Limited

Report and accounts

for the year ended 31 May 2006

FRIDAY



35 30/03/2007 COMPANIES HOUSE

160

Report and accounts for the year ended 31 May 2006

Contents

Directors and advisers for the year ended 31 May 2006	1
Directors' report for the year ended 31 May 2006	2
Independent auditors' report to the members of Northwestern Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Limited	
Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 May 2006	7
Balance sheet as at 31 May 2006	9
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 May 2006	
Accounting policies	11
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2006	

Directors and Advisers for the year ended 31 May 2006

Directors

J R Syvret

J Kennedy

M J Moran

P A Jones

Secretary

J R Syvret

Registered Office

Cammell Laird Shipyard

Campbeltown Road

Birkenhead

Merseyside

CH41 9BP

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 8 Princes Parade St. Nicholas Place

Liverpool

L3 1QJ

Bankers

Barclays

Manchester City Office

Manchester

M60 2AU

Directors' report for the year ended 31 May 2006

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company ("NSL") for the year ended 31 May 2006.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year was ship repair.

Review of business and future developments

This financial year has been very difficult for the Company as a lot of management time has been focused on the sites and infrastructure available long term. Sales traditionally generated by the Company, in many instances have been undertaken, for commercial reasons, by its subsidiaries. However the Management believes that now, since the year end, having gained control of these strategically important assets, the Company is in a position to gain market share in military and conversion markets previously not available, thus providing a platform for long-term growth.

Future Trading: The companies levels of trading has remained stable over the last 3 financial years at circa £20m, however the acquisition of Birkenhead Shiprepair Yard Limited, and the subsequent moving into the Cammell Laird shipyard, has given the Company the infrastructure to be able to grow the business. To date this has been evident in the 2006/7 sales, and with a firm order book. The growth experienced has been in both the commercial and military markets, with the Company now starting to refocus on the conversion market as well.

Business Risks

The main business risks relating to the Company are categorised as follows:

Personnel: There is both a local and national shortage for skilled tradesmen and management. Whilst the Company has been able to manage the growth achieved to date, this is becoming increasingly more difficult. In addition, a large percentage of the white and blue collar workforce are at near retirement age and it is becoming increasingly difficult to replace them with people of similar experience and qualifications, therefore the Company has been recruiting from overseas and is currently recruiting apprentices.

Commercial: For larger value projects NSL negotiates stage payments, but due to lack of credit insurance, the risk remains of bad debts for NSL's smaller customers.

Supply Base: NSL utilises a large number of local sub-contractors and suppliers. As significant challenge for the business is for the supply chain base to grow in line with the business.

Trading: The level of trading with the MoD and commercial customers has fluctuated over the last few years. NSL's growth has been achieved through significant contracts.

Market: NSL operates in a competitive market place with nearly all its contracts awarded after commercial tender. The requirements of the tender include price but are also based on Management Structure, Risk Management, Health & Safety and Security plans.

Legal: As at 31st May 2006, NSL was in legal dispute with A&P Group. This issue has now been resolved.

Commercial Contracts: Procedures and policies are continuously reviewed to reduce any potential contract risk. Performance bonds are sometimes issued in accordance with contractual terms.

The Company remains totally committed to the Health and Safety of all employees, contractors and visitors and to date has an excellent record in respect of reportable incidents. Our Employee Liability insurance supplier has assisted NSL with independent advice to identify potential areas of concern in relation to Health & Safety and facilities to enable the development of mitigating actions.

NSL operates from approved ISPS yards and is independently accredited by BVQI to ISO9001 standard.

NSL is committed to working with employees for the benefits of both the Company and its workers and to this extent enjoys a partnership with Amicus and GMBU. In addition NSL is working with Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and Laird Foundation to improve employee skill levels.

Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the financial year before taxation is £1,471,000 (2005: £1,235,000). The Company's profit after taxation is £1,198,000 (2005: £358,000 loss). Dividends recognised as an expense during the year amounted to £641,000 which excludes proposed dividends that have yet to be approved by the balance sheet date. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £958,000. The retained profit for the financial year of £557,000 will be transferred to reserves.

