GAEL FORCE AQUA LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

WEDNESDAY



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30/09/2015 COMPANIES HOUSE #202

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors S Graham

TRH Phillips FCA

J Offord D Guthrie

Secretary TRH Phillips FCA

Company number SC186455

Registered office 136 Anderson Street

Inverness IV3 8DH

Auditors Johnston Carmichael LLP

Clava House

Cradlehall Business Park

Inverness IV2 5GH

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the prior year was that of the design, manufacture and supply of plant and equipment to the aquaculture industry. The company's trade has now been transferred to a fellow group company and the company is now non-trading.

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year were as follows:

S Graham TRH Phillips FCA

J Offord

D Guthrie

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

The directors do not recommend payment of an ordinary dividend.

Auditors

Johnston Carmichael LLP, were appointed auditors to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, and are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 (Financial Reporting Standard 102). 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Statement of disclosure to auditors

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Agt 2006.

On behalf of the board

S Graham

Director

29/9/15

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GAEL FORCE AQUA LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Gael Force Aqua Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland").

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GAEL FORCE AQUA LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report in accordance with the small companies' exemption.

David McBain (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

Idmoba Carichael LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

30/4/15

Clava House Cradlehall Business Park Inverness IV2 5GH

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

		2014	2013
	Notes	3	£
Turnover	3	-	6,402,532
Cost of sales			(4,597,591)
Gross profit		-	1,804,941
Administrative expenses		(52,133)	(1,521,957)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(52,133)	282,984
Investment income	6	-	132
Interest payable and similar charges	7	-	(3,820)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(52,133)	279,296
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	8	-	(46,308)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	16	(52,133)	232,988
			

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

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

		2014	2014		3
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Intangible assets	10		104,264		156,397
Current assets Debtors	11	. 444		42,092	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	95,554		137,202	
Net current liabilities			(95,110)		(95,110)
Total assets less current liabilities	•		9,154		61,287
Provisions for liabilities			(21,207)		(21,207)
Net assets			(12,053)		40,080
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		80		. 80
Share premium account			39,980		39,980
Capital redemption reserve	15		20		20
Profit and loss account	16		(52,133)		-
Total equity			(12,053)		40,080
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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{29}{15}$ / $\frac{9}{15}$ Signed on its behalf by:

S Graham Director

Company Registration No. SC186455

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2013	100	39,980	<u>-</u>	3,632,474	3,672,554
Profit for the year	-	٠ -	-	232,988	232,988
Dividends Company purchase of own shares	(20)		20	(3,600,462) (265,000)	(3,600,462) (265,000)
Balance at 31 December 2013	80	39,980	20	-	40,080
Loss for the year	-	<u>-</u>	. •	(52,133)	(52,133)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-		(52,133)	(52,133)
Balance at 31 December 2014	80	39,980	20	(52,133)	(12,053)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1 Accounting policies

Company Information

Gael Force Aqua Limited is a limited company domiciled and 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. FRS102 is mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 but, as permitted, was adopted early and for the first time in the year ended 31 December 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is included within the consolidated accounts of Gael Force Group Limited. Copies of those accounts can be obtained from the company's registered office detailed above.

Accordingly, the company has taken advantage of the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 102 available to certain qualifying subsidiaries; namely:

- The requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the financial period;
- The requirement to present a Statement of Cash Flows;
- The disclosure requirements in relation to financial instruments;
- The disclosure requirements in relation to certain share-based payment arrangements; and
- The requirement to disclose key management personnel compensation in total.

1.2 Going concern

The company is supported by funds advanced from fellow group companies and therefore the directors believe it has adequate resources. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.4 Intangible assets

Expenditure on research and development is capitalised as an Intangible Asset in the balance sheet where the expenditure is expected to lead to future identifiable sales revenue. The development expenditure is amortised to the profit and loss account over the period when economic benefits are expected to be generated by the expenditure. The recoverability of the expenditure is reviewed on an annual basis and the amortisation adjusted accordingly.

1.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

(Continued)

1 Accounting policies

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, which are measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, 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. The

impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.7 Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Other financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

(Continued)

1 Accounting policies

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

The company has intangible assets of which the carrying value involves assumptions regarding the period over which economic benefits are expected to be generated.

