

Company Registration No. SC034707 (Scotland)

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
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CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

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CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		5,692,677		6,140,961
Investment properties	5		190,881		-
Investments	6		1,002		1,002
			<u>5,884,560</u>		<u>6,141,963</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		18,341		22,543	
Debtors	7	226,361		278,867	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,908,741		2,011,717	
		<u>3,153,443</u>		<u>2,313,127</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(430,936)		(459,707)	
Net current assets			<u>2,722,507</u>		<u>1,853,420</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>8,607,067</u>		<u>7,995,383</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(1,729,888)		(1,857,202)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(703,473)</u>		<u>(683,141)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>6,173,706</u></u>		<u><u>5,455,040</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		18,000		18,000
Revaluation reserve			6,525		11,738
Profit and loss reserves			6,149,181		5,425,302
Total equity			<u><u>6,173,706</u></u>		<u><u>5,455,040</u></u>

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

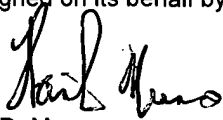
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



A. H. D. Munro
Director

Company Registration No. SC034707

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2017		18,000	21,360	4,459,313	4,498,673
Year ended 31 December 2017:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	956,367	956,367
Transfers		-	(9,622)	9,622	-
Balance at 31 December 2017		18,000	11,738	5,425,302	5,455,040
Year ended 31 December 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	727,666	727,666
Dividends		-	-	(9,000)	(9,000)
Transfers		-	(5,213)	5,213	-
Balance at 31 December 2018		18,000	6,525	6,149,181	6,173,706

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Clyde Marine Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Victoria Harbour, Greenock, PA15 1HW.

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 include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services in relation to the provision of port towage, marine and ferry services. It is recognised in the accounts on an invoice basis, net of value added tax and arises wholly within the United Kingdom.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Heritable property	5% reducing balance.
Motor vessels	5% reducing balance.
Plant, furniture & fittings	25% straight line.
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance.

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.

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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 at bank and in hand

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.

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

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

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.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Any impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. Subsequent reversals are reversed recognised in profit and loss but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

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 transaction 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.

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits including holiday pay are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors 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.

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Depreciation

Depreciation of fixed assets has been based on estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate.

Stock provision

Stock provisions are provided at rates to write off stock for theft, spoilage, obsolescence or other damages to physical stock holdings. The provisions are reviewed annually by the directors and revised accordingly. Provisions are made where it is probable current stock holdings, due to slow movements, are likely to become obsolete or spoiled.

Bad debts

Bad debt provisions are provided at rates deemed appropriate by directors.

Specific allowances are provided for when it is known to the directors that the debtor is not recoverable in part or in full.

General allowances are provided based on the directors cumulative knowledge and experience of the industry, where it is deemed probable a portion of the debtors balance will become unrecoverable.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 15 (2017 - 18).

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Heritable property £	Motor vessels £	Plant, furniture & fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	343,384	8,228,572	31,205	175,410	8,778,571
Additions	-	98,415	1,485	-	99,900
Disposals	-	(113,207)	-	(144,191)	(257,398)
Transfer to investment property	(278,391)	-	-	-	(278,391)
At 31 December 2018	64,993	8,213,780	32,690	31,219	8,342,682
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2018	108,557	2,339,088	27,598	162,367	2,637,610
Depreciation charged in the year	2,197	297,139	2,236	1,084	302,656
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(69,443)	-	(133,308)	(202,751)
Transfer to investment property	(87,510)	-	-	-	(87,510)
At 31 December 2018	23,244	2,566,784	29,834	30,143	2,650,005
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2018	41,749	5,646,996	2,856	1,076	5,692,677
At 31 December 2017	234,827	5,889,484	3,607	13,043	6,140,961

The bank borrowing is secured by a floating charge over the assets and undertakings of the company. In addition a first marine mortgage charge is held over 3 of the company's motor launches which are shown at a value of £4,166,725 in the accounts (2017 - £4,359,845).

5 Investment property

	2018 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2018	-
Transfers	190,881
At 31 December 2018	190,881

Investment property comprises 3 properties owned by the company for the purposes of receiving rental income.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	1,002	1,002

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7 Debtors	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	152,819	221,069
Other debtors	73,542	57,798
	<u>226,361</u>	<u>278,867</u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	127,317	124,818
Trade creditors	76,191	74,513
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,783	1,783
Corporation tax	153,218	203,224
Other taxation and social security	19,028	12,612
Other creditors	53,399	42,757
	<u>430,936</u>	<u>459,707</u>
9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,729,888</u>	<u>1,857,202</u>
10 Called up share capital	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
12,000 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	12,000	12,000
6,000 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	6,000	6,000
	<u>18,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>

11 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 Robert Foster.

The auditor was Welsh Walker Limited.

CLYDE MARINE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11 Audit report information

(Continued)

12 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed Clyde Marine Transport Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, the amount of £1,783 (2017: £1,783).

In the year, key management personnel were paid a total of £194,601 (2017: £188,457).