

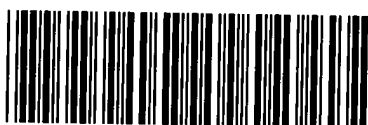
Company Registration No. 11319214 (England and Wales)

**DUTTON
MOORE**

Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisers

PRECISION STEVEDORES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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PRECISION STEVEDORES LIMITED

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PRECISION STEVEDORES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

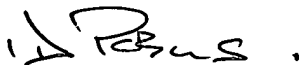
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | Notes | 2020 £ | £ | 2019 £ | £ |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | 7,514 | | 10,352 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 5 | 423,555 | | 608,673 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 37,527 | | 29,222 | |
| | | <u>461,082</u> | | <u>637,895</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | <u>(593,999)</u> | | <u>(731,360)</u> | |
| Net current liabilities | | | (132,917) | | (93,465) |
| Net liabilities | | | <u>(125,403)</u> | | <u>(83,113)</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 7 | | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | (145,403) | | (103,113) |
| Total equity | | | <u>(125,403)</u> | | <u>(83,113)</u> |

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 22 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



I. D. Parsons
Director

Company Registration No. 11319214

PRECISION STEVEDORES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Precision Stevedores Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 19, Marina Court, Castle Street, Hull, HU1 1TJ.

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 principle accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

During the year the company incurred a loss of £42,290 (2019 : £ 41,906) and at the balance sheet date had net liabilities of £125,403 (2019 : £83,113). The shareholders have confirmed a willingness to continue to provide financial support as required to the company. 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. Coronavirus (COVID-19) is affecting all companies at the current time but the directors have taken action to mitigate the effects. 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 the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably, turnover from stevedoring and staffing services is recognised by reference to the state of completion at the balance sheet date. Where the outcome cannot be measured reliably, turnover is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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 and fittings | Between 3 to 5 years on cost |
| Motor vehicles | 5 years on cost |

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.

PRECISION STEVEDORES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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). Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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.

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.

1.7 Financial instruments

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 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 and loans from fellow group companies, 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 at transaction price.

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.

PRECISION STEVEDORES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Taxation

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.

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 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

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.

1.14 Accounting period

The company's accounting reference date is 29 December, the directors have chosen to take advantage of the seven day rule and continue to prepare accounts to 31 December.

2 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.

PRECISION STEVEDORES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3 Employees

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

| | 2020 Number | 2019 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 75 | 86 |

4 Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and machinery etc £ |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 15,751 |
| Additions | 1,180 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 16,931 |
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 5,399 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 4,018 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 9,417 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 December 2020 | 7,514 |
| At 31 December 2019 | 10,352 |

5 Debtors

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 413,224 | 576,404 |
| Other debtors | 10,331 | 32,269 |
| | 423,555 | 608,673 |

PRECISION STEVEDORES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade creditors | 42,435 | 106,068 |
| Taxation and social security | 275,161 | 130,486 |
| Other creditors | 276,403 | 494,806 |
| | <u>593,999</u> | <u>731,360</u> |

7 Called up share capital

| | 2020 Number | 2019 Number | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid | | | | |
| X Ordinary of £1 each | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Y Ordinary of £1 each | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | <u>20,000</u> | <u>20,000</u> | <u>20,000</u> | <u>20,000</u> |

Each class of share capital ranks pari passu in all respects.

8 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 Douglas Baker FCCA and the auditor was Dutton Moore.

9 Related party transactions

The company is owned in equal measures by two other private limited companies and has both provided and received from, services in respect of these companies and their trading subsidiaries.

During the year, the value of the services provided is £1,280,529 (2019: £2,204,168). At 31 December 2020, the company was owed a combined total of £274,698 (2019: £515,640) by the same entities in respect of the services provided.

The company also made purchases and accepted recharges from the same related party entities to the value of £75,809 (2019: £120,052). At 31 December 2020, the company owed a combined total of £37,502 (2019: £41,082) to these same entities in respect of the services obtained.

The company has previously received funding from its two owners in support of working capital requirement. At 31 December 2020, the company owed a combined total of £178,369 (2019: £422,077) in this regard.