels' cost	Drydocking and special survey costs	Total
Cost			
Balance – January 1, 2024	1,138,221,805	16,215,323	1,154,437,128
Fully amortized Drydock component	—	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
Additions	—	11,628,230	11,628,230
Balance - December 31, 2024	1,138,221,805	21,843,553	1,160,065,358
Fully amortized Drydock component	—	(1,600,000)	(1,600,000)
Additions	1,720,000	3,218,335	4,938,335
Balance - December 31, 2025	1,139,941,805	23,461,888	1,163,403,693
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance – January 1, 2024	(158,183,343)	(8,185,605)	(166,368,948)
Fully amortized Drydock component	—	6,000,000	6,000,000
Depreciation charge for the year	(37,494,282)	(3,604,608)	(41,098,890)
Balance - December 31, 2024	(195,677,625)	(5,790,213)	(201,467,838)
Fully amortized Drydock component	—	1,600,000	1,600,000
Depreciation charge for the year	(37,111,815)	(4,306,861)	(41,418,676)
Balance - December 31, 2025	(232,789,440)	(8,497,074)	(241,286,514)
Net Book Value – December 31, 2024	942,544,180	16,053,340	958,597,520
Net Book Value – December 31, 2025	907,152,365	14,964,814	922,117,179

Vessels with an aggregate carrying amount of \$922,117,179 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: \$702,526,997) have been secured under the Group's credit facilities through, among other things, first priority mortgages.

In the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group drydocked its Suezmax vessels, *Nissos Sifnos* and *Nissos Sikinos*, for their first five-year scheduled special survey. The drydock cost amounted to \$1.5 million for each of the *Nissos Sifnos* and *Nissos Sikinos*, respectively. In addition, during the same drydockings, each vessel was fitted with a shaft generator at a cost of \$0.9 million per vessel.

In the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group drydocked its VLCC vessels, for their first five-year scheduled special survey. The drydock cost amounted to \$2.1 million for *Nissos Despotiko*, \$2.0 million for *Nissos Donoussa*, \$1.8 million for *Nissos Kythnos*, and \$1.9 million for each of *Nissos Rhenia*, *Nissos Keros* and *Nissos Anafi*.

Depreciation and amortization for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 amounted to \$41,418,676, \$41,098,890 and \$40,337,658, respectively.

Other Fixed Assets

As of December 31,	2025	2024
Right-of-Use assets	58,332	80,206
Total	58,332	80,206

The Group has recognized Right-of-Use assets, pursuant to contracts for the lease of office space and a Company car. For the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Group recorded an amount of \$21,874, \$35,347 and \$44,970, respectively, as depreciation expense with regards to Right-of-Use assets recognized.

Advances for acquisition of vessels

Advances for acquisition of vessels are analyzed as follows:

Balance – January 1, 2025	—
Additions during the period	38,894,251
Balance – December 31, 2025	38,894,251

On November 7, 2025 the Company agreed to acquire from an unaffiliated third party, the Hull No. H5102 and the Hull No. H5103 which were named *Nissos Piperi* and *Nissos Serifopoula* upon their respective deliveries, for a purchase price of \$97.0 million each and that were delivered to the Company on January 8, 2026 and January 14, 2026, respectively. Part of the purchase price of the vessels amounting to \$38.8 million and additional predelivery expenses were already paid in 2025 and presented as of December 31, 2025 in advances for acquisition of vessels in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position. The Company incurred \$94,251 of additional predelivery expenses. The subsidiaries that own these vessels are wholly owned by OET.

8. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities are analyzed as follows:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accrued payroll related taxes	11,138	15,176
Accrued voyage expenses	91,710	1,869,834
Accrued loan interest	1,788,128	1,818,963
Accrued social insurance contributions	201,383	184,341
Accrued operating expenses	1,486,172	2,001,847
Accrued EU ETS liabilities	5,053,220	—
Other accrued expenses	12,042	19,155
Total	8,643,793	5,909,316

9. Vessel Operating Expenses

Vessel operating expenses are analyzed as follows:

<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Crew costs	26,130,171	23,963,712	25,824,142
Insurances	3,269,961	3,213,131	3,273,552
Stores	3,753,532	3,798,246	1,874,962
Spares	3,765,560	3,139,300	2,556,623
Repairs and surveys	1,983,375	1,964,837	2,188,650
Flag expenses	1,057,825	875,347	643,661
Lubricants	2,881,776	3,225,877	3,250,710
Telecommunication expenses	574,140	397,166	450,040
Miscellaneous expenses	1,824,107	1,856,642	1,679,945
Total	45,240,447	42,434,258	41,742,285

10. Voyage Expenses

Voyage expenses are analyzed as follows:

<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Port expenses	32,112,985	34,691,410	30,385,334
Bunkers	81,441,896	88,717,067	76,215,708
Other voyage expenses	8,315,703	3,787,828	2,958,197
Total	121,870,584	127,196,305	109,559,239

11. General and Administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses are analyzed as follows:

For the year ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Employee costs	8,466,935	7,665,227	5,816,591
Directors' fees and expenses	1,029,845	1,200,219	906,598
Professional fees	1,909,549	1,625,369	2,032,332
Other expenses	198,571	420,047	1,177,852
Total	11,604,900	10,910,862	9,933,373

Insurance cover, for certain directors and executives of the Group, in respect to their potential liability towards the Group and third parties for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, amounted to \$483,547, \$481,696 and \$387,864, respectively.

