Directors' Report and Unaudited

Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2020

Company Number 03274374

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### **Company Information**

**Directors** 

S W Burgess K M Hulme L Davis H L F Williams

Registered number

03274374

Registered office

Pilgrim House Canute Road Southampton SO14 3FJ

Accountants

BDO LLP Arcadia House Maritime Walk Ocean Village Southampton SO14 3TL

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#### Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report together with the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

S W Burgess K M Hulme L Davis **HLF Williams** 

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 27 Soplambol, 2021

and signed on its behalf.

Chartered Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Cruise and Passenger Services Limited for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Cruise and Passenger Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

It is your duty to ensure that Cruise and Passenger Services Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Cruise and Passenger Services Limited. You consider that Cruise and Passenger Services Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Cruise and Passenger Services Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Cruise and Passenger Services Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 16 March 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Cruise and Passenger Services Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state the board of directors of Cruise and Passenger Services Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Cruise and Passenger Services Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

**BDO LLP** 

Arcadia House Maritime Walk Ocean Village Southampton SO14 3TL

Date: 27 September 2021

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## Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		640,375	9,186,862
Cost of sales		(1,025,859)	(9,065,515)
Gross (loss)/profit		(385,484)	121,347
Administrative expenses		(25,204)	(24,815)
Operating (loss)/profit		(410,688)	96,532
Tax on (loss)/profit	5	27,168	2,273
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(383,520)	98,805

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019:£NIL).

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 03274374

## Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	<b>2019</b> £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	6		18,745		40,555
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	819,266		1,570,498	
Bank and cash balances		13,361		9,187	
	,	832,627		1,579,685	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(137,805)		(522,854)	
Net current assets	,		694,822		1,056,831
Total assets less current liabilities		_	713,567		1,097,386
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9		-		(299)
Net assets		_	713,567		1,097,087
Capital and reserves		=			
Called up share capital	11		100		100
Profit and loss account			713,467		1,096,987
Total equity		_	713,567		1,097,087

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

27 September. 2021

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Director

L Davis

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 1. General information

Cruise and Passenger Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is shown on the company information page.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is GBP. Values are rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The company is reliant on the support of its immediate parent company, Southampton Cargo Handling Limited and fellow group subsidiaries.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts which demonstrate that the cash reserves of the group will be sufficient to meet the liabilities of the group as they fall due. Further disclosure in relation to the going concern of the group in which the company is a member is disclosed in the group accounts of Southampton Cargo Handling Limited.

#### 2.3 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Southampton Cargo Handling Limited as at 31 December 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from Pilgrim House, Canute Road, Southampton, SO14 3FJ.

#### 2.4 Revenue

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes in to account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives on the following bases:

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property - Straight line over the term of the lease Plant and machinery - Straight line over 5 years and 10 years

Motor vehicles - Straight line over 10 years
Fixtures and fittings - Straight line over 4 and 5 years
Computer equipment - Straight line over 3 and 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate or if there is indication of significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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 fiability simultaneously.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the statement of financial position.

#### 2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 income.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Current and deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 3. Judgements in applying policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no significant judgements used in applying accounting policies or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

### 4. Employees

The average number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was Nil (2019 - Nil). The company utilises agency staff provided by other group companies.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

5.	Taxation		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	(26,869)	-
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	•	(2,743)
	Total current tax	(26,869)	(2,743)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(264)	121
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(63)	349
	Changes to tax rates	28	-
	Total deferred tax	(299)	470
	Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(27,168)	(2,273)

## Factors that may affect future tax charges

The March 2021 Budget announced a further increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023. This rate has not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, as result deferred tax balances as at 31 December 2020 continue to be measured at 19%.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

6.	Tangible fixed assets					
		Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 January 2020	2,750	41,301	76,911	396,764	517,726
	At 31 December 2020	2,750	41,301	76,911	396,764	517,726
	Depreciation -			······································		
	At 1 January 2020	1,054	41,301	58,959	375,857	477,171
	Charge for the year on owned assets	275	-	10,631	10,904	21,810
	At 31 December 2020	1,329	41,301	69,590	386,761	498,981
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 2020	1,421	-	7,321	10,003	18,745
	At 31 December 2019	1,696		17,952	20,907	40,555
7.	Debtors: amounts falling due w	ithin one year				
					2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors				-	370,922
	Amounts owed by group undertaking	ings			792,397	1,112,957
	Other debtors				26,869	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	•			•	86,619
				-	819,266	1,570,498

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Other creditors	137,805	-
	Accruals and deferred income		522,854
		137,805	522,854
9.	Deferred taxation		
			2020 £
	At beginning of year		299
	Charged to profit or loss		(299)
	At end of year		-
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	• ·	299
10.	Reserves		
	The company's capital and reserves are as follows:		
	Share capital		
	Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.		
	Profit and loss account		
	Profit and loss account represents cumulative profit or losses net of adjustments.	dividends paid	d and other
11.	Share capital		
		2020	2019 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 12. Related party transactions

At the year end an amount of £Nil (2019 - £109,000) was owed to the company by Independent Port Handling Limited, the ultimate parent company.

At the year end an amount of £Nil (2019 - £180,000) was owed by the company to Pathfinder Personnel Sheerness Limited, a fellow subsidiary.

At the year end an amount of £NiI (2019 - £53,000) was owed to the company by Southern Maritime Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary.

#### 13. Controlling party

The controlling party is Mr S W Burgess by virtue of his shareholding in the ultimate parent company, Independent Port Handling Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England & Wales. The largest group in which the results are consolidated is Independent Port Handling Limited. Independent Port Handling Limited prepares group financial statements, copies of which are available from Pilgrim House, Canute Road, Southampton, SO14 3FJ.

The immediate parent company and the smallest group in which the results are consolidated is Southampton Cargo Handling Limited, a Company also incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England & Wales. Southampton Cargo Handling Limited prepares group financial statements, copies of which are available from Pilgrim House, Canute Road, Southampton, SO14 3FJ.