Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Directors and advisers

Directors

P Cremers D W Lang A S MacDiarmid

Company secretary

H Bancewicz

Registered office

144 Elliot Street Glasgow G3 8EX

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
141 Bothwell Street
Glasgow
G2 7EQ

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Strategic Report

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Review of Business

It was anticipated that 2014 would be a challenging year for ship management. Vessel management fees decreased as a result of the transfer of management of certain clients to another group company, the sale of vessels and the weakening of the US dollar.

Crew management and technical services fees decreased in the year, but our overseas branch based in Riga, Latvia traded satisfactorily.

A decrease in payroll expense was the result of a focus on costs, however there was an overall decrease in gross profit for 2014 and, with decreased dividends received, the overall profitability worsened in comparison to 2013.

Profit for the financial year was £231,303 compared to £394,704 in 2013. The profit for the year of £231,303 (2013: £394,704) was taken to reserves and contributed to the increase in net assets from £671,036 in 2013 to £902,339 as at 31 December 2014.

No dividends were paid or proposed in the year (2013: nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

The key business risks and uncertainties are the retention of existing clients and senior staff, together with increasingly demanding international regulation. The cyclical nature of international shipping, coupled with global economic development, are risks out with the control of the company.

The risks within our control are actively managed primarily through close consultation between our client's and senior staff. Any potential issues arising are attempted to be resolved in an efficient and transparent way through clear communication.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

On behalf of the Board

Director 16 April 2015

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activities

The company's principal activities during the year were technical ship management, marine consultancy and the strategic development of manning activities.

Future outlook

2015 will continue to be a challenging year for the marine industry, however the company continues to attract new business and additional vessels are scheduled to be brought into management throughout the year. The directors will continue to focus on margin and costs to maximise the company's profits going forward.

Research and development

The company's key assets are its staff and its use of information technology. The company continues to invest in both of these areas to maintain its competitiveness.

Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including currency risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group Treasury) under policies approved by the Group Board of Directors. Group Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company. The group board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to US dollars. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

Group Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage foreign exchange risk against the Company's functional currency. The Company uses forward exchange contracts entered into by the Group Treasury function to manage its foreign exchange risk. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Directors' Report (continued)

Cash flow interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk arising from bank balances. Other than these, the Company has no significant interest bearing assets or liabilities, its income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to its trade and other receivables, prepayment and deposits, cash deposits with banks. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, prepayments and deposits and bank balances represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

To manage this risk, deposits are mainly placed with banks which are all high-credit-quality financial institutions. The Company has policies in place to ensure that transactions are made to parties with an appropriate financial strength. It also has other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews regularly the recoverable amount of each individual trade receivables to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts.

Liquidity risk

Management of the Company aims to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents or have available funding through loans from Group to meet its commitments.

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares if required.

Directors

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed on page 1.

Directors' Indemnity

Every director of the Company is indemnified by a group indemnity insurance policy held by Anglo Eastern Ship Management in Hong Kong, which provides cover for any loss or liability incurred in their capacity as directors. This indemnity is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Directors' Report (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditors and disclosure of information to auditors

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

A resolution to reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors to the company will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board

D W Lang Director 16 April 2015

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Independent auditors' report to the members of Anglo-Eastern (UK) Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Anglo-Eastern (UK) Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

Anglo-Eastern (UK) Limited's financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2014;
- the profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- · the cash flow statement for the year then ended;
- · the accounting policies; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Independent auditors' report to the members of Anglo-Eastern (UK) Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently
 applied and adequately disclosed;
- · the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- · the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Kennetteltsen

Kenneth Wilson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Glasgow 16 April 2015

Profit and loss account

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Turnover	1	5,953,571	7,129,262
Cost of Sales		(4,720,568)	(5,360,052)
Gross profit		1,233,003	1,769,210
Administrative expenses		(1,216,163)	(1,459,037)
Other operating income/(charges)	6	64,996	(89,389)
Operating profit	2	81,836	220,784
Income from shares in group undertakings		197,637	256,606
Net interest payable	7	(2,825)	(9,247)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	·····	276,648	468,143
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(45,345)	(73,439)
Profit for the financial year	17	231,303	394,704

All items dealt with in arriving at the operating profit above relate to continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than the profit above and, therefore, no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Balance sheet

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets	-		
Tangible assets	9	322,877	588,830
Investments	10	41,923	41,923
		364,800	630,753
Current assets			
Stocks	11	15,340	26,397
Debtors	12	512,864	517,205
Ships' cash balances	13	1,966,723	3,958,244
Cash at bank and in hand	20	927,683	857,484
		3,422,610	5,359,330
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,885,071)	(5,319,047)
Net current assets		537,539	40,283
Total assets less current liabilities		902,339	671,036
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2	2
Profit and loss account	16	902,337	671,034
Total shareholders' funds	17	902,339	671,036

The financial statements on pages 8 to 22 were approved by the board of directors on 16 April 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

D W Lang

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Cash flow statement

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Net cash outflow from operating activities	19	(22,370)	(91,269)
Returns on investment and servicing of finance			
Interest received		121	119
Interest paid		(2,946)	(9,366)
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance		(2,825)	(9,247)
Tax (paid)/received		(55,363)	7,337
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Payments to acquire fixed assets		(68,244)	(168,192)
Receipts from sale of fixed assets		21,364	13,200
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investment		(46,880)	(154,992)
Dividends received		197,637	256,606
Increase in net cash	20	70,199	8,435

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom and the Companies Act 2006. A summary of the more important accounting policies which have been applied consistently is set out below.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and on the going concern hasis

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or at the agreed contractual rate. Transactions in foreign currency are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences on exchange are taken to the profit and loss account.

