

Company Registration No. SC311252 (Scotland)

Songa Shipmanagement Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018**

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Songa Shipmanagement Limited

Company information

Directors	Kenneth MacLeod Arne Blystad
Secretary	Pamela Campbell
Company number	SC311252
Registered office	2 Marchfield Drive Paisley Renfrewshire Scotland PA3 2RB
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP Edinburgh Quay 133 Fountainbridge Edinburgh EH3 9BA

Songa Shipmanagement Limited

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Songa Shipmanagement Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing technical management services to ship-owners worldwide.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Kenneth MacLeod

Arne Blystad

Auditor

The auditor, Saffery Champness LLP, is deemed to be reappointed 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.


This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Songa Shipmanagement Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

By order of the board



Pamela Campbell

Secretary

Date: 2 APRIL 2019

Songa Shipmanagement Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the member of Songa Shipmanagement Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Songa Shipmanagement Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Songa Shipmanagement Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the member of Songa Shipmanagement Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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 due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Songa Shipmanagement Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the member of Songa Shipmanagement Limited

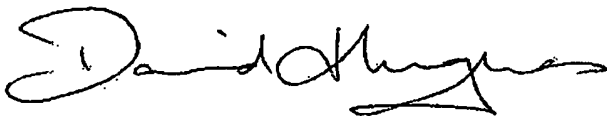
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



David Hughes (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

5.4.19

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Edinburgh Quay
133 Fountainbridge
Edinburgh
EH3 9BA

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**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	3,248,614	3,271,530
Cost of sales		(2,474,909)	(2,720,081)
Gross profit		773,705	551,449
Administrative expenses		(546,478)	(687,350)
Other operating income		409,965	558,398
Operating profit	4	637,192	422,497
Interest receivable and similar income	7	10,225	1,147
Profit before taxation		647,417	423,644
Tax on profit	8	(123,755)	(83,031)
Profit for the financial year		523,662	340,613

The Income Statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

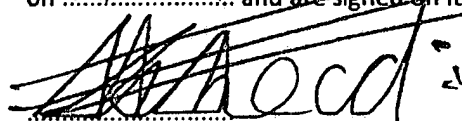
Songa Shipmanagement Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2018**

	Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		746,756		645,299
Investments	10		1		1
			<u>746,757</u>		<u>645,300</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	12	680,904		1,015,726	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,341,242		444,663	
		<u>2,022,146</u>		<u>1,460,389</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(455,895)		(311,136)	
Net current assets			<u>1,566,251</u>		<u>1,149,253</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,313,008</u>		<u>1,794,553</u>
Provisions for liabilities	14		(15,286)		(20,493)
Net assets			<u><u>2,297,722</u></u>		<u><u>1,774,060</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		675,567		675,567
Profit and loss reserves			1,622,155		1,098,493
Total equity			<u><u>2,297,722</u></u>		<u><u>1,774,060</u></u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 APRIL 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Kenneth MacLeod
Director

Company Registration No. SC311252

Songa Shipmanagement Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017	675,567	757,880	1,433,447
Year ended 31 December 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	340,613	340,613
Balance at 31 December 2017	675,567	1,098,493	1,774,060
Year ended 31 December 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	523,662	523,662
Balance at 31 December 2018	675,567	1,622,155	2,297,722

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Songa Shipmanagement Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 2 Marchfield Drive, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, PA3 2RB.

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.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional 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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% straight line
Leasehold improvements	20% straight line
Office equipment	20% straight line
Computers	20% 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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 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). 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.

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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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 in the company's statement of financial position 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 debtors, 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	10,225	1,147
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Operating profit

	2018	2017
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(33,726)	93,892
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	60,398	46,052
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	18,411	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £33,726 (2017 - £93,892).

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
	43	40
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Songa Shipmanagement Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018****5 Employees (continued)**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,036,681	2,222,759
Social security costs	227,383	210,634
Pension costs	191,350	286,688
	<u>2,455,414</u>	<u>2,720,081</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	212,885	164,447
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	23,333
	<u>212,885</u>	<u>187,780</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2017 - 1).

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	212,885	164,447
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	23,333
	<u>-</u>	<u>23,333</u>

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest income	-	-
Interest on bank deposits	10,225	1,147
	<u>10,225</u>	<u>1,147</u>

Songa Shipmanagement Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2018****8 Taxation**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	128,962	70,641
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5,207)	12,390
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge	123,755	83,031
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit before taxation	647,417	423,644
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	123,009	81,551
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	2,544	1,480
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(1,798)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation charge for the year	123,755	83,031
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	538,480	45,747	107,670	200,530	892,427
Additions	133,809	-	5,083	41,374	180,266
Disposals	-	-	-	(63,736)	(63,736)
At 31 December 2018	672,289	45,747	112,753	178,168	1,008,957
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2018	46,665	45,747	98,102	56,614	247,128
Depreciation charged in the year	12,596	-	4,800	43,002	60,398
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(45,325)	(45,325)
At 31 December 2018	59,261	45,747	102,902	54,291	262,201
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2018	613,028	-	9,851	123,877	746,756
At 31 December 2017	491,815	-	9,568	143,916	645,299

10 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Investments in subsidiaries	11	1	1
Listed investments included above:			
Listed investments carrying amount		1	1

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

10 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	1
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	1
At 31 December 2017	1

11 Subsidiary

Details of the company's subsidiary at 31 December 2018 is as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Songa Crewmanagement Limited	Scotland	Crew management	Ordinary	100.00	-

12 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	176,192	168,798
Amounts owed by group undertakings	481,077	763,691
Other debtors	-	22,783
Prepayments and accrued income	23,635	60,454
	<u>680,904</u>	<u>1,015,726</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	12,662	26,151
Corporation tax	67,278	56,831
Other taxation and social security	176,964	208,054
Other creditors	190,491	-
Accruals and deferred income	8,500	20,100
	<u>455,895</u>	<u>311,136</u>

14 Provisions for liabilities

	2018	2017
	£	£
	Notes	
Deferred tax liabilities	15	
	<u>15,286</u>	<u>20,493</u>

15 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2018	2017
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>15,286</u>	<u>20,493</u>
Movements in the year:		2018
		£
Liability at 1 January 2018		20,493
Credit to profit or loss		(5,207)
Liability at 31 December 2018		<u>15,286</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018	2017
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	191,350	286,688

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

17 Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
675,567 Ordinary shares of £1 each	675,567	675,567

18 Related party transactions

The company has invoiced management fees totalling £1,894,266 (2017 - £2,129,327) to related party subsidiaries of Songa Corp, the company's ultimate holding company and Songa Shipholding AS, the company's immediate holding company. The company also invoiced its subsidiary company a management fee of £459,986 (2017 - £525,894).

At 31 December 2018 there were amounts due from related party subsidiary companies of Songa Corp and Songa Shipholding AS of £176,193 (2017 - £174,645) and from its subsidiary company of £459,986 (2017 - £589,046).

19 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company, which is the largest group preparing consolidated accounts which include Songa Shipmanagement Limited, is Songa Corp, a company incorporated in Norway. Copies of the group financial statements of Songa Corp can be obtained from its registered office at Haakon VII'S Gate 1, PO Box 1468, Vika, 0116 Oslo, Norway.

The immediate parent company, which is the smallest group preparing consolidated accounts which include Songa Shipmanagement Limited, is Songa Shipholding AS, a company incorporated in Norway. Copies of the group financial statements of Songa Shipholding AS can be obtained from its registered office at Haakon VII'S Gate 1, PO Box 1468, Vika, 0116 Oslo, Norway.