

Company Registration No. SC286960 (Scotland)

SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MAY 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MAY 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		90,163		92,408
Current assets					
Debtors	5	118,629		87,452	
Cash at bank and in hand		14,025		45,123	
		<u>132,654</u>		<u>132,575</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(143,823)</u>		<u>(126,489)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(11,169)</u>		<u>6,086</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>78,994</u>		<u>98,494</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			78,894		98,394
Total equity			<u>78,994</u>		<u>98,494</u>

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 2022 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 21/02/23

KC Swan

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Mr K Swan
Director

SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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

The company monitors its costs closely to mitigate the financial impact on the company. The director expects the company to have sufficient working capital to ensure all liabilities continue to be met during the 12 months from the balance sheet signing date. The accounts are therefore 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.

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

SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) 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:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	1

3 Director's remuneration and dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration paid to directors	6,000	6,000
Dividends paid to directors	110,000	122,100

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2021 - 1).

SWAN MARINE SURVEYORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

4 Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 June 2021 and 31 May 2022	112,238	41,378	153,616
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2021	19,830	41,378	61,208
Depreciation charged in the year	2,245	-	2,245
At 31 May 2022	22,075	41,378	63,453
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2022	90,163	-	90,163
At 31 May 2021	92,408	-	92,408
5 Debtors		2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
Trade debtors		118,446	87,127
Other debtors		183	325
		<u>118,629</u>	<u>87,452</u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2022	2021
		£	£
Trade creditors		5,771	3,540
Amounts owed to group undertakings		113,277	118,277
Taxation and social security		12,608	-
Other creditors		12,167	4,672
		<u>143,823</u>	<u>126,489</u>
7 Related party transactions			

At the start of the year the company was due a balance of £118,277 (2021 - £69,586) to 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 £nil (2021 - £48,691) and paid £5,000 (2021 - £nil). At the year end date the company was due a balance of £113,277 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 £56. This remains outstanding at the year end. The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.