3 Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:		
	2014	2013
	£	£
Turnover		
Marine Equipment	-	6,402,532
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	<u>-</u>	132
Turnover analysed by geographical market	2014	2013
	2014 £ .	2013 £
	L .	~
UK	-	6,402,532
Loss for the year	2014	2013
	£	£
Loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Amortisation of intangible assets	52,133	52,132

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

5	Fm	mla	ove	20

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The average monthly number of employees (including non-executive directors) were:

	2014 Number	2013 Number
Directors	4	. 4
Engineering staff and yard workers	-	. 35
	4	39
	=======================================	
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	•	
Employment costs	2014	2013
	£	£
Wages and salaries		1,062,898
Social security costs	-	6,143
Pension costs	<u>.</u>	60,000
	- -	1,129,041
		
Investment income	2014	2013
Interest income	£	. £
Other interest income		132
Interest payable and similar charges	2014 £	2013 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	~	
Interest on obligations under finance leases	. •	2,861
Other interest payable		959
	-	3,820
		<u></u>
Taxation	2014	2013
Current tax	£	£
Corporation tax	.	60,976
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(10,067)
Total tax		50,909

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

8	Taxation			2014	(Continued) 2013
	Deferred tax				(4.004)
	Origination and reversal of timing differences			-	(4,601)
	Total tax charge				46,308
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the (loss)/pro	ofit pe	r the profit and	loss account a	s follows:
				2014 £	2013 £
	(Loss)/profit before taxation on continued operations			(52,133)	279,296 ———
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplie rate of corporation tax of 21.49% (2013 - 23.00%)	d by s	standard	(11,203)	64,238
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determini	ng tax	kable profit	-	254
	Adjustments in respect of prior years			-	(10,067)
	Effect of change in corporation tax rate			-	650
	Group relief			3,608	-
	Depreciation in excess of capital allowances			-	3,141
	Research and development tax credit Marginal relief			_	(11,612) (296)
	Fixed asset differences			7,595	(230)
				11,203	(17,930)
	Tax expense for the year				46,308
9	Dividends 2	014	2013	2014	2013
	per sh	are	per share	£	£
	Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders:				
	Ordinary			•	
	Final dividend paid	-	45,005.77	-	3,600,462

10 Intangible fixed assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

10	intaligible likeu assets	Develo	pment costs
	•		£
	Cost		208,529
	At 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014		
	Amortisation/impairment		
	At 1 January 2014		52,132
	Charge for the year	·	52,133
	At 31 December 2014		104,265
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2014		104,264
	At 31 December 2013		156,397
11	Debtors	D	
		Due within one 2014	e year 2013
		£	2013 £
	Corporation tax recoverable	444	_
	Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	•	42,092
			42.002
		444 ======	42,092 ———
12	Creditors		
		Due within one	-
		2014	2013
		£	£
	Taxation and social security	•	137,202
	Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	95,554	-
		95,554	137,202
	•	=====	=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

13 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

			ACAs £
	Deferred tax liability at 1 January 2013		25,808
	Deferred tax movements in prior year Credit to profit or loss		(4,601)
	Deferred tax liability at 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014		21,207
	Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset)		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	21,207	21,207
14	Share capital	2014	2013
	Ordinary share capital Authorised 80 Ordinary of £1 each	£	£ 80
	Issued and fully paid 80 Ordinary of £1 each	80	80
15	Capital redemption reserve	<u>80</u>	
	At 1 January 2013		20
	At 31 December 2013 & at 31 December 2014		<u>20</u>

The capital redemption reserve represents amounts capitalised to maintain fixed capital following the repurchase or redemption of shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

16	Retained earnings	2014 £	2013 £
	At beginning of year		3,367,474
	(Loss) / Profit for the year	(52,133)	232,988
	Dividends	· · · · · ·	(3,600,462)
	At end of year	(52,133)	<u>-</u>
	•		

Retained earnings represent accumulated profits less losses and distributions.

17 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

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

18 Controlling party

The parent company of Gael Force Aqua Limited is Gael Force Marine Equipment Limited.

The ultimate parent company is Gael Force Group Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is S Graham.