

Company Registration No. 02850257 (England and Wales)

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

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BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		880,523		890,408
Current assets					
Stocks		2,600		2,350	
Debtors	5	414,648		371,375	
Cash at bank and in hand		57,734		39,846	
		<u>474,982</u>		<u>413,571</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(46,218)</u>		<u>(89,892)</u>	
Net current assets			428,764		323,679
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,309,287</u>		<u>1,214,087</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(226,203)		(24,810)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(167,299)</u>		<u>(169,177)</u>
Net assets			<u>915,785</u>		<u>1,020,100</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			588,107		588,107
Other reserves			185,800		185,800
Profit and loss reserves			141,878		246,193
Total equity			<u>915,785</u>		<u>1,020,100</u>

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr L M Rayment
Director

Company Registration No. 02850257

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Blue Funnel Cruises Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ferry House, Ocean Village, Southampton, Hampshire, SO14 3FJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors are confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

During the year, the Covid-19 pandemic has continued to spread around the globe, with consequential restrictions on movement and events in many countries. With the country entering into lockdown conditions, in line with many other nations across the globe, there has been significant disruption to ongoing contract work and the company, as with many other companies, has taken steps to temporarily reduce its workforce to compensate for the lower trading levels.

As the company operates in the boating and tourist industry, demand for these services has significantly fallen throughout the pandemic, and although contracted work has temporarily reduced while businesses are closed, deep clean protocols have been implemented in anticipation of resuming usual services. This increase, together with cost savings made, means the company has maintained its operational status.

As a result, the directors consider that the measures introduced, together with strong cash reserves and support from the wider group will ensure that the company is in a good position to withstand the economic pressures brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic, and has the ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from transportation of passengers is recognised once completed and economic benefit will inflow which can be reliably measured.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery (boats)	Nil
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Boats are not depreciated on the basis that they have a long useful economic life and a high residual value, rendering depreciation immaterial. Assets are reviewed on an annual basis for signs of impairment and any adjustment made via the depreciation charge where required.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets. A provision is made for any impairment loss and taken to the profit and loss account.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into Basic financial instrument transactions.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in the tax assessments.

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

The company's liability for current and deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment testing of ships, including the assessment of useful life and scrap value

Significant accounting estimates and assessments regarding ships include the depreciation of the ship's cost price on the basis of the expected useful life of its component elements; the ship's expected maximum useful life, its scrap value and impairment test. The expected useful life of ships and their scrap values are reviewed and estimated at least once a year. Impairment tests are also carried out when there is any indication of impairment.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	11	13

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery (boats) £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	1,001,336	72,271	17,400	1,091,007
Additions	21,280	2,679	-	23,959
Disposals	(30,000)	-	-	(30,000)
At 31 December 2020	992,616	74,950	17,400	1,084,966
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2020	122,658	60,541	17,400	200,599
Depreciation charged in the year	-	3,844	-	3,844
At 31 December 2020	122,658	64,385	17,400	204,443
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	869,958	10,565	-	880,523
At 31 December 2019	878,678	11,730	-	890,408

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	1,191
Corporation tax recoverable	26,058	4,949
Amounts owed by group undertakings	130,924	84,090
Other debtors	237,516	251,267
Prepayments and accrued income	15,625	25,377
	410,123	366,874
Deferred tax asset	4,525	4,501
	414,648	371,375

BLUE FUNNEL CRUISES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	17,814	10,000
Trade creditors	5,098	19,936
Taxation and social security	-	3,063
Other creditors	10,137	8,828
Accruals and deferred income	13,169	48,065
	<u>46,218</u>	<u>89,892</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		<u>226,203</u>	<u>24,810</u>

The long-term bank loan is secured by fixed charges over the assets of the company.

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
	<u>28,875</u>	<u>45,375</u>

9 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Other related parties	<u>27</u>	<u>132</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	130,924	84,090
Entities with common control	<u>235,494</u>	<u>245,783</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.