



Registration number: 01195555

**Bibby Maritime Limited**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

# **Bibby Maritime Limited**

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# **Bibby Maritime Limited**

## **Company Information**

### **Directors**

John Hughes

Nigel Quinn

Andrew Goody

### **Company secretary**

Bibby Bros. & Co. (Management) Limited

### **Registered office**

3rd Floor

Walker House

Exchange Flags

Liverpool

L2 3YL

United Kingdom

### **Auditor**

Mazars LLP

One St Peters Square

Manchester

M2 3DE

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the Company is the ownership and operation of a floating accommodation vessel, Bibby Renaissance.

Bibby Maritime Limited is incorporated and headquartered in the United Kingdom.

#### **Results and dividend**

The profit for the year after taxation was £525,567 (2020: £1,294,289 loss). No dividend was paid during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: £nil).

#### **Directors of the Company**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the accounts were as follows:

John Hughes

Stephen Bolton (resigned 9 July 2021)

Susan Worden (resigned 27 May 2022)

Nigel Quinn (appointed 23 March 2021)

Andrew Goody (appointed 1 June 2022)

#### **Directors' liabilities**

The Company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefits of its directors which were in place during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

#### **Disclosure of information to the auditor**

Each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Going concern**

Forecasts of the company's future cash generation have been prepared for the period to 12 months after the date of signing these accounts. These forecasts take account of current and expected changes in the commercial environment and include downside scenarios. The forecasts assume that debt facilities currently provided will be maintained.

Based on the above approach, the directors have formed the judgement at the time of approving the financial statements, that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Accounting Policies statement in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Directors Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **Branches outside the United Kingdom**

The Company has branches registered in Australia, Sweden and Norway.

#### **Brexit**

The Company has not experienced any significant impact from the Brexit transition. The Company continues to monitor the impact that Brexit will have on the business in the longer term, but the international nature of the trade means that it has so far been relatively unaffected by changes in working arrangements. We continue to work with the relevant authorities to ensure that the impact is minimised, and mitigation actions are implemented where possible.

#### **The Ukraine conflict**

The Russian invasion of Ukraine took place on 24 February 2022. In addition to the human toll, the resulting ongoing military activity takes place at a time of significant global economic uncertainty. Although the company has no direct trading exposure to either Ukraine or Russia, the effects of the war are likely to exacerbate current market conditions as economies emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic such as increasing inflationary pressures on expenditure, further travel disruptions and increasing potential for cyber-attacks.

#### **Fuel prices**

The company has exposure to fuel price rises which are monitored closely. Travel disruption and costs relating to crew transfers and exchanges are being mitigated through careful planning and monitoring of travel arrangements.

#### **Small companies provision statement**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small company's regime under the Companies Act 2006. The Company has not prepared a strategic report as permitted under the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 12 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Jeanette Hampson, Bibby Bros. & Co. (Management) Limited, Company Secretary

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

The Directors are responsible 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards) including FRS102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the 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.

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Bibby Maritime Limited**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Bibby Wavemaster 2 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, 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 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of the company's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

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

#### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

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

#### **Other information**

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



## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Bibby Maritime Limited (continued)**

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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether 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.

#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

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

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

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

#### **Responsibilities of Directors**

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

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

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Bibby Maritime Limited (continued)**

#### **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 the financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Based on our understanding of the company, and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation, pensions legislation, employment regulation and health and safety regulation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud, money laundering, non-compliance with implementation of government support schemes relating to COVID-19, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006.

We evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to loss reserves, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Discussing with the directors and management their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Bibby Maritime Limited (continued)**

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### **Use of the audit report**

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

Valerie Levi (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

One St Peter's Square, Manchester, M2 3DE

12 September 2022

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021 £</b>	<b>2020 £</b>
Turnover	3	2,928,493	2,482,974
Cost of sales		(2,635,524)	(3,137,720)
Gross profit/(loss)		292,969	(654,746)
Administrative expenses		(245,821)	(2,017,194)
Impairment (loss)/gain		(53,871)	492,120
Other operating income	4	144,330	542,944
Operating profit/(loss)	5	137,607	(1,636,876)
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	174,368	258,221
Other interest payable and similar charges	7	(236,408)	(217,944)
Profit / (loss) before tax		75,567	(1,596,599)
Taxation	10	450,000	302,310
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		525,567	(1,294,289)

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above, and accordingly no separate statement of comprehensive income is presented.