12. Long-Term Borrowings

The Group has entered into borrowing agreements which are analyzed as follows:

Loan Facility	Vessel	Outstanding Loan Balance as of December 31, 2025	Unamortized Deferred Financing Fees	Outstanding Net of Loan Financing Fees	Applicable Interest Rate (SOFR(S)+ Margin)
\$34.7 Million Secured Term Loan Facility	Milos	29,625,000	120,023	29,504,977	S+1.75 %
\$31.1 Million Secured Term Loan Facility	Poliegos	26,443,500	216,741	26,226,759	S+1.60 %
\$113.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility	Kimolos	26,900,000	95,269	26,804,731	S+1.90 %
	Folegandros	26,900,000	95,269	26,804,731	S+1.90 %
\$84.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility	Nissos Keros	37,200,000	131,755	37,068,245	S+1.90 %
	Nissos Sikinos	34,912,500	197,352	34,715,148	S+1.85 %
\$167.5 Million Secured Term Loan Facility	Nissos Sifnos	34,912,500	198,713	34,713,787	S+1.85 %
	Nissos Rhenia	48,299,711	724,754	47,574,957	S+5.49 %
\$125.7 Million Secured Term Loan Facility	Nissos Despotiko	48,687,254	738,571	47,948,683	S+5.49 %
	Nissos Donoussa	51,735,000	874,247	50,860,753	S+1.65 %
\$60.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility	Nissos Kythnos	53,755,938	171,444	53,584,494	S+1.40 %
	Nissos Nikouria	64,200,000	378,989	63,821,011	S+1.40 %
\$130.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility	Nissos Anafi	63,000,000	380,512	62,619,488	S+1.40 %
	Nissos Kea	63,200,000	408,607	62,791,393	S+1.35 %
	Total	609,771,403	4,732,246	605,039,157	S+2.22 %
	Other lease liabilities			60,740	
	Total			605,099,897	

* Post the transition from LIBOR to SOFR as the base rate, these financings include an applicable Credit Adjustment Spread ("CAS") on top of the SOFR base rate. Relates to the applicable margin as of December 31, 2025.

** Please refer to paragraph \$60.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility for more information

Transition from LIBOR to SOFR

While the Group's loan arrangements previously used LIBOR, including during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, in 2023 the Company amended those loan agreements to transition from LIBOR to SOFR. As a result, from July 1, 2023, none of the Group's financing arrangements currently utilizes LIBOR, and those that have a reference rate use SOFR, in line with current market practice.

Description of Group borrowing and other financing arrangements

\$125.7 Million Secured Term Loan Facility -Nissos Kythnos and Nissos Donoussa

On May 23, 2022, Anassa Navigation S.A. and Nellmare Marine Ltd. entered into an approximately \$125.7 million secured term loan facility with the National Bank of Greece to refinance the then-existing indebtedness on the vessels *Nissos Kythnos* and *Nissos Donoussa*, which agreement was amended on June 29, 2023 to amend the provisions in relation to the calculation of interest from LIBOR to Term SOFR, subject to the borrowers' option to switch the interest rate to the cumulative compounded SOFR. The facility has a final maturity date of May 25, 2029 and bears interest at SOFR (previously LIBOR) plus a margin of 2.50% per annum. The margin may be increased following discussions between the lender and the borrowers if it is determined that, pursuant to the sustainability certificate provided by the borrowers to the lender annually, (1) the weighted average of the efficiency ratio of all fleet vessels (using the parameters of fuel consumption, distance travelled and deadweight at maximum summer draught, reported in unit grams of CO² per ton per mile) for that calendar year, as certified by an approved classification society, is equal to or above the target set for the relevant year and (2) the weighted average percentage of the total waste incinerated on board for all fleet vessels in that calendar year (calculated in line with Class Approved Plans & Record Books, MARPOL Annex I — "Oil Record Book" (endorsed by Flag Administration) & "Fuel Management Plan" (approved by class) and MARPOL Annex V — "Garbage Record Book" & "Garbage Management Plan" (approved by class)) is equal to or above the target set for the relevant year. The amount of any increase in the margin will be based on discussions between the lender and the borrowers. Other than as set out above, there will be no other assessment of the information contained in any sustainability certificate and the sustainability certificates themselves will not be made publicly available unless the Company deemed them to be material. Each of the two tranches of the facility is repayable in 28 quarterly installments, the first 8 of which are \$750,000 and the next 20 of which are \$850,000, with a balloon payment of \$39,835,000 due upon maturity. This facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority mortgage on the *Nissos Donoussa* and is guaranteed by the Company. The tranche relating to the *Nissos Kythnos* was repaid by Anassa Navigation S.A. on May 24, 2024.

On May 21, 2024, Nellmare Marine Ltd. entered into a supplemental agreement to the existing senior secured credit facility financing the VLCC vessel *Nissos Donoussa*. The supplemental agreement provides for a reduction of the margin to 165 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR, through the duration of the facility.

\$113.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Kimolos, Folegandros and Nissos Keros

On June 27, 2023, Omega Three Marine Corp., Omega Four Marine Corp. and Arethusa Shipping Corp. entered into a \$113.0 million senior secured credit facility with ABN AMRO Bank N.V. to refinance the then-existing indebtedness on the vessels *Kimolos*, *Folegandros* and *Nissos Keros*. The facility bears interest at Term SOFR, subject to a mandatory switch mechanism to Compounded SOFR, plus a margin of 1.90% per annum and has a final maturity date of June 30, 2028. The facility is repayable in 20 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$2,200,000, with a balloon payment of \$69,000,000 due upon maturity. This facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority mortgage on each of *Kimolos*, *Folegandros* and *Nissos Keros* and is guaranteed by the Company.

\$84.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Sikinos and Nissos Sifnos

On September 8, 2023, Omega Six Marine Corp. and Omega Ten Marine Corp. entered into an \$84.0 million senior secured credit facility with Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank ("CACIB") to refinance the then-existing indebtedness on the vessels *Nissos Sikinos* and *Nissos Sifnos*. The facility bears interest at Term SOFR, plus a margin of 1.85% per annum, and has a final maturity date in September 2029. Each of the two tranches is repayable in 24 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$787,500, with a balloon payment of \$23,100,000 due upon maturity. This facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority mortgage on each of *Nissos Sikinos* and *Nissos Sifnos* and is guaranteed by the Company.

\$34.7 Million Secured Term Loan Facility - Milos

On January 31, 2024, Omega One Marine Corp. entered into a \$34.7 million senior secured term loan facility with Kexim Asia Limited and Kexim Bank (UK) Limited to refinance the then-existing indebtedness on the vessel *Milos*. The facility bears interest at the applicable Term SOFR, plus a margin of 1.75% per annum, and has a final maturity date in February 2030. The facility is repayable in 24 equal consecutive quarterly installments of \$725,000, with a balloon payment of \$17,300,000 due upon maturity. This facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority mortgage on *Milos* and is guaranteed by the Company.

