

Company Registration No. SC101936 (Scotland)



Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021**



Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Company information

Directors	S Graham R Foster S J J Offord J M Young
Secretary	R Foster
Company number	SC101936
Registered office	136 Anderson Street Inverness IV3 8DH
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP Kintail House Beechwood Park Inverness IV2 3BW

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

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Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Fair review of the business

The principal activities of the company continued to be the manufacture and supply of moorings and other equipment to the aquaculture industry; the manufacture and supply of commercial fishing equipment; and the distribution and sales of commercial and leisure marine equipment.

As predicted turnover in 2021 was significantly reduced from the very high level of 2019 and 2020. However the Directors believe that the markets in which we operate, provide strong and sustainable underlying growth opportunities for the business over the medium to long term despite annual variations. The company's focus on reinvestment in continual business improvement and product development across the group continue to position us strongly for long term sustained and significant growth.

We continue to adhere to our ambitious growth strategy which is founded, in continual business improvement through Innovation, Quality Assurance, Manufacturing Excellence, Best in Sector Service, Sustainability, Developing our Export Markets and Developing a Sector Leading Workforce to deliver solid financial returns for continual reinvestment. Underpinning that strategy and all our activities and business planning are our Gael Force Group Vision and Core Values, which remain our guiding principles

Turnover was reduced to £13.17M in 2021 and EBITDA was reduced to £373K as a consequence. The company however sought to support its capacity and people skills maintaining a higher cost than immediately required due to the company's desire to protect and retain jobs and capacity through what was judged to be a period of short term reduction in demand. The Directors are satisfied that this strategy is right and in adherence with our core values. In 2022 demand has increased again as expected.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risk to the company is a serious downturn in the Scottish aquaculture industry or loss of, or financial failure of, a major customer within that sector. The company works to a detailed business plan which seeks to achieve continuing growth within a long term strategy for the group as a whole. There are clear financial and other key targets and objectives for the business, which are monitored and managed continuously. A high priority continues to be managing working capital and to improving free cash flow for ongoing investment in growth.

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

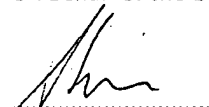
Key performance indicators

Performance measured against financial and other KPIs. The following financial KPIs are derived from values as stated in the audited accounts.

P&L	Annual Movement
	2021 / 2020
Turnover growth %	-12.5% / -19%
Gross profit %	24% / 25%
Overheads as % gross profit	88% / 79%
EBITDA	£0.4m / £0.8m
EBITDA %	2.8% / 5.3%
Pre-tax profit %	2.7% / 5.1%
Net profit/direct employee cost %	17% / 34%
Balance sheet	
Days sales outstanding	42 / 44
Days purchases outstanding	47 / 34

With funding and cash management provided on a group basis by the company's parent, Gael Force Group Limited, KPI's relating to capital are measured at group rather than company level and are reported on in the consolidated accounts.

On behalf of the board



S Graham

Director

Date: 29/09/2022

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

S Graham

R Foster

S J J Offord

J M Young

Auditor

Saffery Champness LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

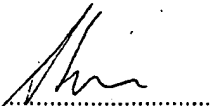
Strategic Report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

On behalf of the board



S Graham

Director

Date: 29/09/2022

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

**Directors' responsibilities statement
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors 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 profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors 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 directors 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 the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 2021 and of its profit 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 other 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 opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the company by discussions with directors and by updating our understanding of the sector in which the company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the company include The Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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.

Saffery Champness LLP

Eunice McAdam (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

Date: 29/09/2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Kintail House
Beechwood Park
Inverness
IV2 3BW

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

**Statement of income and retained earnings
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	13,168,810	15,050,439
Cost of sales		(10,058,800)	(11,295,116)
Gross profit		3,110,010	3,755,323
Administrative expenses		(2,834,167)	(3,196,822)
Other operating income		76,578	211,745
Operating profit	4	352,421	770,246
Interest receivable and similar income	8	-	818
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(1,043)	(793)
Profit before taxation		351,378	770,271
Tax on profit	10	18,449	(212,957)
Profit for the financial year		369,827	557,314
Retained earnings brought forward		6,039,687	5,482,373
Retained earnings carried forward		6,409,514	6,039,687

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2021

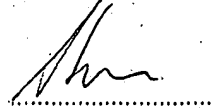
	Notes	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		1,025		-
Tangible assets	12		63,183		72,565
			<u>64,208</u>		<u>72,565</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	13	2,276,575		2,140,258	
Debtors	14	6,924,357		6,794,984	
Cash at bank and in hand		677,695		110,351	
		<u>9,878,627</u>		<u>9,045,593</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,451,906)		(2,997,243)	
Net current assets			<u>6,426,721</u>		<u>6,048,350</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,490,929</u>		<u>6,120,915</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(1,006)		(5,590)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	19	4,771	(4,771)	-	-
Net assets			<u><u>6,485,152</u></u>		<u><u>6,115,325</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		68,770		68,770
Capital redemption reserve			6,868		6,868
Profit and loss reserves			6,409,514		6,039,687
Total equity			<u><u>6,485,152</u></u>		<u><u>6,115,325</u></u>

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 December 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29/09/2022..... and are signed on its behalf by:



S Graham
Director

Company Registration No. SC101936

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 136 Anderson Street, Inverness, IV3 8DH.

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.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument and basis of determining fair values;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gael Force Group Limited, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gael Force Group Holdings Limited, and the results of Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Gael Force Group Holdings Limited which are publically available.

1.2 Going concern

The core aquaculture market has remained strong through the pandemic in 2020 and whilst 2021 was challenging, the industry outlook remains positive on investment in growing capacity.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

1.6 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:

Leasehold improvements	- 5% straight line
Plant and equipment	- 20-33% 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.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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).