The notes on pages 12-25 form an integral part of these financial statements

**Bibby Maritime Limited****Registration number: 01195555****Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021 £</b>	<b>2020 £</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	11	79,447	1,212,651
Investments	12	3,546,347	3,600,218
		3,625,794	4,812,869
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	13	8,320,049	15,400,100
Cash at bank and in hand	14	592,344	85,597
		8,912,393	15,485,697
<b>Creditors:</b> Amounts falling due within one year	15	(2,533,954)	(10,259,050)
<b>Net current assets</b>		6,378,439	5,226,647
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		10,004,233	10,039,516
<b>Provisions for liabilities and charges</b>		1,170,513	609,663
<b>Net assets</b>		11,174,746	10,649,179
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	17	100	100
Profit and loss account		11,174,646	10,649,079
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		11,174,746	10,649,179

Approved and authorised by the Board on 12 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Goody

Director

The notes on pages 12-25 form an integral part of these financial statements

# **Bibby Maritime Limited**

## **Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 1 January 2021	100	10,649,079	10,649,179
Profit for the year	-	525,567	525,567
At 31 December 2021	100	11,174,646	11,174,746

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 1 January 2020	100	11,943,368	11,943,468
Loss for the year	-	(1,294,289)	(1,294,289)
At 31 December 2020	100	10,649,079	10,649,179

There are no other recognised gains and losses other than the loss for the year in 2021 and 2020.



The notes on pages 12-25 form an integral part of these financial statements

# **Bibby Maritime Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

### **1 General information**

Bibby Maritime Limited (the "Company") owns and operates the Bibby Renaissance, a floating accommodation vessel. The Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Walker House, Exchange Flags, Liverpool, L2 3YL.

#### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS102') and the Companies Act 2006.

### **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.

#### **Basis of preparation**

These consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in this note.

#### **Summary of disclosure exemptions**

The Company as a qualifying entity, has chosen to take advantage of the disclosure exemptions to not present a cash flow statement as would be required by Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows', nor to disclose information about the nature of its financial instruments as would be required in Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' or key management personnel compensation as would be required in Section 33.7 'Employee Benefits'.

#### **Group financial statements not prepared**

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bibby Marine Limited and of its ultimate parent, Bibby Line Group Limited. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Bibby Marine Limited, which are filed at Companies House. Therefore, the Company has taken exemption from preparing group accounts in the separate Bibby Maritime Limited financial statements in accordance with section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Related Party Transactions**

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the directors, separate disclosure is

necessary to understand the effect of the transactions on the financial statements.

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Going concern**

Forecasts of the company's future cash generation have been prepared for the period to 12 months after the date of signing these accounts. These forecasts take account of current and expected changes in the commercial environment and include downside scenarios. The forecasts assume that debt facilities currently provided will be maintained.

Based on the above approach, the directors have formed the judgement at the time of approving the financial statements, that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details are set out in the Directors' Report on page 2 of these financial statements.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the Company and value added taxes. The Company bases its estimate of returns on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest. The Company recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the Company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each of the Company's revenue channels have been met, as described below.

##### *Revenue from marine vessels*

Revenue arising from services provided to customers represents hire income receivable from charterers for the charter or hire of the Bibby Renaissance. Revenue is recognised on a time accrual basis over the hire period.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts for services performed in the normal course of business, net of discounts and commission.

##### *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

##### **Foreign currency transactions and balances**

The functional currency of the Company is pounds sterling. Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date the transactions took place. Where this is not possible to determine, income and expense items are translated using an average exchange rate for the period.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such

transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities are reported in the profit or loss account.

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Tax**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only 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 tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

##### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs. Depreciation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Fleet: 5% - 20%

Plant & Machinery: 6.66% - 33.3%

##### *Subsequent additions and major components*

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as separate assets where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful lives.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

### *Dry docking expenditure*

All costs associated with dry-docking are capitalised as a separate asset and written off over the period to the next dry docking (generally five years). When new vessels are constructed an amount from the total build costs is treated as a separate asset and depreciated over the period to the first dry docking.