\$31.1 Million Secured Term Loan Facility - Poliegos

On June 20, 2024, Omega Two Marine Corp. entered into a new \$31.11 million senior secured credit facility to finance the option to purchase back the Suezmax vessel *Poliegos* from its sale and leaseback financier, Ocean Yield (the “Poliegos New Facility”). The Poliegos New Facility is provided by Bank SinoPac Co., Ltd, and the transaction closed on July 1, 2024. The Poliegos New Facility contains an interest rate of Term SOFR plus 160 basis points, matures in six years, and will be repaid in quarterly instalments of approximately \$0.78 million each, together with a balloon instalment of approximately \$12.44 million payable at maturity. The Poliegos New Facility is secured by, among other things, security (mortgage) over the Poliegos and a pledge of the shares of the borrower, and is guaranteed by the Company.

\$167.5 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreements — Nissos Rhenia and Nissos Despotiko

On February 10, 2018, Omega Five Marine Corp. and Omega Seven Marine Corp. entered into approximate \$150.52 million sale and leaseback agreements with Ocean Yield with respect to the vessels *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko*.

The charter period for each of the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko* is 180 months from respective delivery and the charter hire for each such ship is paid monthly, in advance, in a cash amount equal to \$18,600 per day per ship for the first five years from the delivery date and \$18,350 per day per ship from year six until the end of the charter period, subsequently amended to \$18,600 per day per ship for the first two years, \$25,200 per day for *Nissos Rhenia* and \$23,336 for *Nissos Despotiko* for years three and four and \$17,200 per day per ship for year five until the end of the charter, plus a non-cash amount of \$1,734 per day per ship (which is set off against the \$9.5 million prepaid hire that Omega Five Marine Corp. and Omega Seven Marine Corp. made for each ship, respectively). On April 27, 2023, Omega Five Marine Corp. and Omega Seven Marine Corp. entered into an addendum to each bareboat charter to amend the provisions of such bareboat charters in relation to the calculation of charter hire from LIBOR to Term SOFR. The charter hire is subject to an adjustment based on Term SOFR (previously LIBOR) and a CAS of 0.26161% per annum (for three-month periods) or 0.71513% per annum (for twelve-month periods), as applicable, relating to the transition from LIBOR. Each charter is guaranteed by us, and Omega Five Marine Corp. and Omega Seven Marine Corp. permitted a mortgage to be filed regarding the finance lease. Ocean Yield has registered mortgages on both vessels, with amounts not exceeding the lease outstanding amounts.

Additionally, the Company, Omega Five Marine Corp. and Omega Seven Marine Corp., as applicable, have entered into assignment of insurances, assignment of management agreement, charter guarantee, pledge of account, pledge of shares of the bareboat charterer, a manager’s undertaking and a time charter general assignment. Omega Five Marine Corp. and Omega Seven Marine Corp. also have the option to repurchase each or both vessels at the end of years 7, 10, 12 and 14, in varying amounts per ship from \$49.8 million to \$14.2 million. The *Nissos Rhenia* was delivered in May 2019 and the *Nissos Despotiko* was delivered in June 2019. The Company declared the options to purchase the *Nissos Rhenia* on May 4, 2026 for \$47.1 million and the *Nissos Despotiko* on June 10, 2026 for \$47.1 million.

\$194.0 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreements — Nissos Kea and Nissos Nikouria

On March 21, 2022, Ark Marine S.A. and Theta Navigation Ltd entered into an approximate \$145.5 million sale and leaseback agreement with CMB Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (“CMBFL”), with respect to the vessels *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria*. On June 29, 2023 and on January 26, 2024, respectively, Ark Marine S.A. and Theta Navigation Ltd entered into amendment and restatement agreements of each bareboat charter to amend certain provisions of the bareboat charters. The charter period for each of the vessels is 84 months from December 31, 2023 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2024 (with respect to *Nissos Nikouria*) and charter hire is payable quarterly as follows: (a) from the delivery date of each vessel and up to and including December 31, 2023 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2024 (with respect to the *Nissos Nikouria*), a fixed amount equal to \$909,375 plus a variable amount priced at 260 basis points (being 2.45% as margin and 0.15% as CAS) over the applicable three-month Term SOFR, and (b) following December 31, 2023, with respect to *Nissos Kea*, and March 3, 2024, with respect to the *Nissos Nikouria*, a fixed amount equal to \$909,375 plus a variable amount priced at 200 basis points over the applicable three-month Term SOFR. The first part of the sale and leaseback relating to the delivery of *Nissos Kea* was drawn on March 31, 2022 and matures on the date falling 84 months from December 31, 2023 and the second part of the sale and leaseback relating to the delivery of *Nissos Nikouria* was drawn on June 3, 2022 and matures on the date falling 84 months from March 3, 2024. According to each bareboat charter, the Company has a purchase option that it can exercise annually as from December 31, 2024 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2025 (with respect to *Nissos Nikouria*). If the purchase option date falls after the first but prior to the seventh anniversary of December 31, 2023 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2024 (with respect to *Nissos Nikouria*), the purchase option price for the relevant vessel is an amount equal to the opening capital balance i.e., \$72,750,000 amount drawn per vessel (75% of the purchase price) minus charter hire paid (the “owner’s costs”), plus (a) accrued but unpaid charter hire, (b) break funding costs including any swap costs, (c) legal and other documented costs of the owner to sell the relevant vessel, and any other additional amounts due under the sale and leaseback documentation. If the purchase option date falls on the seventh anniversary of December 31, 2023 (with respect to *Nissos Kea*) and March 3, 2024 (with respect to *Nissos Nikouria*), the purchase option price for the relevant vessel is an amount equal to \$40,921,875 (the “amended owner’s costs”), plus (a) accrued but unpaid charter hire, (b) and other documented costs of the owner to sell the relevant vessel, and (c) any other additional amounts due under the sale and leaseback documentation. Each charter is guaranteed by the Company. Ark Marine S.A. and Theta Navigation Ltd, as applicable, permitted a mortgage to be filed regarding the finance lease as well as entered into an account charge, general assignment, pledge of shares of the bareboat charterer, a builder’s warranties assignment, and a manager’s undertaking. Ark Marine S.A. and Theta Navigation Ltd repurchased the *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria*, respectively, in June 2025, and therefore these sale and leaseback arrangements are no longer in effect.