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to net realisable value.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method.

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.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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.

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.

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

1.17 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Critical accounting 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.

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.

Stock provision

In common with all businesses carrying trading stock, the company faces the possibility that stock held will not recover its carrying value at point of sale. The directors calculate a specific provision to allow for this based on the time that items have been held in stock. As with any estimate, this is subject to events proving otherwise where tested, but the directors do not consider that this amounts to significant risk.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business:		
Marine equipment	13,168,810	15,050,439

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3 Turnover and other revenue (continued)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	12,449,504	13,512,078
Rest of Europe	669,344	447,479
Rest of World	49,962	1,090,882
	<u>13,168,810</u>	<u>15,050,439</u>

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	-	818
Grants received	76,578	211,745
	<u>76,578</u>	<u>211,745</u>

4 Operating profit

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	5,332	35,577
Government grants	(76,578)	(211,745)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	19,065	24,824
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,596)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,075	-
Operating lease charges	68,176	75,125
	<u>68,176</u>	<u>75,125</u>

5 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Management, back-office and sales	49	57
Shop, yard, warehouse and workshop	46	54
	<u>95</u>	<u>111</u>

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

5 Employees (continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,747,658	1,936,781
Social security costs	237,258	245,087
Pension costs	50,891	69,907
	<u>2,035,807</u>	<u>2,251,775</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	89,561	112,157
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	2,057
	<u>89,561</u>	<u>114,214</u>

7 Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee payable has been incurred by the parent company, Gael Force Group Limited.

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest income	-	-
Other interest income	-	818
	<u>-</u>	<u>818</u>

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	25	-
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	304	512
Other interest	714	281
	<u>1,043</u>	<u>793</u>

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

10 Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	66,751	150,116
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(89,971)	62,913
	<u>(23,220)</u>	<u>213,029</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,001)	-
Changes in tax rates	1,145	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	4,627	(72)
	<u>4,771</u>	<u>(72)</u>
Total tax (credit)/charge	<u>(18,449)</u>	<u>212,957</u>

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit before taxation	<u>351,378</u>	<u>770,271</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	66,762	146,351
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1	3,921
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(1,012)	(155)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(85,344)	62,840
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	1,144	-
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	<u>(18,449)</u>	<u>212,957</u>

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Patents & licences	Development costs	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	60,477	55,087	-	115,564
Additions - internally developed	-	-	4,100	4,100
At 31 December 2021	60,477	55,087	4,100	119,664
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 January 2021	60,477	55,087	-	115,564
Amortisation charged for the year	-	-	3,075	3,075
At 31 December 2021	60,477	55,087	3,075	118,639
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	-	-	1,025	1,025
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	42,008	1,041,638	1,083,646
Additions	-	9,683	9,683
At 31 December 2021	42,008	1,051,321	1,093,329
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	10,047	1,001,034	1,011,081
Depreciation charged in the year	5,243	13,822	19,065
At 31 December 2021	15,290	1,014,856	1,030,146
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	26,718	36,465	63,183
At 31 December 2020	31,961	40,604	72,565

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

12 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Plant and equipment	7,500	11,250

13 Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,276,575	2,140,258

14 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,520,353	1,818,094
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,068,720	4,729,272
Other debtors	101,777	139,787
Prepayments and accrued income	233,507	107,831
	6,924,357	6,794,984

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2021	2020
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	-	23,448
Obligations under finance leases	18	4,584	4,280
Trade creditors		1,406,707	1,121,156
Amounts owed to group undertakings		357,092	360,067
Corporation tax		60,145	150,116
Other taxation and social security		1,037,670	802,364
Other creditors		115,148	(15,076)
Accruals and deferred income		470,560	550,888
		3,451,906	2,997,243

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Obligations under finance leases	18	1,006	5,590

17 Loans and overdrafts

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank overdrafts	-	23,448
Payable within one year	-	23,448

The bank overdraft was secured by a bond and floating charge over the whole assets of the company.

18 Finance lease obligations

	2021 £	2020 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	4,584	4,280
In two to five years	1,006	5,590
	5,590	9,870

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3-4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Finance lease obligations are secured over the related assets.

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

19 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2021	2020
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	4,771	-
	<u>4,771</u>	<u>-</u>
		2021
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 January 2021		-
Charge to profit or loss		4,771
		<u>4,771</u>
Liability at 31 December 2021		<u>4,771</u>

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021	2020
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	50,891	69,907
	<u>50,891</u>	<u>69,907</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

21 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	68,770	68,770	68,770	68,770
	<u>68,770</u>	<u>68,770</u>	<u>68,770</u>	<u>68,770</u>

The company has one class of ordinary share which carry full voting rights but no right to fixed income or repayment of capital. Distributions are at the discretion of the company.

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

22 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There is a cross corporate guarantee in place between Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited and other group companies.

23 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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:

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	17,613	37,767
Between two and five years	9,706	21,466
	<u>27,319</u>	<u>59,233</u>

24 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

	Sales		Purchases	
	2021 £	2020 £	2021 £	2020 £
Other related parties	<u>11,499</u>	<u>213,953</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,066</u>

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Other related parties	<u>53,103</u>	<u>307,798</u>

Other related parties represent other group entities which are not wholly owned within the group. Amounts owed from and to other related parties are included within debtors and creditors respectively at the year end. These amounts are interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment. No security has been provided on any balances.

The company has taken advantage of the section 33.1A exemption available in FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned group companies.

Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

25 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company and the smallest group which the company is consolidated into is Gael Force Group Limited.

The ultimate parent company is Gael Force Group Holdings Limited and the registered office is 136 Anderson Street, Inverness, IV3 8DH.