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Tangible assets (continued)**

###### *Assets in the course of construction*

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

###### *Derecognition*

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss and included in 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

###### *Borrowing costs*

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are added to the cost of these assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

###### *Leased assets*

At inception the Company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

*Finance leased assets:* Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

*Operating leased assets:* Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

##### **Impairment of fixed assets**

At each balance sheet date the Company reviews the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or the asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset (or the asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or the asset's cash generating unit).



The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit's) continued use.

These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Impairment of fixed assets (continued)**

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Goodwill is allocated on acquisition to the cash generating unit expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Goodwill is included in the carrying value of cash generating units for impairment testing.

##### **Investments**

Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

##### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for 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.

##### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits.

##### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors 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.

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

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **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.

##### **Provisions and contingencies**

###### *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations might be small.

###### *Contingencies*

Contingent liabilities are not recognised, except those acquired in a business combination. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the Company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable

##### **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.

##### **Related Party Transactions**

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the directors, separate disclosure is

necessary to understand the effect of the transactions on the financial statements.

## Bibby Maritime Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

##### Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

##### *a. Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies*

###### *Revenue recognition*

In making its judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the rendering of services set out in FRS 102 Section 23 Revenue and, in particular, whether the Group could reliably measure the outcome of the transaction and determine the stage of completion.

##### *b. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions*

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

###### *Useful economic lives of tangible assets*

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives, residual values and resulting annual depreciation charge are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

###### *Asset residual values*

Management considers the residual value of the vessels not to be material on the basis that the cost of dismantling the asset is estimated to be equivalent to any value remaining in the vessel at the end of its life.

#### 3 Revenue

The analysis of the Company's revenue for the year by geographical market is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Rest of world	2,928,493	2,482,974

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **4 Other operating income**

The company's other operating income during the year is management charges to other subsidiary companies for services rendered and paid on their behalf.

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other income	144,330	542,944

#### **5 Operating loss**

Arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Depreciation expense	1,234,581	1,285,605
Impairment loss / (gain)	53,871	(492,120)
Foreign exchange losses	38,042	145,778

The impairment gain in 2020 relates to the write-back of an inter-company loan following the administration of Bibby Hydromap Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of Bibby Marine Limited. The impairment loss in 2021 relates to the write-off of the company's investment in an overseas subsidiary

The Company's fee for the audit of the financial statements of £8,000 (2020: £8,000) in both years has been borne by its parent undertaking and was not recharged. There were no non-audit fees (2020: £nil) paid to the Company's auditor for other professional services.

#### **6 Interest receivable**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Interest receivable from Group companies	174,368	258,221

#### **7 Interest Payable**

Interest payable to Group companies	229,985	217,944
Interest payable on bank loans and overdrafts	6,423	-
Total	236,408	217,944

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **8 Staff costs**

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Wages and salaries	1,947,377	1,531,275
Social security costs	144,302	135,206
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	95,215	78,151
Total	2,186,894	1,744,632

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Administration and support	17	17

#### **9 Directors' remuneration**

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration	451,000	548,423
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	25,000	10,003
	476,000	558,426

In respect of the highest paid director:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration	155,000	196,815
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	-	-

155,000

196,815



## Bibby Maritime Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 10 Taxation

Tax charged in the statement of income and retained earnings:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Foreign tax	110,850	-

#### Deferred taxation

Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(273,955)	(244,264)
Effect of a change in tax rate on the opening balance	(280,923)	(38,483)
Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods	(5,972)	(19,748)
Total deferred taxation	(450,000)	(302,495)
Tax receipt in the statement of income and retained earnings	(450,000)	(302,495)

The Finance Bill 2016 had previously enacted provisions to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. However, in the March 2020 Budget it was announced that the reduction will not occur and the Corporation Tax rate will be held at 19%. The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act was used to substantively enact the revised 19% tax rate on 17 March 2020. The Finance Act 2021 has now changed the mainstream corporation tax rate to 25% for the financial year 2023.