\$73.5 Million Sale and Leaseback Agreement — Nissos Anafi

On January 29, 2024, Moonsprite Shipping Corp. entered into an approximately \$73.5 million sale and leaseback agreements with CMBFL, with respect to the vessel *Nissos Anafi*. The charter period is 84 months from the vessel’s delivery date and charter hire is payable quarterly in a fixed amount equal to approximately \$1.2 million plus a variable amount priced at 190 basis points over the applicable three-month Term SOFR. Moonsprite Shipping Corp. has the option to repurchase the vessel, such option being exercisable quarterly following the one-year anniversary of the vessel’s delivery. If the purchase option date falls prior to the seventh anniversary of the date of the vessel’s delivery, the purchase option price is an amount equal to the opening capital balance (i.e. \$73,450,000 (being 65% of the purchase price) minus the fixed amount of charter hire paid on the purchase date (the “owners’ costs”), plus (a) accrued but unpaid charter hire, (b) legal and other documented costs of the owner to sell the vessel, (c) any break-funding costs, and (d) any other additional amounts due under the sale and leaseback documentation. The charter is guaranteed by the Company, and Moonsprite Shipping Corp. has permitted a mortgage to be filed regarding the finance lease and Moonsprite Shipping Corp. has also entered into an account charge and the Company has pledged the shares of the bareboat charterer. Moonsprite Shipping Corp. repurchased the *Nissos Anafi* in August 2025, and therefore this sale and leaseback arrangement is no longer in effect.

\$35.1 Million Unsecured Sponsor Loan

On April 18, 2022, the Company (on behalf of two of the Company’s subsidiaries, Ark Marine S.A. and Theta Navigation Ltd), entered into an unsecured loan facility with Okeanis Marine Holdings S.A., an entity controlled by Mr. Ioannis Alafouzou (on behalf of its subsidiaries Felton Enterprises S.A. and Sandre Enterprises S.A.), relating to the acquisition of the vessels *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria*. Under the agreement, the loaned amount of approximately \$17.6 million for each vessel bears a fixed interest cost of 3.5% per annum and was repayable at the Company’s sole discretion without penalty, up to the maturity date of two years from the relevant vessel’s delivery. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 respectively, the Company incurred interest expense amounting to \$413,952 and \$1,198,168 in respect of loan obtained from an entity controlled by Mr. Ioannis Alafouzou. The Company repaid this facility in March and May 2024.

\$65.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility - Nissos Kea

On June 17, 2025, Ark Marine S.A. entered into a new \$65.0 million senior secured credit facility to finance the option to purchase back the VLCC vessel *Nissos Kea*. The Nissos Kea Facility is provided by a syndicate of banks, led and arranged by E.SUN Commercial Bank, Ltd. The Nissos Kea Facility is priced at 135 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR, matures in seven years, and will be repaid in 28 equal consecutive quarterly instalments of approximately \$0.9 million each, together with a balloon instalment of approximately \$39.8 million payable at maturity. The Nissos Kea New Facility is secured by, among other things, security over the *Nissos Kea*, and is guaranteed by the Company. The Nissos Kea Facility was drawn on June 26, 2025.

\$130.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Nikouria and Nissos Anafi

On May 8, 2025, Theta Navigation Ltd. and Moonsprite Shipping Corp. entered into a new \$130 million senior secured credit facility with Alpha Bank S.A. to finance the option to purchase back the VLCC vessels *Nissos Nikouria* and *Nissos Anafi* (“Nikouria and Anafi Facility”). The Nikouria and Anafi Facility consists of two Advances, Advance A of \$66.0 million for the vessel *Nissos Nikouria* and Advance B of \$64.0 million for the vessel *Nissos Anafi*. The Nikouria and Anafi Facility is priced at 140 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR (or 60 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which an amount of at least \$1 million has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account) and matures in seven years. Advance A and Advance B will be repaid in 28 equal consecutive quarterly instalments of approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, together with a balloon instalment of approximately \$40.8 million and \$36.0 million, respectively, payable at maturity. Advance A was drawn on May 29, 2025, and Advance B was drawn on July 31, 2025. The Nikouria and Anafi Facility is secured by, among other things, security over the *Nissos Nikouria* and *Nissos Anafi*, and is guaranteed by the Company.

\$60.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility -Nissos Kythnos

On May 21, 2024, Anassa Navigation S.A. entered into a new \$60.0 million senior secured credit facility for the VLCC vessel *Nissos Kythnos* with Danish Ship Finance A/S (“Nissos Kythnos New Facility”) to refinance the Group’s existing facility and for general corporate purposes. The Nissos Kythnos New Facility is priced at 140 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR, until December 2026. Thereafter, a new applicable margin will be mutually agreed between the parties, for the remaining duration of the facility, which matures in six years. If the parties do not agree to a new applicable margin, Anassa Navigation S.A. will have the ability to prepay the facility at no additional cost. The facility will be repaid in quarterly instalments of approximately \$1.041 million each, together with a balloon installment of approximately \$35.024 million payable at maturity, is secured by, among other things, security (mortgage) over the *Nissos Kythnos*, and is guaranteed by the Company. The facility also includes a sustainability linked margin adjustment provision, starting in 2025, whereby the applicable margin may decrease or increase by 5 basis points per year, subject to the Group meeting certain sustainability linked targets.

\$45.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Piperi

On December 19, 2025, Omega Twelve Marine Corp. entered into a \$45.0 million facility agreement, to finance a portion of the acquisition price of the *Nissos Piperi*, with Alpha Bank S.A. The Nissos Piperi Facility is priced at 130 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR (or 50 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which an amount of at least \$1.0 million has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account), matures in seven years, and will be repaid in quarterly installments of \$0.525 million, together with a balloon installment of \$30.3 million at maturity. It is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Nissos Piperi*, and is guaranteed by the Company. The Nissos Piperi Facility was drawn on January 5, 2026.

