Registration number: SC207932

D H Marine (Shetland) Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 November 2016

Pages for filing with Registrar

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(Registration number: SC207932) Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	3,232,825	3,809,315
Current assets			
Stocks	4	475,692	414,812
Debtors	5	507,300	1,526,196
Cash at bank and in hand		1,387,183	272,457
		2,370,175	2,213,465
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(507,428)	(816,327)
Net current assets		1,862,747	1,397,138
Total assets less current liabilities		5,095,572	5,206,453
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(790,674)	(1,127,933)
Provisions for liabilities		(60,000)	(109,000)
Net assets		4,244,898	3,969,520
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		300	300
Profit and loss account		4,244,598	3,969,220
Total equity		4,244,898	3,969,520

(Registration number: SC207932) Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2016

For the financial year ending 30 November 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 21 00/17

Mr D J Henry

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2016

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in Scotland.

The address of its registered office is:

Marina Business Park

Gremista

Lerwick

Shetland

ZEI 0TA

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

FRS102 is mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. There has been no transitional impact on the financial statements with the change.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the fundamental currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2016

Asset class

Commercial vehicles
Plant and machinery
Freehold property
Leasehold property & improvements
Charter vessel

Depreciation method and rate

straight line over 5 years straight line over 5 - 20 years no depreciation straight line over the period of the lease 25 years straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2016

Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2016

3 Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Charter vessel & accessories £	Commercial vehicles	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 December 2015	946,524	1,275,341	483,178	3,217,466	5,922,509
Additions	449	1,610	30,052	151,237	183,348
Disposals				(98,264)	(98,264)
At 30 November 2016	946,973	1,276,951	513,230	3,270,439	6,007,593
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2015	27,834	63,767	331,419	1,690,175	2,113,195
Charge for the year	10,852	121,250	64,601	543,165	739,868
Eliminated on disposal				(78,295)	(78,295)
At 30 November 2016	38,686	185,017	396,020	2,155,045	2,774,768
Carrying amount					
At 30 November 2016	908,287	1,091,934	117,210	1,115,394	3,232,825
At 30 November 2015	918,691	1,211,574	151,759	1,527,291	3,809,315

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2016

4 Stocks			
•		2016 £	2015
Other inventories		£ 475,692	£ 414,812
Other inventories	=	473,092	717,012
5 Debtors		•	
		2016	2015
		£	£
Trade debtors		493,532	1,515,148
Other debtors		13,768	11,048
Total current trade and other debtors	=	507,300	1,526,196
6 Creditors			
		2016	2015
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			•
Bank loans and borrowings	7	350,369	518,400
Trade creditors		111,536	149,763
Taxation and social security		32,076	44,226
Other creditors	_	13,447	103,938
	=	507,428	816,327
Due after one year	•		
Bank loans and borrowings	7 _	790,674	1,127,933

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2016

7 Loans and borrowings

Non-current loans and borrowings	2016 £	2015 £
Bank borrowings	245,178	288,296
Finance lease liabilities	545,496	839,637
	790,674	1,127,933
	2016	2015
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	45,500	45,500
Finance lease liabilities	304,869	472,900
	350,369	518,400

Bank borrowings

Bank borrowings is denominated in sterling with a nominal interest rate of 3.05% (2016: 3.3%), and the final instalment is due on 30 November 2022. The carrying amount at year end is £290,678 (2015 - £333,796).

The bank loan is secured on freehold and long leasehold properties within fixed assets.

Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after more than five years:

Borrowings due after five years

Bank borrowings due after more than five years by instalments are £63,178 (2016: £106,296).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2016

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

Directors' remuneration

The director's remuneration for the year was as follows.	2016	2015
	£	£
Remuneration	105,441	105,849
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	91,700	103,900
	197,141	209,749
Dividends paid to directors		
	2016	2015
Mr D J Henry	£	£
Interim dividends	150,000	100,000