

**Company Registration No. 11172857 (England and Wales)**

**Ocean Harvest Technology (UK) Limited**

**Unaudited financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

**Pages for filing with the Registrar**



# Ocean Harvest Technology (UK) Limited

## Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		5,094		4,156
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	64,143		54,964	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,041		7,349	
		<u>69,184</u>		<u>62,313</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(1,410,619)</u>		<u>(1,120,350)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,341,435)</u>		<u>(1,058,037)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(1,336,341)</u>		<u>(1,053,881)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,336,342)</u>		<u>(1,053,882)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(1,336,341)</u>		<u>(1,053,881)</u>

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

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

**Ocean Harvest Technology (UK) Limited**

**Balance sheet (continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2021**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 April 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mark Williams  
Director

**Company Registration No. 11172857**

**Ocean Harvest Technology (UK) Limited**

**Statement of changes in equity  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	1	(767,029)	(767,028)
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(286,853)	(286,853)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	1	(1,053,882)	(1,053,881)
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(282,460)	(282,460)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	1	(1,336,342)	(1,336,341)

## 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

Ocean Harvest Technology (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Heaton House, Cams Estate, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 8AA.

### 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.

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 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 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Ocean Harvest Technology Group plc. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office Heaton House, Cams Estate, Fareham, Hampshire, England, PO16 8AA.

### 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.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

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.

**1.3 Research and development expenditure**

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

**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:

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years
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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 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.

**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, 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)**

**1.7 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, 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.

**1.8 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.

**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 profit and loss account 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.

**1.10 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.



**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

**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 Employees**

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

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	5	4
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

**Ocean Harvest Technology (UK) Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2021**

**4 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2021	8,499
Additions	3,012
Disposals	(166)
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At 31 December 2021	11,345
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<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2021	4,343
Depreciation charged in the year	1,908
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At 31 December 2021	6,251
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2021	5,094
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At 31 December 2020	4,156
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**5 Debtors**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	7,431	1,164
Corporation tax recoverable	39,422	50,138
Other debtors	17,290	3,662
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	64,143	54,964
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**Ocean Harvest Technology (UK) Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 December 2021**

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**6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	7,712	20,572
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,377,252	1,044,349
Taxation and social security	23,655	45,855
Other creditors	2,000	9,574
	<u>1,410,619</u>	<u>1,120,350</u>

**7 Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions and balances with wholly owned group companies.

**8 Ultimate controlling party**

The ultimate parent company at the balance sheet date was Ocean Harvest Technology Group plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

In the opinion of the directors there is no ultimate controlling party as defined by FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.