\$45.0 Million Secured Term Loan Facility – Nissos Serifopoula

On December 19, 2025, Omega Fourteen Marine Corp. entered into a \$45.0 million facility agreement, to finance a portion of the acquisition price of the *Nissos Serifopoula*, with the National Bank of Greece S.A. The Nissos Serifopoula Facility is priced at 130 basis points over the applicable Term SOFR (or 50 basis points for any outstanding part of the loan in respect of which the equivalent amount has been deposited and blocked for the whole of the relevant interest period in a cash collateral account), matures in eight years, and will be repaid in quarterly installments of \$0.525 million, together with a balloon installment of \$28.2 million at maturity. It is secured by, among other things, a mortgage over the *Nissos Serifopoula*, and is guaranteed by the Company. The Nissos Serifopoula Facility was drawn on January 12, 2026.

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According to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, the CMBFL lease amendment for vessel *Nissos Kea* and vessel *Nissos Nikouria*, as well as the National Bank of Greece supplemental agreement for vessel *Nissos Donoussa*, were assessed as modifications of existing financial liabilities. The carrying amount of the modified financial liabilities before the modification was \$191.3 million. The remeasurement of the financial liabilities resulted in a modification gain of \$1.8 million, which has been recognized as Gain from modification of loans in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The modification gain was calculated based on the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR).

The sale and leaseback agreements with CMBFL relating to the *Nissos Kea*, *Nissos Nikouria* and *Nissos Anafi* have been refinanced and as a result the unamortized balance of modification gain of \$1.1 million relating to *Nissos Kea* and *Nissos Nikouria* and the unamortized financing fees of \$0.3 million relating to *Nissos Anafi* were written off and included in Loss on debt extinguishment in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

OET is the corporate guarantor for all bank loans as at December 31, 2025.

Lease liabilities connected to Right-of-Use assets

OET Chartering Inc. leases office space in Piraeus from SINGLE MEMBER ANONYMOS TECHNIKI ETAIRIA ERGON, an entity owned by Themistoklis Alafouzou. On August 1, 2018, OET Chartering Inc. entered into a lease agreement for 165.28 square meters of office space for the Company’s operations with SINGLE MEMBER ANONYMOS TECHNIKI ETAIRIA ERGON at a monthly rate of Euro 890. The lease initially was to expire on July 31, 2024 and on July 1, 2024, OET Chartering Inc. entered into an amendment to such lease to extend the term until July 31, 2028. The total expense recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 amounted to \$28,908, \$23,151 and \$22,040, respectively.

The Group has recognized the following lease liabilities with respect to the Right-of-Use assets:

As of December 31,	2025	2024
Office space	60,740	80,838
Total	60,740	80,838

The maturities of lease liabilities are the following:

For the year ended December 31,	2025	2024
No later than one year	24,965	24,965
Later than one year and not later than five years	41,607	66,573
Total undiscounted cash flows	66,572	91,538
Less: Imputed interest	(5,832)	(10,700)
Carrying value of operating lease liabilities	60,740	80,838

Long-term borrowings net of current portion and current portion of long-term borrowings are analyzed as follows:

As of December 31, 2024	Long-term borrowings, net of current portion	Current portion of long-term borrowings	Total
Outstanding loan balance	603,686,403	47,942,084	651,628,487
Financing fees	(4,789,810)	(1,272,468)	(6,062,278)
Total	598,896,593	46,669,616	645,566,209

As of December 31, 2025	Long-term borrowings, net of current portion	Current portion of long-term borrowings	Total
Outstanding loan balance	472,910,730	136,860,673	609,771,403
Financing fees	(2,365,986)	(2,366,260)	(4,732,246)
Total	470,544,744	134,494,413	605,039,157

The borrowings are repayable as follows:

As of December 31,	2025	2024
No later than one year	136,860,673	47,942,084
Later than one year and not later than five years	338,510,730	335,178,782
Thereafter	134,400,000	268,507,621
Total	609,771,403	651,628,487
Less: Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	(136,860,673)	(47,942,084)
Long-term borrowings, net of current portion	472,910,730	603,686,403

Cash flow reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

A reconciliation of the Group's financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are presented in the tables below:

Long-term borrowings – January 1, 2023	739,035,681
Cash flows – drawdowns	197,000,000
Cash flows – repayments	(243,355,165)
Loan financing fees	(1,350,000)
Other lease liabilities	(42,021)
Non-cash flows – amortization of loan financing fees	1,994,191
Long-term borrowings – December 31, 2023	693,282,686
Cash flows – drawdowns	199,260,000
Cash flows – repayments	(246,117,877)
Loan financing fees	(1,259,319)
Other lease liabilities	47,100
Non-cash flows – amortization of loan financing fees	2,263,416
Non-cash flows – gain from modification of loans	(1,828,959)
Long-term borrowings – December 31, 2024	645,647,047
Cash flows – drawdowns	195,000,000
Cash flows – repayments	(236,857,084)
Loan financing fees	(1,300,000)
Other lease liabilities	(20,099)
Non-cash flows – amortization of loan financing fees and modification gain	1,246,265
Non-cash flows – loss on debt extinguishment	1,383,768
Long-term borrowings – December 31, 2025	605,099,897

All borrowings are secured by first preferred mortgages of the Companies' vessels and assignment of earnings and insurances.

The borrowing agreements include several covenants, including restrictions as to changes in management and ownership of the vessels, payment of dividends in the event of default, further incurring indebtedness, mortgaging of vessels without the bank's prior consent and several financial covenants including:

- minimum corporate liquidity, being the higher of \$10,000,000 and \$750,000 per vessel, in the form of free and unencumbered cash and cash equivalents;
- a consolidated net worth of more than \$100,000,000;
- a leverage ratio of total liabilities to the carrying value of total assets (adjusted for the vessel's fair market value) of no more than 75%;and
- the listed status of the Company's common shares on an exchange operated by the Oslo Børs, the NYSE or on such other acceptable stock exchange.

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A number of the Group's financing agreements require that the Company maintain a minimum fair value of the collateral for each credit facility, so that the aggregate fair value of the vessels collateralizing the credit facility is at least between 120% and 170% — depending on the credit facility — of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under such credit facility. Alternatively, if the relevant borrower does not meet these thresholds, the relevant borrower must prepay a portion of the loan or provide additional security to eliminate the shortfall.

A number of the financing agreements limit the Company's ability to declare, make or pay any dividends or other distributions (whether in cash or in kind) or repay or distribute any dividend or share premium reserve following the occurrence of an event of default under the relevant financing agreement or if such action would result in the occurrence of an event of default under the relevant financing agreement.

