MST FLEET SERVICES LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

B W P Kerfoot

PTLHilbert PAHine

Company number

06625559

Registered office

Unit 2

Atlantic Way

Dempster Buildings Brunswick Business Park

Liverpool L3 4BE

Auditor

BWM

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Liverpool L2 9SH

Bankers

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The Plaza

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

		201	7	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					•
Tangible assets	4		214,447		241,743
Current assets					
Stocks		508,605		678,067	
Debtors .	5	718,698		1,322,235	
Cash at bank and in hand		188,661		96,469	
		1,415,964		2,096,771	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,367,405)		(2,212,913)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			48,559		(116,142)
Total assets less current liabilities			263,006		125,601
Provisions for liabilities	8		(38,560)		(53,260)
Net assets			224,446		72,341
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			224,346		72,241
Total equity		. •	224,446		72,341

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provision of FRS 102 Section 1A small enitities.

BWP Kerfoot Director

Company Registration No. 06625559

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	. £	£
Balance at 1 October 2015	100	39,285	39,385
Year ended 30 September 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	32,956	32,956
Balance at 30 September 2016	100	72,241	72,341
Year ended 30 September 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	152,105	152,105
Balance at 30 September 2017	100	224,346	224,446

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

MST Fleet Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 2, Atlantic Way, Dempster Buildings, Brunswick Business Park, Liverpool, L3 4BE.

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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through the support provided by other group companies. The Directors are satisfied that the company will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future as it will continue to receive the financial support of the other members within the group.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided during the period net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 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.

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 & machinery - relief boat Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Computer equipment Motor vehicles 10% straight line

25% reducing balance

33.3% straight line

25% reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.7 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.

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.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the group blended rate applicable to such transactions in accordance with the forward currency contracts in place at the year end.

1.16 Group relief

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that group relief will be used to facilitate the transfer of corporation tax losses between companies in the group. No compensation is made in respect of any loss relief between companies.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 51 (2016 - 42).

3 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	20,294	-
Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	9,414	6,322
Total current tax	29,708	6,322
	====	===
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(14,700)	-
•	=	
Total tax charge	15.008	6,322
•	====	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

,	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 October 2016	438,317
	Additions	61,065
	Disposals	(7,107)
	At 30 September 2017	492,275
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 October 2016	196,574
	Depreciation charged in the year	83,938
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(2,684)
	At 30 September 2017	277,828
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2017	214,447
	At 30 September 2016	241,743

Included in Plant and Machinery is a 'Relief Boat' purchased for £95,888 on 1 August 2008, the sole purpose of which is for hire. At the year end accumulated depreciation of £84,905 (2016: £75,316) had been recognised on this asset.

5 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	649,825	1,255,204
Other debtors	68,873	67,031
	718,698	1,322,235

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		_. 2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (secured)	575	42
	Trade creditors	699,839	541,117
	Amounts due to group undertakings	234,526	1,102,476
	Corporation tax	39,083	9,183
	Other taxation and social security	189,132	197,932
	Other creditors	204,250	362,163
	, ,	1,367,405	2,212,913

Cross guarantees have been provided by Marine Specialised Technology Limited and all of its 100% owned subsidiaries in respect of group borrowings with NatWest Bank. Total group indebtedness which is secured at 30 September 2017 amounted to £Nil (2016 - £Nil).

7 Provisions for liabilities

		2017	2016
•	•	£	£
	•		
Deferred tax liabilities	8	38,560	53,260

8 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Balances:	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	38,560	53,260
Movements in the year:		2017 £
Liability at 1 October 2016 Credit to profit or loss		53,260 (14,700)
Liability at 30 September 2017		38,560

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

9	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid	•	
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Lesley Malkin BA FCA.

The auditor was BWM.

11 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:

	· 2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	116,000	116,000
Between two and five years	145,000	261,000
		
	261,000	377,000
	· 	

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions to which it is entitled regarding transactions with its parent, subsidiary and other 100% owned subsidiary companies within the group.

During the year the company made purchases of £601,656 (2016: £595,734) from Specialised Inflatable Technology Limited, a 50% subsidiary of Marine Specialised Technology Limited, the parent company. At the year end the company owed £288,129 (2016 - £70,476) to Specialised Inflatable Technology Limited.

13 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Marine Specialised Technology Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Marine Specialised Technology Limited prepares group accounts and copies can be obtained from Unit 2, Atlantic Way, Dempster Buildings, Brunswick Business Park, Liverpool, L3 4BE.