Company registration number: NI034614
Allied Ship Supplies (Ireland) Limited
Unaudited filleted financial statements
31 March 2023

Allied Ship Supplies (Ireland) Limited

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Allied Ship Supplies (Ireland) Limited
Statement of financial position
31 March 2023

	Note	31/03/23 £	£	31/03/22 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	272,923		281,681	
Investments	6	50,000		50,000	
			322,923		331,681
Current assets					
Stocks		38,250		51,021	
Debtors	7	521,873		372,106	
Cash at bank and in hand		159,829		344,346	
		719,952		767,473	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(43,124)		(79,073)	
Net current assets			676,828		688,400
Total assets less current liabilities			999,751		1,020,081
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(142,912)		(159,840)
Net assets			856,839		860,241
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			856,739		860,141
Shareholder funds			856,839		860,241

For the period ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
Director's responsibilities:
- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of 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 Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Owen Deehan

Director

Company registration number: NI034614

Allied Ship Supplies (Ireland) Limited
Statement of changes in equity
Period ended 31 March 2023

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 1 January 2020	100	915,735	915,835
Profit for the period		4,406	4,406
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	4,406	4,406
Dividends paid and payable		(60,000)	(60,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	100	860,141	860,241
Profit for the period		9,098	9,098
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	9,098	9,098
Dividends paid and payable		(12,500)	(12,500)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(12,500)	(12,500)
At 31 March 2023	100	856,739	856,839

Allied Ship Supplies (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements
Period ended 31 March 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is Unit 6 McLean Road, Unit 6 McLean Road, Campsie, Derry, BT47 3XX.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	-	2 % straight line
Plant and machinery	-	12.5 % straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	12.5 % straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 4 (2022: 4).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the period were:

	Year ended 31/03/23	Period ended 31/03/22
	£	£
Wages and salaries	48,797	74,257
Other pension costs	49,091	25,182
	97,888	99,439

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	408,285	23,278	37,928	31,082	500,573
Additions	-	3,979	-	-	3,979
At 31 March 2023	408,285	27,257	37,928	31,082	504,552
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2022	139,742	12,036	37,004	30,110	218,892
Charge for the year	8,166	3,407	194	970	12,737
At 31 March 2023	147,908	15,443	37,198	31,080	231,629
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	260,377	11,814	730	2	272,923
At 31 March 2022	268,543	11,242	924	972	281,681

6. Investments

	Other investments other than loans	**Total**
	£	**£**
Cost		
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	50,000	50,000
Impairment		
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2023	50,000	50,000
At 31 March 2022	50,000	50,000

7. Debtors

	31/03/23	31/03/22
	£	£
Trade debtors	93,472	57,729
Other debtors	428,401	314,377
	521,873	372,106

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/03/23	31/03/22
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	18,538	20,689
Trade creditors	7,282	32,082
Corporation tax	4,314	4,907
Social security and other taxes	4,333	10,840
Other creditors	8,657	10,555
	43,124	79,073

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31/03/23	31/03/22
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	142,912	159,840

£161,450 is due to HSBC of which £18,538 has been categorised under Creditors: amounts falling due within 1 year.

10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the period the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Year ended 31/03/23

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Mr Owen Deehan	(1,822)	148,717	(12,500)	134,395

Period ended 31/03/22

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Mr Owen Deehan	50,832	7,346	(60,000)	(1,822)

11. Related party transactions

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	Year ended 31/03/23	Period ended 31/03/22	**Year ended 31/03/23**	Period ended 31/03/22
	£	£	**£**	£
25% share in Oakdene Drinks Limited	-	-	50,000	50,000
Loan to Oakdene Drinks Limited	-	-	20,000	20,000
Loan to Foyle Properties Limited	-	-	143,907	143,907
Loan to Datacabs (Derry) Limited	-	(35,000)	50,000	5,000

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