

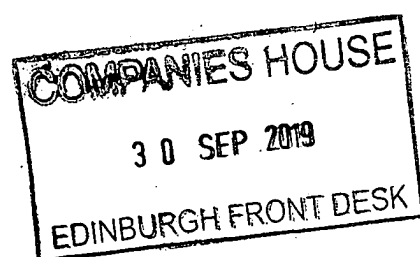
Company Registration No. SC391440 (Scotland)

**Gael Force Marine Technology
Limited**

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Pages for filing with Registrar



GAEL FORCE MARINE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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GAEL FORCE MARINE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3	302,694		14,062	
Tangible assets	4	11,021		4,449	
			313,715		18,511
Current assets					
Stocks	5	350,224		376,926	
Debtors	6	257,081		237,890	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,841		78,588	
			611,146		693,204
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(414,370)		(87,394)	
Net current assets			196,776		605,810
Total assets less current liabilities			510,491		624,321
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(146,191)		-
Net assets			364,300		624,321
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		4		4
Profit and loss reserves			364,296		624,317
Total equity			364,300		624,321

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

Although amounts due from and to group undertakings are treated as falling due within one year, the directors confirm that there is no intention that the group counterparty, all under common control, seek settlement within that period. The directors consider that adjustments should be made in respect of these values to obtain a fair view of the company's 'current' balance sheet ratios for third party purposes.

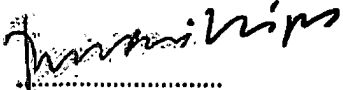
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Gael Force Marine Technology Limited

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27/9/19
and are signed on its behalf by:



.....
R H Phillips FCA
Director

Company Registration No. SC391440

GAEL FORCE MARINE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gael Force Marine Technology Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 136 Anderson Street, Inverness, IV3 8DH.

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 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.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Gael Force Marine Technology Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gael Force Group Limited which itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gael Force Group Holdings Limited. The results of Gael Force Marine Technology Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Gael Force Group Holdings Limited which are publically available.

1.2 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 the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets comprise development costs and intellectual property rights which are defined as having finite useful lives and the costs are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life of 5 and 4 years respectively. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	15-25% on reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	25-35% on cost

GAEL FORCE MARINE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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.

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

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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 balance sheet 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 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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.

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.

GAEL FORCE MARINE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 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. 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of income and retained earnings 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

GAEL FORCE MARINE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

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 profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2017 - 11).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Development Costs	Design rights	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	-	15,000	15,000
Transfers	292,382	-	292,382
At 31 December 2018	292,382	15,000	307,382
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2018	-	938	938
Amortisation charged for the year	-	3,750	3,750
At 31 December 2018	-	4,688	4,688
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	292,382	10,312	302,694
At 31 December 2017	-	14,062	14,062

Gael Force Marine Technology Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	20,086
Additions	7,729
	<u>27,825</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>27,825</u>
Depreciation and Impairment	
At 1 January 2018	15,647
Depreciation charged in the year	1,157
	<u>16,804</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>16,804</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	<u>11,021</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>4,449</u>

5 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Stocks	<u>350,224</u>	<u>376,926</u>

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	55,774	89,482
Amounts owed by group undertakings	180,043	142,856
Other debtors	41,264	5,352
	<u>257,081</u>	<u>237,690</u>

Gael Force Marine Technology Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	49,499	61,805
Amounts owed to group undertakings	350,852	4,165
Taxation and social security	8,168	15,146
Other creditors	5,851	6,278
	<u>414,370</u>	<u>87,394</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>146,191</u>	<u>-</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital issued and fully paid 4 Ordinary of £1 each	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David McBain.
The auditor was Johnston Carmichael LLP.

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There is a cross corporate guarantee in place between Gael Force Marine Technology Limited and other group companies.

Gael Force Marine Technology Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
	63,000	84,000
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

13 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	40,000
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

14 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Gael Force Group Limited.

The ultimate parent company is Gael Force Group Holdings Limited and the registered office is 136 Anderson Street, Inverness, IV3 8DH.