Registration number: SC207932

D H Marine (Shetland) Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 November 2022



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(Registration number: SC207932) Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2022

·	N	2022	2021
·	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,868,496	1,871,972
Current assets			
Stocks	5	800,826	712,925
Debtors	6	944,002	1,892,064
Cash at bank and in hand	_	1,310,742	781,063
		3,055,570	3,386,052
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7 _	(362,858)	(625,319)
Net current assets	-	2,692,712	2,760,733
Total assets less current liabilities		4,561,208	4,632,705
Provisions for liabilities	_	(142,000)	(123,000)
Net assets	=	4,419,208	4,509,705
capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	300	300
Profit and loss account	_	4,418,908	4,509,405
Total equity	<u>.</u>	4,419,208	4,509,705

(Registration number: SC207932) Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2022

For the financial year ending 30 November 2022 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. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the director has not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the director on 17 April 2023

Mr D J Henry Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2022

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 OTA

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'.

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.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2022

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet 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:

Asset class

Commercial vehicles
Plant and machinery
Freehold property
Leasehold property & improvements

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2022

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.

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.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 37 (2021 - 35).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2022

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Commercial vehicles	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 December 2021	990,071	2,713,567	555,313	4,258,951
Additions	-	176,244	108,446	284,690
Disposals		(124,295)	(24,163)	(148,458)
At 30 November 2022	990,071	2,765,516	639,596	4,395,183
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2021	94,503	1,991,492	300,984	2,386,979
Charge for the year	11,384	182,464	88,221	282,069
Eliminated on disposal	_	(123,948)	(18,413)	(142,361)
At 30 November 2022	105,887	2,050,008	370,792	2,526,687
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2022	884,184	715,508	268,804	1,868,496
At 30 November 2021	895,568	722,075	254,329	1,871,972

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2022

5 Stocks				
			2022	2021
			£	£
Other inventories			800,826	712,925
6 Debtors			•	
			2022	2021
Current			£	£
Trade debtors			865,127	1,818,616
Prepayments			78,875	73,448
			944,002	1,892,064
7 Creditors				
Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year			
			2022	2021
		Note	£	£
Due within one year				
Bank loans and borrowings			-	52,419
Trade creditors			213,200	281,170
Taxation and social security			72,734	226,955
Other creditors			76,924	64,775
			362,858	625,319
8 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid share	es .			
	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	300	300	300	. 300