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2020 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit / (loss) before tax	75,567	(1,596,599)
Corporation tax at standard rate 19% (2020: 19%)	14,358	(303,354)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	-	(93,503)
Deferred tax expense / (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	(280,923)	(38,463)
Deferred tax expense / (credit) from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior period	104,878	(19,582)
Tax increase / (decrease) arising from group relief	(246,950)	152,592

Other timing differences	(41,363)	-
Total tax credit	(450,000)	(302,310)

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **11 Tangible Assets**

	<b>Fleet £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	20,805,378
Additions	101,377
At 31 December 2021	20,906,755
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2021	19,592,727
Charge for the year	1,234,581
At 31 December 2020	20,827,308
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2021	79,447
At 31 December 2020	1,212,651

# Bibby Maritime Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

### 12 Investments

£

#### Subsidiaries

#### Cost or valuation

At 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021	3,600,218
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#### Impairment

At 1 January 2021	-
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Provision for impairment	53,871
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At 31 December 2021	53,871
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#### Carrying amount

At 31 December 2021	3,546,347
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At 31 December 2020	3,600,218
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#### Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the Company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Country of incorporation	Class of shares held	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
			2021	2020
Subsidiary undertakings				
Bibby Maritime (Nigeria) Limited	Nigeria	Ordinary	100%	100%
Bibby Bergen Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Bibby Progress Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Bibby Challenge Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Bibby Stockholm Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%

Bibby Maritime Crewing Services Limited	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%
Bibby Pioneer Limited (formerly Bibby Renaissance Limited)	UK	Ordinary	100%	100%

The principal activity of all subsidiaries, except for Bibby Maritime Crewing Services Limited, is the provision of floating accommodation units. The principal activity of Bibby Maritime Crewing Services Limited is the provision of crew services. All are direct holdings.

The registered address of all the above entities except for Bibby Maritime (Nigeria) Limited is 3rd Floor, Walker House, Exchange Flags, Liverpool, L2 3YL. The registered address of Bibby Maritime (Nigeria) Limited is 25 Adeyemo Alakija Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

## Bibby Maritime Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 12 Investments (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021 each of the trading subsidiary companies were entitled to exemption from audit under s479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. As for the year ended 31 December 2020, Bibby Marine Limited has provided a parental guarantee enabling the exemption for those subsidiary companies.

#### 13 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts due from Group undertakings	7,922,062	13,933,359
Trade debtors	-	223,648
Other debtors	181,551	994,627
Prepayments	216,436	248,466
Total current trade and other receivables	8,320,049	15,400,100

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured at an interest rate of 8% and are repayable on demand

#### 14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cash at bank and on hand	592,344	85,597

#### 15 Creditors

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade creditors	-	210,698
Bank overdraft	-	851,192
Amounts due to related parties	157,688	8,595,188
Accrued expenses and deferred income	712,881	496,984
Other creditors	1,447,547	-
Corporation tax	215,838	104,988

Total	2,533,954	10,259,050
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Amounts due to related parties are unsecured at an interest rate of 8% and are repayable on demand

## **Bibby Maritime Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

#### **16 Deferred tax and other provisions**

	<b>Deferred tax accelerated depreciation £</b>
At 1 January 2021	(609,663)
Charge to statement of income and retained earnings	(560,850)
At 31 December 2021	(1,170,513)

Deferred tax relating to accelerated depreciation is included within debtors (note 13). The deferred tax asset does not contain any individual elements netting off.

#### **17 Called up share capital**

##### **Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	<b>2021</b>		<b>2020</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>£</b>
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

#### **18 Pension and other schemes**

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £95,215 (2020: £78,151). The amount outstanding at the year-end was £22,551 (2020: £nil).

#### **19 Events after the reporting period**

There are no post balance sheet events (2020: None).

#### **20 Related party transactions**

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' from disclosing transactions with other members of the group controlled by the parent undertaking.

#### **21 Ultimate controlling party**



The immediate parent company is Bibby Marine Limited, a company incorporates in England and Wales which owns 100% of the company's shares. The ultimate parent company, ultimate controlling party and largest group into which results are incorporated is Bibby Line Group, a company also incorporated in England and Wales.

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