Registration number: 00895236

# Windle Shipping Company Limited

**Annual Report and Financial Statements** 

for the Year Ended 31 December 2018



Robinson Rice Associates Limited Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditors & Chartered Tax Advisors 93 Banks Road West Kirby Wirral CH48 0RB

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# **Company Information**

Directors

Ms C J Vogt

Mr P J Vogt

Ms C H Vogt

**Registered office** 

15 Devonshire Square

London

EC2M 4YW

**Auditors** 

**Robinson Rice Associates Limited** 

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditors & Chartered Tax Advisors

93 Banks Road West Kirby Wirral CH48 ORB

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Ms C J Vogt

Mr P J Vogt

Ms C H Vogt

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is that of the chartering of ships owned in conjuntion with other joint venturers

#### Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

#### Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 1918 319, and signed on its behalf by:

Ms C J Vogt Director

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Windle Shipping Company Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Windle Shipping Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

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

## Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Windle Shipping Company Limited

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 3], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Windle Shipping Company Limited

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Beverley Rice (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Robinson Rice Associates Limited, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditors & Chartered Tax Advisors 93 Banks Road West Kirby Wirral

CH48 ORB

Date: 70/8/19

# Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		988,762	514,116
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(199,065)	(95,594)
Other expenses		(591,884)	(323,853)
Other gains		475,651	
Operating profit Interest payable and similar expenses		673,464 (76,909)	94,669 (40,114)
Profit before tax	4	596,555	54,555
Taxation		(206,124)	(107,201)
Profit/(loss) for the year		390,431	(52,646)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

# **Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2018**

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit/(loss) for the year	390,431	(52,646)
Foreign currency translation gains/(losses)	45,065	(67,126)
Total comprehensive income for the year	435,496	(119,772)

# (Registration number: 00895236) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018

	Note	201	.8	20:	17
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		1,384,407		1,223,269
Investments	6		40,000		
•			1,424,407		1,223,269
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,234,919		993,669	
Creditors: Amounts falling due					
within one year	8	(357,010)		(413,869)	
Net current assets			877,909		579,800
Total assets less current liabilities			2,302,316		1,803,069
Creditors: Amounts falling due after					
more than one year	8		(149,694)		(269,737)
Provisions for liabilities			(392,958)		(209,164)
Net assets			1,759,664		1,324,168
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		50,000		50,000	
Other reserves		270,163		225,098	
Profit and loss account		1,439,501		1,049,070	
Total equity			1,759,664		1,324,168

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 1918 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr P J Vogt Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital £	Foreign Exchange Reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2018	50,000	225,098	1,049,070	1,324,168
Profit for the year	-	-	390,431	390,431
Other comprehensive income		45,065		45,065
Total comprehensive income		45,065	390,431	435,496
At 31 December 2018	50,000	270,163	1,439,501	1,759,664
	Share capital £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	50,000	292,224	1,101,716	1,443,940
Loss for the year		-	(52,646)	(52,646)
Other comprehensive income		(67,126)		(67,126)
At 31 December 2017	50,000	225,098	1,049,070	1,324,168

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: 15 Devonshire Square London EC2M 4YW

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates. All exchange differences on intercompany amounts are charged through reserves.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### **Asset class**

**Depreciation method and rate**Over useful life of the ship less residual

Ships

## **Rusiness combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

#### **Investments**

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors 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 the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### 3 Auditors' remuneration

	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Audit of the financial statements	2,305	1,790	

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

4 Profit before tax		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2018	2017
Depresiation avance	<b>£</b> 199,065	<b>£</b> 95,594
Depreciation expense	199,003	33,334
5 Tangible assets		
	Ships £	Total £
Cost or valuation	,	
At 1 January 2018	1,390,393	1,390,393
Additions	975,016	975,016
Disposals	(814,329)	(814,329)
At 31 December 2018	1,551,080	1,551,080
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2018	167,125	167,125
Charge for the year	199,065	199,065
Eliminated on disposal	(199,517)	(199,517)
At 31 December 2018	166,673	166,673
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2018	1,384,407	1,384,407
At 31 December 2017	1,223,269	1,223,269
6 Investments		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Investments in joint ventures	40,000	
Joint ventures		£
Cost		
Additions		40,000
Provision	_	
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2018	-	40,000

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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7	Debt	OFE
	DEDL	UI 3

7 Debtois			
·		2018	2017
· ·	Note	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in			
which the company has a participating interest	11	1,175,461	993,669
Other debtors		59,458	• -
		1,234,919	993,669
8 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	10	46,803	132,170
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which	ı		
the company has a participating interest	11	258,286	258,285
Other creditors		51,921	23,414
		357,010	413,869
			<i>:</i>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	149,694	269,737

The loans are secured by mortgage over the vessels. In addition there is a covenant over earnings and insurances in respect of the vessels subject to the mortgage.

## 9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

## 10 Loans and borrowings

	2018 £	2017 £
Non-current loans and borrowings Bank borrowings	149,694	269,737
	2018 £	2017 £
Current loans and borrowings Bank borrowings	46,803	132,170

## 11 Related party transactions

Windle Shipping Co Limited owed £258,286 (2016 - £258,286) to its fellow subsidiary Atlas Navigation Co Limited. In addition Vogt & Maguire Ltd, the parent company owed Windle Shipping Co Ltd £1,175,461 (2016 - £993,669). All loans are interest free and payable on demand.

## 12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Vogt & Maguire Limited, incorporated in England.