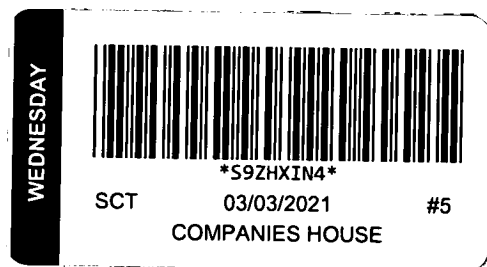


**Company Registration No. SC286960 (Scotland)**

**SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 MAY 2020**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



**SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MAY 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		95,124		97,842
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	118,187		198,149	
Cash at bank and in hand		93,982		58,585	
		212,169		256,734	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(96,952)		(34,910)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			115,217		221,824
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			210,341		319,666
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			210,241		319,566
<b>Total equity</b>			210,341		319,666

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

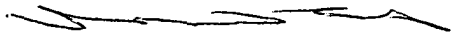
For the financial year ended 31 May 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 11 February 2021



Mr K Swan  
Director

# SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Swan Marine Surveyors Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 52-54 Queen's Road, Aberdeen, AB15 4YE.

#### Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

#### Functional and presentational currencies

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling with the functional currency of the company being US dollars. The director is of the opinion that US dollar is the functional currency as this is the primary currency in which the company operates, although several of the company's transactions are in pound sterling. The presentational currency is different to the functional currency as pound sterling is the currency of the local economy where the company's head office is based and the UK tax authorities require company profits to be reported to them in sterling.

Assets and liabilities are translated from the functional to the presentational currency at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Income and expenses are translated at the average rate for the year as the director considers this to be a reasonable approximation of the rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in profit.

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

#### Going concern

Post year end trading conditions are proving extremely challenging. The Covid-19 outbreak has created difficult economic conditions both in the UK and worldwide. The director will seek to utilise any government support which is available and it is anticipated that this will mitigate the financial impact on the company. The company has been able to demonstrate it has sufficient working capital to ensure all liabilities continue to be met during the 12 months from signing date. The accounts are therefore being prepared on a going concern basis.

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

#### 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.

# SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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:

Heritable buildings	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line
Office equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

#### **Impairment of fixed assets**

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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.

#### **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 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 trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

# SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### ***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. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal 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 are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### ***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.

#### ***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

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

#### ***Equity instruments***

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

# SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### **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.

#### **Retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

#### **Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (US dollars) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

# SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

### 3 Director's remuneration and dividends

	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration paid to directors	28,500	276,000
Dividends paid to directors	110,000	-

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2019 - 1).

### 4 Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	37,153	38,164

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 June 2019 and 31 May 2020	112,238	55,707	167,945
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 June 2019	15,340	54,763	70,103
Depreciation charged in the year	2,245	473	2,718
At 31 May 2020	17,585	55,236	72,821
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 May 2020	94,653	471	95,124
At 31 May 2019	96,898	944	97,842

### 6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	115,565	121,408
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	59,522
Other debtors	2,622	17,219
	118,187	198,149

# SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	5,829	3,766
Amounts owed to group undertakings	69,586	-
Taxation and social security	14,350	19,482
Other creditors	7,187	11,662
	<u>96,952</u>	<u>34,910</u>

### 8 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
50 Ordinary Shares A of £1 each	50	50
50 Ordinary Shares B of £1 each	50	50
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 9 Related party transactions

At the start of the year the company was due a balance of £59,523 from Swan & Co (Marine Surveyors) Limited, a company under common control. During the year, Swan & Co (Marine Surveyors) Limited paid expenses on behalf of the company and advanced funds to the company totalling £128,504 (2019 - £83,525), and the company made repayments to Swan & Co (Marine Surveyors) Limited and recharged expenses totalling £605 (2019 - £225,896). At the year end date the company was due a balance of £69,586 to Swan & Co (Marine Surveyors) Limited. The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.

At the start of the year the director was due a balance of £929 from the company. During the year, the company paid expenses of £2,973 on behalf of the director. At the end of the year, the director was due a balance of £2,044 (2019 - £929 due to the director) to the company. The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.