

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 3240923

Smith Brothers Marine Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 August 2021

Smith Brothers Marine Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	330,073	242,002
Investments	6	317,250	317,250
		<u>647,323</u>	<u>559,252</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		101,901	63,093
Debtors	7	1,859,522	1,741,745
Cash at bank and in hand		1,453,526	966,822
		<u>3,414,949</u>	<u>2,771,660</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	962,216	994,944
Net current assets		<u>2,452,733</u>	<u>1,776,716</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,100,056</u>	<u>2,335,968</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	235,959	126,382
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		11,180	12,635
Other provisions		14,000	14,000
		<u>25,180</u>	<u>26,635</u>
Net assets		<u>2,838,917</u>	<u>2,182,951</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		200	200
Profit and loss account		2,838,717	2,182,751
Shareholders funds		<u>2,838,917</u>	<u>2,182,951</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 August 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Smith Brothers Marine Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 August 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 May 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R Smith Esq

Director

R Smith Esq

Director

Company registration number: 3240923

Smith Brothers Marine Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is TML House, 1a The Anchorage, Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 1LY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have been made by the director in preparing these financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	15% reducing balance

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 59 (2020: 57).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 September 2020	26,047	503,970	73,138	603,155
Additions	—	202,741	858	203,599
Disposals	—	(51,464)	(2,758)	(54,222)
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At 31 August 2021	26,047	655,247	71,238	752,532
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Depreciation				
At 1 September 2020	18,595	291,620	50,938	361,153
Charge for the year	1,490	101,633	3,376	106,499
Disposals	—	(42,906)	(2,287)	(45,193)
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At 31 August 2021	20,085	350,347	52,027	422,459
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Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2021	5,962	304,900	19,211	330,073
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At 31 August 2020	7,452	212,350	22,200	242,002
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6. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 September 2020 and 31 August 2021	367,250

Impairment	
At 1 September 2020 and 31 August 2021	50,000

Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2021	317,250

At 31 August 2020	317,250

The company owns 100% of the issued share capital in Scientific Services Paisley Limited

	2021	2020
	£	£
Aggregate capital and reserves	280,135	275,454
Profit and (loss) for the year	5,779	1,993

7. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,026,241	1,099,751
Other debtors	833,281	641,994
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	1,859,522	1,741,745
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	540,652	626,138
Corporation tax	321,999	172,581
Social security and other taxes	16,146	107,105
Other creditors	83,419	89,120
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	962,216	994,944
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other creditors	235,959	126,382
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10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2021		
	Balance	Advances/	Balance
	brought forward	(credits) to the	outstanding
	£	directors	£
R Smith Esq	389,711	8,750	398,461
R Smith Esq	79,450	996	80,446
M A Walton Esq	3,700	33,896	37,596
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	472,861	43,642	516,503
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	2020		
	Balance	Advances/	Balance
	brought forward	(credits) to the	outstanding
	£	directors	£
R Smith Esq	383,314	6,397	389,711
R Smith Esq	76,185	3,265	79,450
M A Walton Esq	—	3,700	3,700
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	459,499	13,362	472,861
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This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.