

SHIP SHAPE SEARCH LTD
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2022

Bevan Buckland LLP
Ground Floor
Cardigan House
Castle Court
Swansea Enterprise Park
Swansea
SA7 9LA

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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SHIP SHAPE SEARCH LTD
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

DIRECTORS:

A J Baillie
D A Sawko

REGISTERED OFFICE:

c/o Bevan Buckland LLP
Unit 6 Darkgate Centre
Carmarthen,
SA31 1QL

REGISTERED NUMBER:

12762842 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Bevan Buckland LLP
Ground Floor
Cardigan House
Castle Court
Swansea Enterprise Park
Swansea
SA7 9LA

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2021 to the date of this report.

A J Baillie
D A Sawko

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A J Baillie - Director

28 June 2022

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

		Year Ended 31.3.22 £	Period 23.7.20 to 31.3.21 £
	Notes		
TURNOVER		7,771	1,038
Administrative expenses		<u>395,183</u> (387,412)	<u>164,045</u> (163,007)
Other operating income		<u>105,253</u>	<u>111,066</u>
OPERATING LOSS	4	<u>(282,159)</u>	<u>(51,941)</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses		<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		<u>(282,159)</u>	<u>(51,952)</u>
Tax on loss		<u>-</u>	<u>(15,593)</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u><u>(282,159)</u></u>	<u><u>(36,359)</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		4,977		2,884
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	123,879		27,392	
Cash at bank		<u>2,390</u>		<u>40,010</u>	
		126,269		67,402	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>282,914</u>		<u>106,545</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(156,645)</u>		<u>(39,143)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(151,668)</u>		<u>(36,259)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			12		10
Share premium			166,928		90
Retained earnings			<u>(318,608)</u>		<u>(36,359)</u>
			<u>(151,668)</u>		<u>(36,259)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 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
- (b) 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.

The financial statements have been prepared 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 28 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

A J Baillie - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ship Shape Search 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" 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 each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 20% straight line

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 MARCH 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Research & development expenses

Costs associated with research are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the product;
- it can be demonstrated how the product will generate future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the product during its development can be reliably measured.

Going concern

The directors believe the company to be a going concern as it continues to develop new technology and is attracting new investment.

Cash at bank and cash in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation (legal and constructive) resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a number of country-specific defined contribution plans for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

Grants

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, and bank loans 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is pounds sterling.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 7 (2021 - 6) .

4. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	Year Ended 31.3.22 £	Period 23.7.20 to 31.3.21 £
Depreciation - owned assets	<u>1,424</u>	<u>721</u>

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 April 2021	3,605
Additions	<u>3,517</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>7,122</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2021	721
Charge for year	<u>1,424</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>2,145</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2022	<u>4,977</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>2,884</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	250	400
Other debtors	123,629	26,992
	<u>123,879</u>	<u>27,392</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,000	-
Trade creditors	699	3,405
Taxation and social security	16,513	20,332
Other creditors	245,702	82,808
	<u>282,914</u>	<u>106,545</u>

Included in creditors is an amount of £27,160 which is owed to the directors. This amount is repayable on demand and interest free.

Also, included in creditors is an amount of £208,000 which includes amounts received from Shareholders in advance of shares issued after the year-end.

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

During the year the company issued 298,372 share options. These are exercisable on exit events. The fair value of these options have been valued using the black scholes model which has resulted in £nil being recognised within the accounts as a cost to the company.

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.