All of the Group's facility agreements require that the Alafouzos family maintain a minimum 35% ownership interest in the Group's, except for one instance whereby the change in the Group's ultimate beneficial ownership (i.e., a private individual acquires legal or beneficial ownership of 35% or more of the Group's share capital or power to cast or control 35% or more of the Group's voting power or gains effective control over us) is a prepayment event. Some of the Group's facility agreements provide that a breach of the agreement will occur if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos and Mr. Themistoklis Alafouzos cease to control the Group (with control being defined as holding at least 35% of the Group's voting power or the power to appoint or remove a majority of the Group's directors or officers or the power to give directions regarding the Group's financial policies or holding at least 35% of our issued share capital), in two instances if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos, solely or together with any members of the Alafouzos family, ceases to be our major shareholder or ceases to control us (with control being defined as holding at least 35% of the Group's voting power or the power to appoint or remove a majority of the Group's directors or officers), and in four instances, if Mr. Ioannis Alafouzos (or a member of the Alafouzos family in three of the four instances) ceases to be the Group's chairman. Two of the Group's facility agreements provide that the acquisition by a person or group of persons acting in concert (directly or indirectly) of more than 34.9% of the ultimate legal or beneficial ownership is an event of default under such facility agreements. Finally, the Group's bareboat charters and the guarantees on the Group's bareboat charters provide that we may not permit a new party or parties acting in concert to become owners of, or control, more than 50% of our shares and/or voting rights.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group was in compliance with its covenants.

13. Transactions and Balances with Related Parties

The Group has entered into technical management agreements with Kyklades Maritime Corporation ("Kyklades," "KMC" or the "Management Company") as technical manager. Kyklades provides the vessels with a wide range of shipping services such as technical support, maintenance and insurance consulting in exchange for a daily fee of \$900 per vessel, which is reflected under management fees in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Related party balances' analysis

The below table presents the Group's outstanding balances due from/(to) related parties:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Kyklades Maritime Corporation	6,286,469	(530,030)
Total	6,286,469	(530,030)

Amounts due from the Management Company as of December 31, 2025 of \$6,286,469 as compared to amounts due to the Management Company as of December 31, 2024 of \$530,030 represent advances from the Company to the Management Company /expenses paid by the Management Company on behalf of the Company, per the terms of the respective vessel technical management agreements.

All balances noted above are unsecured, interest-free, with no fixed terms of payment and repayable on demand.

Related party transactions' analysis

The below table presents the Group's transactions with its related parties:

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Kyklades Maritime Corporation- management fees	4,599,000	4,611,600	4,599,000
Total	4,599,000	4,611,600	4,599,000

KMC solely administers the transactions on behalf of OET's subsidiaries, without recharging any expenditure back to the ship owning companies. All operating expenses are being incurred and charged directly to OET's subsidiary companies.

On March 1, 2024, each of the Company's vessel owning subsidiaries entered into an ETS Services Agreement with KMC, which agreement is effective as of January 1, 2024, pursuant to which KMC obtains, transfers and surrenders emission allowances under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme that came into effect on January 1, 2024, and KMC provides the vessel with emission data in a timely manner to enable compliance with any emission scheme(s) applicable to the vessel. No additional fee is payable under these agreements as the services are part of the technical management fee under the existing technical management agreements. These agreements may be terminated by either party (i) for cause, immediately upon written notice or (ii) for any other reason, upon two months' written notice. These agreements shall also be deemed automatically terminated on the date of termination of the relevant technical management agreements.

The below table presents an analysis of all payments executed by KMC on behalf of the Group:

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Crew wages	22,843,744	21,231,570	21,043,047
Other crew expenses	3,320,488	3,043,288	3,639,086
Stores	3,782,244	4,433,689	3,864,683
Technical expenses	7,902,869	9,641,650	8,647,728
Insurance	3,103,266	2,969,841	2,717,938
Health, Safety, Quality, Environmental (HSQE) expenses	652,236	614,855	592,246
Other	1,790,057	1,550,392	801,196
Total	43,394,904	43,485,285	41,305,924

Key management and Directors' remuneration (included in General and administrative expenses)

As of June 1, 2025, the Company introduced a revised compensation policy for the members of its Board of Directors, following a review of the existing structure. Under the new policy, effective June 1, 2025, the annual base fee per director was adjusted from \$75,000 to \$45,000. In addition, effective June 1, 2025, directors who serve as committee chairs or members of a committee receive annual fees of \$15,000 and \$10,000 per committee, respectively. The Chairman of the Board does not receive any compensation. In addition, each director is entitled to reimbursement for travelling and other minor out-of-pocket expenses.

Furthermore, OET Chartering Inc. and OET provide compensation to members of key management personnel, which currently comprise of its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Commercial Officer. The remuneration expenses comprise salaries, bonuses, directors and officers liability insurance cover, telecommunications, travel and other expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, key management personnel remuneration, covering all the above amounted to \$4,955,071, \$4,810,180 and \$3,588,185. There was no amount payable related to key management remuneration as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

None of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the Group have any service contracts with Okeanis Eco Tankers Corp. or any of its subsidiaries in the Group providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

Amendments to management agreements

Technical Management agreements

On November 1, 2023, the Company amended and restated its technical management agreements with KMC. The amended and restated technical management agreements, among others, retain the right to terminate for convenience, subject to a 36-month advance written notice, in addition to either party being able to terminate for cause. Furthermore, KMC has the right to terminate each technical management agreement, subject to 30-days advance written notice, in the event of a change of control of the relevant shipowning entity without KMC's consent. In each case, unless the cause for termination is KMC's failure to meet its obligations under the relevant technical management agreement, the Company is required to continue payment of the management fees thereunder for 36 months from the termination date (or, if a notice of termination for convenience has preceded such for cause termination, 36 months from the date of such notice). If required by KMC, the daily fee may be increased in line with the relevant annual inflation rates.

Shared Services Agreement

On November 1, 2023, OET Chartering Inc. entered into a shared services agreement with KMC to document the mutual exchange of business support in respect of the management of the Group's vessels by way of corporate, accounting, financial and other operational and administrative services. The shared services agreement does not provide for any additional fee payable. The agreement may be terminated by either party thereto (i) for cause, immediately upon written notice or (ii) for any other reason, upon two months' written notice.

