

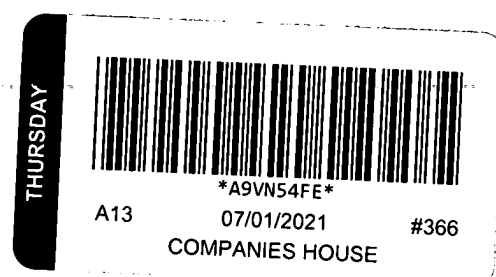
# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

(A Company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Incorporated under a Private Act of Parliament in Bermuda



Registered place of business in England: FC025995

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

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# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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The director presents the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

### Fair review of the business

The year ended 31 December 2019 saw a 16.20% (2018: 20.17% increase) decrease in income driven by a decrease in publication royalties.

Our balance sheet position remains strong with cash reserves held of £11,699,634 at the year end.

We note that this year has seen a continuation of the growth of the organisation as witnessed in previous years and as such the Executive Committee continue to review the forum's strategy with regards to control and efficiency of this larger organisation.

We exist for the benefit of our members and we seek to engage with them wherever possible. To this end from 2017 our Regional Marine Forums have been open to non-members from the marine industry in the regions, in addition to all members. We also publish a monthly newsletter through which we seek to communicate key issues with our members. The membership numbers are kept under review and as at 31 December 2019 membership numbers stood at 111 (2018: 109).

In the forthcoming year, we will seek to further engage our members so as to increase the level of participation across a much broader range of members in line with our strategy.

### Results and Dividends

As the company is limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital dividends are not payable.

### Key performance indicators

The key performance indicator (KPI's) measures are:

- a) Income: £9,604,802 (2018: £11,461,825)
- b) Operating loss: 3.33% (2018: 28.59% profit)
- c) EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation): £324,444 (2018: £3,808,693)

The operating loss for the year was expected due to a reduction in new books being published and increased expenditure in line with the growing size of our organisation and the ongoing Vessel Inspection Programme project work that will come to fruition in 2022. Our balance sheet position remains strong and new publications in 2020 will see an increase in publication royalties receivable.


### Financial risk management

The company's operations are exposed to limited financial risks. Credit risk is the primary risk and trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary. The Executive Committee have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management but have put in place a sub-committee to assist in reviewing and overseeing finances and audit. The policies set by the Executive Committee are implemented by the Secretariat.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The impact of Covid-19 on the company's activities has been set out in the Post Balance sheet events note and will be monitored on an ongoing basis. The Executive Committee have put place a sub-committee to assist in reviewing and overseeing finances. That sub-committee will shortly have its Terms of Reference expanded to include risk.

By order of the board

  
Rob Drysdale (Dec 16, 2020 11:23 GMT)

R Drysdale  
Secretariat

Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2020

## For the year ended 31 December 2019

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Report of the Executive Committee

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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### Registered office

The company's registered office is Clarendon House, Church Street, Hamilton, Bermuda.

### Statement of responsibilities of the Officers and Secretariat

The Officers and Secretariat are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Report of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Applicable law requires the Officers and Secretariat to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Officers and Secretariat elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under applicable law the Officers and Secretariat 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 surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Officers and Secretariat are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Officers and Secretariat 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 applicable law. The Officers and Secretariat 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.

### Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was an officer at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the Officers and Secretariat and individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as Officers and Secretariat in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the board

  
Rob Drysdale (Dec 16, 2020 11:23 GMT)

R Drysdale  
Secretariat

Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2020

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Independent Auditors' Report

### To the Members of Oil Companies International Marine Forum

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oil Companies International Marine Forum (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 2019 and of its loss 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 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 audit opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate, or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Oil Companies International Marine Forum

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### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

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 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.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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.

### 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 these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Councils website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

To the Members of Oil Companies International Marine Forum

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### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. 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.