Directors and their interests

The directors who held office during the year are given below:

J R Syvret	Managing Director
J Kennedy	Director
M J Moran	Director
P A Jones	Non-executive

The interests of the directors of the Company in the shares of the Company were:

Interests in ordinary A shares of 1 pence each

	31 May 2006	31 May 2005
J R Syvret	10,134	9,600
J Kennedy	1,583	1,500
M J Moran	1,583	1,500
P A Jones	-	

There are no outstanding share options at 31 May 2006

Post Balance Sheet Events

The Company has been notified of an intention to bring legal action for alleged breach of covenant over access to certain of the Company's operating facilities. Since the year end the dispute has been resolved by the Company making a total cash payment of approximately £2.0m including legal costs.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:-

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with Companies Act 1985. 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each director at the date of the approval of the financial statements has confirmed:

- a) so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are not aware: and
- b) they have taken all the 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.

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors to the company will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

By order of the Board

Managing Director 26 March 2007

R Syvret

Independent auditors' report to the members of Northwestern Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Northwestern Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Limited for the year ended 31 May 2006 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the note of historical cost profits and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or in to whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed.

We read the directors report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and

• the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Liverpool

26 March 2007

Northwestern Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Limited Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 May 2006

	Note	2006	2005
			Restated
		£'000	£'000
Turnover	1	18,791	21,506
Cost of sales	4	(13,814)	(17,508)
Gross profit		4,977	3,998
Write off in relation to acquisition of A& P Birkenhead		-	(1,213)
Other administrative expenses		(3,587)	(2,814)
Total administration expenses	4	(3,587)	(4,027)
Operating profit/(loss)		1,390	(29)
Net interest receivable	5	81	51
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	6	1,471	22
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	7	(273)	(380)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary for the financial year	17	1,198	(358)

Statement of recognised gains and losses

	2006	2005
		Restated
	£'000	£,000
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,198	(358)
Proceeds on issue of share capital		1,130_
Balance at 31 May 2006	1,198	772

All items dealt with in arriving at operating profit/(loss) above relate to continuing operations.

Note of historical cost profits and losses

	2006	2005
		Restated
	£'000	£,000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,471	22
Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge of the year calculated on the revalued amount	37	37
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,508	59
Historical cost profit/(loss) for the year after taxation and dividends	594	(796)

Balance sheet as at 31 May 2006

	Note	2006	2005
			Restated
		£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	641	714
		641	714
Current assets			
Stocks	11	298	718
Debtors	12	2,590	2,571
Cash at bank and in hand		3,477	2,593
		6,365	5,882
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(4,238)	(4,350)
Net current assets		2,127	1,532
Total assets less current liabilities		2,768	2,246
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	-	(1)
Provisions	15		(34)
Net assets		2,768	2,211
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	-	-
Share premium	17	450	450
Revaluation reserve	17	183	220
Profit and loss account	17	2,135	1,541
Total shareholders' funds	19	2,768	2,211

The financial statements on pages 7 to 22 were approved by the board of directors 26March 2007 and were

JR Syvret
Managing Director

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 May 2006

	2006	2005
	£'000	£,000
Cash flow statement		
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,945	1,247
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		
- Interest received	81	71
- Interest paid	<u>-</u>	(20)
Net cash inflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance	81	51
Taxation	(407)	(237)
Capital expenditure		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(100)	(119)
Disposal of tangible fixed assets	6	9
Net cash outflow for capital expenditure	(94)	(110)
Equity dividends paid	(641)	(475)
Net cash inflow before financing	884	476
Financing		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	1,130
Capital element of hire purchase repayments		(2)
Net cash outflow from financing		(2)
Increase in cash	884	1,604
Reconciliation of operating profit/(loss) to cash inflow from o	perating activities	
Operating profit/(loss)	1,390	(29)
Depreciation charges	167	165
Decrease in stocks	420	388
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	149	(1,088)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(181)	1,811
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,945	1,247

Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. A summary of the more important accounting policies that have been consistently applied (except as detailed below) has been set out below.

Changes in accounting policies

The company has adopted FRS 17, 'Retirement benefits', FRS 21, 'Events after the balance sheet date', FRS 25, 'Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation', in these financial statements. FRS 17 and FRS 25 have had no significant impact on the financial statements. The adoption of FRS 21 represents a change in accounting policy and the comparative figures have been restated accordingly. The effect of the change in accounting policy was to recognise the final proposed dividend for the year ended 31 May 2005 of £641,000 in the current year. The final proposed dividend of £958,000 for the current year will be recognised in the following year as it has yet to be approved.

Turnover

Turnover represents income earned from ship repair provided to third parties, excluding VAT and completed prior to the year end. Turnover also includes the proportion of the sales value of long-term contracts based on their state of completion at the balance sheet date. Turnover is recognised on long term contracts as the project progresses, on short term contracts revenue is recognised when the contract is completed.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Certain tangible fixed assets are included at director's valuation. External valuations are to be carried out very five years and interim valuations are to be carried out in the third year following an external valuation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write-off original cost or valuation, less the expected residual value of the assets, over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis.