14. Share Capital and Additional Paid-in Capital

In March 2023, the Company distributed approximately \$40.2 million or \$1.25 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital.

In June 2023, the Company distributed approximately \$51.5 million or \$1.60 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital.

In September 2023, the Company distributed an amount of approximately \$48.3 million or \$1.50 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital.

In November 2023, the Company paid approximately \$19.3 million or \$0.60 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital.

In March 2024, the Company paid approximately \$21.3 million or \$0.66 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital.

In June 2024, the Company paid approximately \$35.4 million or \$1.10 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital.

In September 2024, the Company paid approximately \$35.4 million or \$1.10 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital.

In December 2024, the Company paid approximately \$14.5 million or \$0.45 per share via a dividend that was classified as a return of paid-in-capital.

In March 2025, the Company paid a dividend of approximately \$11.3 million or \$0.35 per share.

In June 2025, the Company paid a dividend of approximately \$10.3 million or \$0.32 per share.

In September 2025, the Company paid a dividend of approximately \$22.5 million or \$0.70 per share.

In November, 2025, the Company completed a registered direct offering of 3,239,436 new common shares, at a gross price of \$35.50 per share, raising net proceeds of approximately \$110.4 million.

In December 2025, the Company paid a dividend of approximately \$26.6 million or \$0.75 per share.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had 35,433,544 common shares outstanding (such amount does not include 695,892 treasury shares).

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries have issued any restricted shares, share options, warrants, convertible loans or other instruments that would entitle a holder of any such instrument to subscribe for any shares in the Company or its subsidiaries. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries have issued subordinated debt or transferable securities other than the shares in the Company and the shares in the Company's subsidiaries which are held directly or indirectly by the Company.

15. Financial Risk Management

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise long-term borrowings, forward freight agreements, foreign exchange forward swaps, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations and mitigate its exposure to market and foreign exchange fluctuations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables, current accounts with related parties and payables which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Group's policies for addressing these risks are set out below:

- **Foreign currency risk**

The Group's vessels operate in international shipping markets, which utilize the U.S. dollar as the functional currency. Although certain operating expenses are incurred in foreign currencies, the Group does not consider the risk to be significant. The Group has no hedging mechanisms in place, however, when opportunity arises, it converts significant cash balances from U.S. dollars to Euros, to hedge against adverse fluctuations.

- **Interest rate risk**

The Group is exposed to the impact of interest rate changes primarily through its floating-rate borrowings that require the Group to make interest payments based on SOFR. Significant increases in interest rates could adversely affect operating margins, results of operations and ability to service debt. From time to time, the Group uses interest rate swaps to reduce its exposure to market risk from changes in interest rates. The principal objective of these interest rate swaps is to manage the risks and costs associated with its floating-rate borrowings.

As an indication of the sensitivity from changes in interest rates, an increase by 100 basis points in interest rates would increase interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 by \$6,435,330 (2024: \$6,704,025 and 2023: \$6,894,010) assuming all other variables held constant. As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2025, the Group has not economically hedged its variable rate interest exposure relating to its existing credit facilities and sale and leasebacks.

- **Credit risk**

The Group only trades with charterers who have been subject to satisfactory credit screening procedures. Furthermore, outstanding balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to the credit risk arising from the Group's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, the Group's exposure arises from default by the counterparties, with a maximum exposure equivalent to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Group mitigates such risks by dealing only with high credit quality financial institutions.

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• **Market risk**

The tanker shipping industry is cyclical with high volatility in charter rates and profitability. The Group charters its vessels principally in the spot market, being exposed to various unpredictable factors such as: supply and demand of energy resources, global economic and political conditions, natural or other disasters, disruptions in international trade, environmental and other legal regulatory developments and so on. During 2024 and 2025, the Group entered into FFAs in order to minimize losses from charter rate fluctuations and manage any adverse effect charter rate fluctuations may have in the Group's operating cash flows and dividend distributions.

• **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Group minimizes liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents.

The following table details the Group's expected cash outflows for its financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities, on the earliest date on which the Group would be required to pay to settle. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. Variable future interest payments were determined based on the one-month SOFR, as of December 31, 2025, of 3.76% (2024: 3.97%), plus the margin applicable to the Group's loans at the end of the year presented.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	5+ years	Total
December 31, 2025							
<i>Non-Derivative Liabilities</i>							
Trade payables		—	—	13,748,183	—	—	13,748,183
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		—	—	8,643,793	—	—	8,643,793
Variable interest borrowings	4.51 %	2,202,299	14,373,054	49,726,607	406,363,585	144,192,540	616,858,085
Variable interest for debt financing (Sale and Leaseback Agreements)	8.84 %	989,692	1,918,194	95,688,125	—	—	98,596,011
Total		3,191,991	16,291,248	167,806,708	406,363,585	144,192,540	737,846,072

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	5+ years	Total
December 31, 2024							
<i>Non-Derivative Liabilities</i>							
Trade payables		—	—	19,479,005	—	—	19,479,005
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		—	—	5,909,316	—	—	5,909,316
Current accounts due to related parties		—	—	530,030	—	—	530,030
Variable interest borrowings	4.86 %	2,541,609	15,250,870	53,374,498	391,940,693	216,343,324	679,450,994
Variable interest for debt financing (Sale and Leaseback Agreements)	9.12 %	1,358,910	2,660,316	12,428,837	63,359,366	77,158,586	156,966,015
Total		3,900,519	17,911,186	91,721,686	455,300,059	293,501,910	862,335,360

16. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments under time charter agreements (Lessor)

As of December 31, 2025, future minimum contractual time charter revenue, based on the Group's vessels' committed, non-cancellable time charter agreements, net of address commissions were nil.

Vessel acquisition commitments

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had total obligations under Memorandum of Agreements (Note 7) amounting to \$155.2 million.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company did not have any material capital expenditure commitments, except as described below.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had exercised purchase options for two VLCC tankers, the *Nissos Rhenia* and *Nissos Despotiko*, currently on lease from OCY Knight 1 Limited and OCY Knight 2 Limited, respectively, which are expected to be delivered during the second quarter of 2026, for an aggregate consideration of \$94.2 million. In addition, the Company had agreed to purchase the *Nissos Piperi* and *Nissos Serifopoula*, which were delivered in January 2026.