*Janice Matthews*

Janice Matthews, *Senior Statutory Auditor*

For and on behalf of Menzies, Statutory Auditor

CENTRUM HOUSE  
36 STATION ROAD  
EGHAM  
SURREY TW20 9LF

23-Dec-2020  
Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Statement of Income And Retained Earnings

For the year Ended 31 December 2019

		2019 £	2018 £
<b>Income</b>	<b>Notes 3</b>		
Sales of ship reports		6,619,173	6,771,789
Membership contributions		845,741	801,327
Sire inspector subscriptions - audit fee		586,057	514,435
Sire barge inspector subscriptions - audit fee		14,229	14,900
Other operating income		1,539,602	3,359,374
<b>Gross surplus</b>		<b>9,604,802</b>	<b>11,461,825</b>
Administrative expenses		(9,924,683)	(8,185,439)
<b>Operating (deficit)/surplus</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(319,881)</b>	<b>3,276,386</b>
<b>Interest</b>	<b>7</b>		
Interest and similar income		60,800	45,229
Interest received on taxes		0	140
		<b>60,800</b>	<b>45,369</b>
<b>(Deficit)/Surplus</b>		<b>(259,081)</b>	<b>3,321,755</b>
Taxation	<b>8</b>	(49,058)	(691,483)
<b>(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year</b>		<b>(308,139)</b>	<b>2,630,272</b>
Retained earnings at 1 January 2019		12,253,745	9,623,473
Retained earnings at 31 December 2019		<b>11,945,606</b>	<b>12,253,745</b>

The Income and Expenditure Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	9		791,003		704,714
Tangible assets	10		81,190		101,576
			<u>872,193</u>		<u>806,290</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	12	1,891,353		2,110,702	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	11,699,634		12,565,212	
		<u>13,590,987</u>		<u>14,675,914</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	14	<u>(2,517,574)</u>		<u>(3,228,459)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>11,073,413</u>		<u>11,447,455</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>11,945,606</u>		<u>12,253,745</u>
<b>Reserves</b>					
Income and expenditure account			<u>11,945,606</u>		<u>12,253,745</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Executive Committee on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

*Mark Ross*  
Mark Ross (Dec 16, 2020 13:56 PST)

Mark Ross  
Chairman

Registered place of business in England: FC025995

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	19		527,898		3,758,350
Income taxes paid			(696,661)		(227,728)
<b>Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from operating activities</b>			<b>(168,763)</b>		<b>3,530,622</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of intangible assets		(711,847)		(646,054)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(45,768)		(127,011)	
Interest received		60,800		45,369	
<b>Net cash used in investing</b>			<b>(696,815)</b>		<b>(727,696)</b>
<b>Net cash used in financing</b>			<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>			<b>(865,578)</b>		<b>2,802,926</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			12,565,212		9,762,286
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>			<b>11,699,634</b>		<b>12,565,212</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of the financial statements.

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Oil Companies International Marine Forum (OCIMF) was incorporated by private act in Bermuda in 1977. It is a voluntary association of oil companies, whose members pay annual subscription fees to fund OCIMF's activities. The registered office is Clarendon House, Church Street, Hamilton, Bermuda, HM11.

#### 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 Schedule 4 to The Overseas Companies Regulations 2009 and section 396 of the Overseas Companies accounts regulations 2009.

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 pound. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### 1.2 Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Management has considered the consequences of COVID-19 and other events and conditions, and it has determined they do not create a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### 1.3 Income and expenditure

##### Membership subscriptions:

Subscriptions received from members are recognised on an accruals basis.

##### Ship and barge reports:

Ship and barge report revenue is recognised on an accruals basis in the period which the ship or barge report sales were made.

##### Publication royalties:

Publication royalties' revenue is recognised on an accruals basis in the period which the publication sales were made.

##### 7SIRE inspector subscriptions:

Audit fee revenue is recognised on an accruals basis in the period which the revenue is earned.

Expenses are included in the financial statements as they become due.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Software	3 years straight line
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# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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:

Office equipment	3-5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	3 years straight line
Computers	3 years straight line
Office relocation	3 years 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.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

Included with in cash and cash equivalents are amounts held in fixed term deposit accounts that have an original maturity of 366 to 368 days.