The economic lives of the various assets are considered to be:

	Years
Plant and equipment	3 - 20
Leasehold improvements	3 - 20
Fixtures and fittings	3 - 5
Motor vehicles	5

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in first out basis. Cost includes all direct expenditure and appropriate overhead expenditure incurred in bringing goods to their current state under normal operating conditions. Net realisable value is based on anticipated selling price less the cost of selling such goods. Profit on long-term contracts, principally in relation to the repair of ships, is recognised once the project's outcome can be assessed on the reasonable certainty. The profit is calculated by applying the percentage completion at the balance sheet date to the expected contract profit. Any losses envisaged on long-term contracts are provided as soon as they are foreseen regardless of the extent of completion.

Finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are included in tangible assets at cost and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their useful life. Obligations relating to finance leases, net of finance charges in respect of future periods are included as appropriate under creditors due within or after one year. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the lease term to reflect a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the obligation.

Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences between the company's taxable profits and its accounting profits arising from gains and losses in the tax assessments in periods different from those which they are recognised in the financial statements. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Consolidation

The company has taken the exemption from the need to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with section 248 of the Companies Act 1985.

Related Party Transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under FRS 8, "Related Party Disclosures", not to disclose related party transactions with members of the group.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2006

1 Turnover

Turnover consists entirely of sales made in the United Kingdom.

2 Directors' emoluments

	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000
Remuneration	199	192
	2006	2005
Highest paid director	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	91	88

3 Employee information

The average number of persons (including executive directors) employed during the year was:

	2006	2005
	No	No
	20/	191
Operations	206	191
Administration	10	6
	216	197
Staff costs	£'000	£'000
Wages	6,313	5,536
Social security costs	674	598
Total employee costs	6,987	6,134

4 Operating costs

•	2006 £'000	2005
		£'000
Cost of sales	13,814	17,508
Write off in relation to acquisition of Birkenhead Shiprepair Yard Limited	-	1,213
Administrative expenses	3,587	2,814
Total operating costs	17,401	21,535

5 Net interest receivable

	2006	2005
	£'000	£,000
Interest receivable on short-term deposits and other investments	81	71
Interest payable on bank loans, overdrafts and other loans	-	(20)
	81	51

6 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2006	2005
	£,000	£'000
Depreciation for the year – owned assets	167	165
Operating leases – other	446	540
Machinery and equipment hire	686	667
Write off of intercompany debt	-	1,130
Costs associated with the acquisition of A&P Birkenhead Limited	-	83
Auditors remuneration – audit fees	20	15

7 Taxation

	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge	458	392
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(10)	3
	448	395
Deferred tax		
Origination of timing differences	(176)	(15)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1	-
	175	(15)
	273	380

The tax charge for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2006	2005
	£'000	£,000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,471	22
Profit on ordinary activities, multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005:30%)	441	7
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	14	6
Exceptional item not deductible for tax purposes	-	364
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	3	15
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(10)	3
Current tax charge for the year	448	395

The company has tax losses which will reduce the current tax charge in future years.

8 Dividends

	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000
Dividends paid £21.32 per 1p share (2004:£1,583.33 per £1 share)	641	475

The holders of 1,667 ordinary A shares and of 1,667 ordinary B shares have waived their right to receive a dividend. The directors have recommended total dividends of £958,000.

9 Investments

At 31 May 2006	-	_
Provision for diminution in value	(100)	(83)
Additions in year	100	83
1 June 2005		-
	£,000	£,000
	2006	2005

The company had the following investment at 31 May 2005 and 31 May 2006:

Name of investment	Class of share capital held	Proportion held	Nature of business
Scott Lithgow Ltd	Ordinary	100%	Ship repair and marine engineering
Birkenhead Shiprepair Yard Ltd	Ordinary	100%	Ship repair and marine engineering

The above undertakings are registered in England and Wales.

10 Tangible assets

	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 June 2005	440	529	80	95	1,144
Additions	2	71	1	26	100
Disposals		-	-	(7)	(7)
At 31 May 2006	442	600	81	114	1,237
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 June 2005	182	165	54	29	430
Charge for the year	72	62	11	22	167
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 May 2006	254	227	65	50	596
Net book value					
At 31 May 2006	188	373	16	64	641
At 31 May 2005	258	364	26	66	714

At 31 May 2006 (2005: £nil) there were no capital commitments contracted but not provided for in the accounts.