17. Earnings per Share

The profit/(loss) and weighted average number of common shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share are as follows:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<i>Profit attributable to the owners of the Group</i>	122,951,543	108,863,270	145,251,024
Weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period	32,575,740	32,194,108	32,194,108
Earnings per share, basic and diluted	3.77	3.38	4.51

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, there were no potentially dilutive instruments affecting weighted average number of shares, and hence diluted earnings per share equals basic earnings per share for the years presented.

18. Claims Receivable

As of December 31, 2025, the Group has recognized and presented under “Claims receivable” in the consolidated statements of financial position, receivable amounts from vessels’ insurers totaling \$320,097 (2024: \$242,576) regarding various claims. The respective receivable claims were recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position since the Group has an unconditional right to receive the claimable amounts from the insurers.

19. Capital Risk Management

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders value.

The Group monitors capital using gearing ratio, defined as total debt (gross) divided by total equity plus total debt, and its calculation is presented below:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total borrowings	609,771,403	651,628,487
Total shareholders’ equity	573,091,238	410,426,916
Gearing ratio	52 %	61 %

20. Lease and Non-Lease Components of Revenue

IFRS 16 requires the identification of lease and non-lease components of revenue and account for each component in accordance with the applicable accounting standard. Regarding time charter arrangements, the Company has concluded that the direct lease component concerns the vessel and indirectly, the non-lease component comprises vessel operating services provided in connection with the operation of the vessel.

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As the contracts do not separately specify the consideration for the lease and non-lease components, the consideration is allocated based on the relative stand-alone price of each component. The stand-alone price of the non-lease component is estimated using a cost-plus margin approach, based on the vessel operating expenses incurred during the period.

The below table analyses revenue generated under time charter arrangements:

December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Lease component	6,060,914	16,551,871	30,584,686
Non-lease component	1,533,701	2,090,148	8,817,934
Total	7,594,615	18,642,019	39,402,620

21. Interest income, Interest expense and Other Finance Costs

Interest and finance related costs are presented below:

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Interest expense	42,153,588	53,628,356	58,680,985
Amortization of loan financing and modification gain	1,246,265	2,263,416	1,994,191
Bank charges and loan commitment fees	365,000	364,929	33,939
Other finance costs	475,660	795,979	469,951
Total	44,240,513	57,052,680	61,179,066

Interest income is presented below:

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Interest income from time deposits	1,733,064	2,575,741	3,428,321
Other interest income	458,676	869,462	676,243
Total	2,191,740	3,445,203	4,104,564

22. Derivative Financial Instruments

Forward freight agreements and Foreign Exchange Forward Swaps

The fair value of the Group's derivative financial (liabilities)/ assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 related to FFAs and FXSs are presented below:

Derivatives' Fair values	2025	2024
FXSs	1,590,964	(62,500)
Total	1,590,964	(62,500)

FFAs and FXSs are considered to be Level 2 items in accordance with the fair value hierarchy as defined in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

Effect on the Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Unrealized gain/ (loss), net on derivatives	1,653,464	(291,873)	229,373
Total unrealized gain/ (loss), net on derivatives	1,653,464	(291,873)	229,373
For the year ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Realized gain/ (loss), net on derivatives	1,327,397	(1,264,750)	300,262
Total realized gain/ (loss), net on derivatives	1,327,397	(1,264,750)	300,262

23. Revenue

The table below presents an analysis of revenue generated from voyage and time charter agreements:

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Voyage Charter	383,954,204	374,587,812	373,693,986
Time Charter (see Note 20)	7,594,615	18,642,019	39,402,620
Total	391,548,819	393,229,831	413,096,606

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the undelivered performance obligation relating to the Group's voyage charters amounted to \$50,939,047, \$14,416,473 and \$5,590,403 and will be/was recognized in the first quarter of 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Further, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, capitalized contract fulfilment costs amounted to \$2,345,580 and \$3,065,772, respectively, and are presented within prepaid expenses and other current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The table below presents an analysis of earned revenue under voyage charters:

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Freight	346,743,651	336,057,387	338,979,059
Demurrages	37,210,553	38,530,425	34,714,927
Total	383,954,204	374,587,812	373,693,986

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's trade receivables amounted to \$83,032,373 and \$38,202,231, respectively and related to unbilled revenue from charter agreements relating to voyages in progress at year - end where payment right is conditional.

Charterers, whose outstanding balance, exceed 10% of the total trade receivable amount are presented below:

Customer	2025	2024
Charterer A	22 %	20 %
Charterer B	17 %	19 %
Charterer C	10 %	12 %
Charterer D	10 %	10 %
Charterer E	10 %	—

Credit concentration

Customers individually accounting for more than 10% of the Group's revenues during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were:

Customer	2025	2024	2023
A	12 %	14 %	— %
B	10 %	13 %	— %
Total	22 %	27 %	— %

Revenue by continent

The below table presents revenue generated per continent, based on the Company's customers' headquarters, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Continent	2025	2024	2023
Europe	246,832,835	172,520,562	167,047,840
Asia	110,909,708	162,109,986	156,744,760
South America	9,605,921	19,159,005	40,515,310
North America	24,200,355	37,989,863	48,788,696
Africa	—	1,450,415	—
Total	391,548,819	393,229,831	413,096,606

All of the revenues above are reported under the Group's single segment, the crude oil tanker segment.

24. Subsequent Events

In March 2026, the Company paid an amount of approximately \$60.5 million, or \$1.55 per share, via a dividend.

In January 2026, the Company entered into two memoranda of agreement to purchase two newbuilding Suezmax vessels (approx. 157,000 dwt) from unrelated third-party sellers for \$99.3 million each. Both vessels are expected to be delivered to the Company in the second quarter of 2026.

On January 21, 2026, the Company successfully priced an offering of 3,611,111 new shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, at a price of \$36.00 per share, raising gross proceeds of approximately \$130.0 million.

On February 28, 2026, the security situation in the Middle East escalated significantly following the commencement of a military conflict involving the United States, Israel, and Iran. The Company continues to monitor developments in the region and potential impacts on its operations. It is possible that such tensions and hostilities could disrupt global crude transportation routes, destabilize the global economy, and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.