

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05208761 (England and Wales)

MARINE 16 LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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MARINE 16 LTD
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

DIRECTORS:

S W Cox
P C Weide

REGISTERED OFFICE:

C/O Bevan & Buckland
Langdon House
Langdon Road
SA1 Swansea Waterfront
Swansea
SA1 8QY

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

12 Woodland Way
Newtown
SY16 2TH

REGISTERED NUMBER:

05208761 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Bevan & Buckland
Chartered Accountants
Langdon House
Langdon Road
SA1 Swansea Waterfront
Swansea
SA1 8QY

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		9,054		10,139
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		17,197		3,500	
Debtors		21,535		8,070	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>4,561</u>		<u>1,061</u>	
		43,293		12,631	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>31,098</u>		<u>8,595</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>12,195</u>		<u>4,036</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			21,249		14,175
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year			(10,418)		(9,223)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>(1,811)</u>		<u>(2,028)</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>9,020</u>		<u>2,924</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			<u>8,920</u>		<u>2,824</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>9,020</u>		<u>2,924</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

MARINE 16 LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05208761)

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 DECEMBER 2016**

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Income Statement and an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December 2016 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 September 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

P C Weide - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Marine 16 Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 25% reducing balance and 15% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 trade and other receivables 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

Going concern

The company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Transition to FRS 102

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102 Section 1A small entities. No other adjustments were made to the opening balances at the date of transition or the comparative year. The transition date was 1 January 2015.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 January 2016	23,579
Additions	208
At 31 December 2016	<u>23,787</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2016	13,440
Charge for year	1,293
At 31 December 2016	<u>14,733</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2016	<u>9,054</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>10,139</u>

5. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year the company paid dividends of £6,000 to Mr S Cox and £6,000 to Mr P Weide, both directors of the company.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
MARINE 16 LTD**

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors and members in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Abridged Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Marine 16 Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Abridged Income Statement, Abridged Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at <http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Marine 16 Ltd, as a body, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Marine 16 Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Marine 16 Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Marine 16 Ltd Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Marine 16 Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Marine 16 Ltd. You consider that Marine 16 Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Marine 16 Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Bevan & Buckland
Chartered Accountants
Langdon House
Langdon Road
SA1 Swansea Waterfront
Swansea
SA1 8QY

Date:

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.