Certain fixed assets were revalued at 31 May 2002 and are included in the balance sheet at a net book value of £107,660. The directors performed an interim valuation at 31 May 2005. The cost at 31 May 2006, under historical costs rules, would be £262,672 (2005: £162,672) and the net book amount would be £8,751 (2005: £28,751).

11 Stocks

	2006 £'000	2005
		£'000
Raw materials and consumables	32	30
Work in progress	266	688
Total stocks	298	718

12 Debtors

	2006	2005
	£,000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,404	2,069
Amounts owed to group undertakings	413	-
Amounts owed by related party	258	181
Prepayments and accrued income	256	111
Other debtors	91	210
Deferred taxation (see note 15)	168	
Total debtors	2,590	2,571

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2006	2005
		Restated
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	2,658	3,244
Amounts owed to related party	55	151
Corporation tax	441	407
Other taxation and social security payable	362	194
Other creditors	-	3
Accruals and deferred income	722	351
Total creditors falling due within one year	4,238	4,350

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000
Other creditors	-	1
Total creditors falling due after more than one year	_	1

15 Deferred taxtation

	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000
At 1 June	(34)	(49)
Transferred on acquisition	27	-
(Credited)/charged to profit and loss account	175	15
At 31 May (see note 12)	168	(34)
The balance relates to:		
Accelerated capital allowances	(5)	(34)
Losses	173	-
Total deferred tax asset/(liability)	168	(34)

16 Called-up share capital

	2006	2005 £
	£	
Authorised:		
16,700 ordinary A shares of 1 penny each	167	167
16,700 ordinary B shares of 1 penny each	167	167
Allotted, called-up and fully paid:		
16,700 ordinary A shares of 1 penny each	167	167
16,700 ordinary B shares of 1 penny each	167	167
Total	334	334

16 Share capital (continued)

On 27 May 2005, the company subdivided its existing issued ordinary A and B shares of £1 each into ordinary A and B shares of 1 penny each, increased the authorised share capital by the creation of an additional 1,667 ordinary A shares of 1 penny each and 1,667 ordinary B shares of 1 penny each.

On 27 May 2005, the company issued 1,667 ordinary A shares and 1,667 ordinary B shares in consideration of the acquisition of A&P Birkenhead Limited. The surplus on the issue of ordinary B shares of £1,129,984 was transferred to a merger reserve in accordance with s131 Companies Act 1985.

Dividends – Unless the holders of the majority of A ordinary shares and the holders of a majority of B ordinary shares agree an amount equal to 75% of the company's profit available for distribution in respect of each financial year shall be distributed by the company to the shareholders by way of a dividend.

Voting rights – A & B shares have equal voting rights. The holders of the majority of A ordinary shares and the holders of the majority of B ordinary shares must have voted in favour for a resolution to be passed.

Rights in winding up – the shareholders shall prove to the maximum extent permitted by law for all sums due or to fall due to them respectively from the Company and shall exercise all rights of set-off.

17 Reserves

	Share premium account £'000	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account
At 1 June 2005	450	220	1,541
Realised during the year		(37)	37
Profit for the year	-	-	1,198
Dividends			641
At 31 May 2006	450	183	2,135

18 Financial commitments

At 31 May 2006 the company had annual commitments under operating leases expiring as follows:

	2006	2005
	£'000	£,000
Land and buildings		
Within 2 – 5 years	625	540
	625	540

19 Reconciliation in equity shareholders funds

	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,198	(358)
Dividends paid	(641)	(475)
Merger reserve arising on acquisition of subsidiary	-	1,130
Equity shareholders' funds at 1 June (previously £1,570,000 before prior		
period adjustment of £641,000)	2,211	1,914
Equity shareholders' funds at 31 May	2,768	2,211

20 Analysis of net cash

	At 1 June	Cash flow £'000	At 31 May	
	2005		2006 £'000	
	£'000			
Cash in hand and at bank	2,593	884	3,477	
	2,593	884	3,477	

22 Related Party Transactions

The company is a joint venture between the directors and The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company

	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Purchases from Mersey Docks (excluding VAT)	537	811
Sales to Mersey Docks (excluding VAT)	1,975	1,008
Debtor 31 May Mersey Docks	258	181
Creditor 31 May Mersey Docks	55	151

23 Post Balance Sheet Events

The company has been notified of an intention to bring legal action for alleged breach of covenant over access to certain of the company's operating facilities. Since the year end the dispute has been resolved by the company making a total cash payment of approximately £2.0m including legal costs.