#### 1.7 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through surplus and deficit, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

#### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### ***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.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.8 Taxation

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

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.9 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.

#### **1.10 Pensions**

A stakeholder pension scheme is in operation for the employees of OCIMF. Costs are charged to the income and expenditure statement as incurred.

#### **1.11 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.

#### **1.12 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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### **2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the Executive Committee 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.

#### **Critical judgements**

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

#### ***Amortisation***

The annual amortisation charge for intangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the intangible assets.

#### ***Depreciation***

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values 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. See note 10 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment.

#### ***Provisions***

Provisions have been made for legal costs at an amount that is a reliable estimate of the expected settlement based on the information available. These provisions are included in accruals and are estimates and the actual costs and timing of future cash flows are dependent on future events. The difference between expectations and the actual future liability will be accounted for in the period when such determination is made.



# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 3 Turnover

#### Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom	3,983,443	5,711,157
Europe	1,147,299	1,137,846
Rest of World	4,474,060	4,612,822
	<u>9,604,802</u>	<u>11,461,825</u>

### 4 Operating (deficit)/surplus

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating (deficit)/surplus for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	67,468	47,954
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	63,478	57,460
Deficit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	2,676	12,109
Amortisation of intangible assets	580,847	474,844
Deficit on disposal of intangible assets	44,711	56,533
Defined contribution pension costs	69,506	62,431
Other operating lease rentals	<u>452,722</u>	<u>453,285</u>

### 5 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Administration	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 5 Employees

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	925,319	884,418
Social security costs	106,706	100,311
Pension costs	69,506	62,431
	<u>1,101,531</u>	<u>1,047,160</u>

### 6 Key management personnel remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	1,471,589	1,222,909
	<u>1,471,589</u>	<u>1,222,909</u>

### 7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	60,800	45,229
Interest received on taxes	-	140
	<u></u>	<u></u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>60,800</u>	<u>45,229</u>
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# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 8 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Current tax charge</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	696,062
<b>Deferred tax charge/(credit)</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	49,058	(4,579)
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<u>49,058</u>	<u>691,483</u>

The charge for the year can be reconciled as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	<u>(259,081)</u>	<u>3,321,755</u>
<i>Expected UK tax charge at theoretical rate of 19%(19% 2018)</i>	(49,225)	631,133
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	78,413	151,519
Tax effect of income not taxable	-	(40,900)
Tax losses utilised	-	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	1,805	(104,897)
Losses carried back	23,837	-
Other timing differences	-	(12,283)
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	3,345	-
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19%	(9,117)	-
Other movements	-	11,600
Amendments to prior year tax charge	-	55,311
<b>Tax charge for the year</b>	<u>49,058</u>	<u>691,483</u>

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 9 Intangible fixed assets

	Software	Software under construction	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2019	3,374,647	148,683	3,523,330
Additions	554,497	157,350	711,847
Disposals	(151,035)	-	(151,035)
Transfer to in use	116,297	(116,297)	-
	<u>3,894,406</u>	<u>189,736</u>	<u>4,084,142</u>
At 31 December 2019			
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2019	2,818,616	-	2,818,616
Amortisation charged for the year	580,847	-	580,847
Disposals	(106,324)	-	(106,324)
	<u>3,293,139</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,293,139</u>
At 31 December 2019			
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2019	<u>601,267</u>	<u>189,736</u>	<u>791,003</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>556,031</u>	<u>148,683</u>	<u>704,714</u>

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 10 Tangible fixed assets

	Assets under construction	Office equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Office relocation	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	-	175,329	29,140	37,655	326,582	568,706
Additions	-	40,811	-	4,957	-	45,768
Disposals	-	(18,951)	-	(6,535)	(24,434)	(49,920)
Transfer to in use	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	-	197,189	29,140	36,077	302,148	564,554
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
At 1 January 2019	-	91,009	29,140	20,399	326,582	467,130
Depreciation charged in the year	-	52,198	-	11,280	-	63,478
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(18,772)	-	(4,038)	(24,434)	(47,244)
At 31 December 2019	-	124,435	29,140	27,641	302,148	483,364
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 December 2019	-	72,754	-	8,436	-	81,190
At 31 December 2018	-	84,320	-	17,256	-	101,576

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 11 Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,518,436	1,811,659
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	1,223,526	1,339,589

### 12 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one</b>		
Trade debtors	974,360	1,093,420
Corporation tax recoverable	-	-
Other taxation	30,710	-
Other debtors	213,606	23,946
Prepayments and accrued income	644,241	915,842
	1,862,917	2,033,208
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	28,436	77,494
	1,891,353	2,110,702

### 13 Cash and cash equivalents

Included in cash and cash equivalents are funds held in fixed term deposit accounts, with fixed terms of between 366 and 368 days. Deposits of £2,800,605 (2018 £2,775,060) have a maturity date greater than 3 months after the reporting date.

### 14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	1,187,491	1,285,49
Other taxation and social security	54,494	253,075
Corporation tax payable	1,190	697,851
Other creditors	36,035	54,099
Accruals and deferred income	1,238,364	937,944
	2,517,574	3,228,459

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 15 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:

	<b>Assets 2019 £</b>	<b>Assets 2018 £</b>
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	26,544	76,121
Losses	1,892	1,373
	<u>28,436</u>	<u>77,494</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		<b>2019 £</b>
Liability/(asset) at 1 January 2019		(77,494)
Charge to profit and loss		49,058
Liability/(asset) at 31 December 2019		<u>(28,436)</u>

### 16 Retirement benefit schemes

The company operates a stakeholder pension scheme for all qualifying employees.

The charge to income and expenditure in respect of defined contribution schemes was £69,506 (2018 - £62,431). Contributions totalling £11,129 (2018: £8,072) were payable to the fund at balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

### 17 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited. The members of the forum shall be liable for all debts, costs and expenses of the forum. In the event that it is decided to wind up the Marine Forum its assets shall, after debts have been paid, be equitably distributed between the members of the Marine Forum at the time of such winding up.

# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 18 Operating lease commitments

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	452,778	452,778
Between two and five years	424,113	876,891
	<u>876,891</u>	<u>1,329,669</u>

### 19 Cash generated from operations

	2019 £	2018 £
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(308,139)	2,630,272
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense	49,058	691,483
Investment income	(60,800)	(45,229)
Interest received on taxes	-	(140)
Operating surplus	<u>(319,881)</u>	<u>3,276,386</u>
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	2,676	12,109
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	44,711	56,533
Amortisation of intangible assets	580,847	474,844
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	63,478	57,460
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	170,291	908,313
(Decrease) in creditors	<u>(14,224)</u>	<u>(1,027,295)</u>
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	<u>527,898</u>	<u>3,758,350</u>



# Oil Companies International Marine Forum

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### **20 Post Balance Sheet events – Impact of Covid – 19 on activities**

Since the outbreak of Covid-19 and the travel restrictions introduced all Secretariat staff have been working from their homes, which has worked well. Although during this time we have been unable travel to visit our members in person or hold our usual Regional Marine Forums we continue to engage with our members and non-members remotely and are developing the use of Webinars to increase levels of participation. OCIMF is also in developing a remote SIRE Inspection system so that Members have the option to conduct vessel inspections without the need for inspectors to travel to the vessel.

During March and April 2020 there was a reduction in the number of reports in SIRE, BIRE and OVID being conducted and uploaded. In May 2020 the numbers started to increase. This is considered to be as a direct result of the difficulties for OCIMF Members in conducting inspections due to the coronavirus. Clearly the number of reports uploaded directly impacts the number of sales of reports. The following figures represent like for like reports uploads as at end June 2020 comparing 2020 with 2019. Whilst the 2020 reports are lower than 2019 the numbers are recovering:-

- SIRE Reports 88%
- OVID reports 68%
- BIRE reports 82%

As no Members of the OCIMF Secretariat are travelling and are unlikely to do so until Q1 2021 there has been a significant reduction in expenditure on travel in 2020.

OCIMF's membership fee and publications revenue have been unaffected by Covid-19.