Leases

Rentals in respect of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Incentives received are spread over the shorter period of the length of the lease and the period to the first rent review to market rates on a straight line basis.

Stock and work-in-progress

Stock is valued at the lower of cost on a first in first out basis and net realisable value.

Work-in-progress represents third party costs incurred in bringing each project to its current stage of completion.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held in a separate trust fund. Contributions are determined with due regard to industry norms and local practice, and are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value in respect of marketing, management and other fees, at the point the service is provided, excluding value added tax. If these services are not invoiced at the end of the year the income is accrued and included within debtors.

Taxation

The Company records a tax charge or credit in the profit and loss account calculated at the tax rate prevailing in the year for tax payable to HM Revenue and Customs, or for group relief to surrender to or to be received from other Group undertakings, and for which payment may be requested. The charge for ordinary taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account full provision for deferred tax, using the approach set out in Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 19 "Deferred Tax" in respect of timing differences on a non-discounted basis. Such timing differences arise primarily from the differing treatment for taxation and accounting purposes of provisions and depreciation of fixed assets.

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of tangible fixed assets over their anticipated useful lives as follows:

Fixtures and fittings - over 5 years
Computer software - over 3 years
Computer equipment - over 3 years
Motor vehicles - over 4 years
Leasehold Improvements - over 5 years

Consolidated financial statements

The company is exempt under section s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from preparing, and delivering to the registrar of companies, consolidated financial statements.

Fixed asset investments

This comprises investments in shares that the Company intends to hold on a continuing basis. The investments are stated at cost, less provisions for impairment. The Company carries out a review for the potential impairment of an investment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. Such impairment reviews are performed in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 11. Any impairment is recorded in the profit and loss account.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised for potential future costs which will be payable when specific events occur. These provisions are estimates and the actual cost and timing of future cash flows are dependent on future events. The provisions are reassessed at each balance sheet date to ensure that they are measured at the current best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Turnover

The company's turnover and operating profit relate entirely to its principal activity. The geographical analysis is commercially sensitive and has therefore been excluded.

2 Operating profit

	2014 £	2013 £
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	309,114	355,644
Operating lease rentals		
- land and buildings	212,545	373,937
Auditors' remuneration		
- audit services	25,604	27,494
Loss/(profit) on sale of fixed assets	3,719	(6,660)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(64,996)	89,389
Accreage amplyments	2014 £	2013 £
Aggregate emoluments	237,857	326,647
Pension contributions	28,764	36,653
	266,621	
		363,300
Retirement benefits are accruing to 2 directors under a defined co	ntribution scheme (201	
Retirement benefits are accruing to 2 directors under a defined co- Highest paid director	ntribution scheme (201 2014 £	
Highest paid director	2014	3: 2). 2013
-	2014	3: 2). 2013

The emoluments of P Cremers are paid by a non UK group company. His services to this company (and to a number of fellow subsidiaries) are of a non executive nature and his emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to his services to the non UK group company. Accordingly, the above details include no emoluments in respect of P Cremers.

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4 Employee costs

Employee costs include executive directors.

	2014 £	2013 £
Wages and salaries	3,678,940	4,140,932
Social security costs	403,723	464,505
Other pensions costs (note 22)	260,475	260,181
	4,343,138	4,865,618

5 Employee information

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

By activity	2014	2013
	Number	Number
Management	2	3
Administrative	96	112
	98	115

6 Other operating income/(charges)

	2014	2013
	£	£
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	64,996	(89,389)

7 Net interest payable

	2014	2013
	£	£
Interest receivable	121	119
Interest payable on loan	(2,946)	(9,366)
	(2,825)	(9,247)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2014	2013	
	£	£	
Current tax:			
UK corporation tax on profit for the year	47,803	68,804	
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(2,458)	4,635	
Total UK corporation tax	45,345	73,439	
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	45,345	73,439	

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2013: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (21.5%) (2013: 23.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	276,648	468,143
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK 21.5% (2013: 23.25%)	59,479	108,843
Effects of:		
Non-taxable income	(42,478)	(59,661)
Fixed asset differences	10,903	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and other permanent differences	1,102	15,362
Transfer pricing differences	1,985	-
Accelerated capital allowances	18,872	8,200
Other timing differences	(2,060)	(3,940)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(2,458)	4,635
Current UK tax charge for the year	45,345	73,439

Deferred tax

The company has an un-provided deferred tax asset of £57,593 arising as a result of timing differences between capital allowances and depreciation (2013: £70,416). This has not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence to show that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors affecting current and future tax charges

The UK Corporation tax rate of 21% took effect from 1 April 2014.

Further changes to the UK Corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2013 on 2 July 2013. These include changes to reduce the main rate to 20% from 1 April 2015. As these changes have been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date their effects have been included in these financial statements.

9 Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Computer software	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2014	644,962	276,269	376,131	457,013	109,449	1,863,824
Transfers	-	-	(2,974)	2,974	-	-
Additions	-	355	33,625	34,264	-	68,244
Disposals	-	(13,769)	(22,672)	(89,934)	(37,661)	(164,036)
At 31 December 2014	644,962	262,855	384,110	404,317	71,788	1,768,032
Accumulated deprecia	ition				-	:
At 1 January 2014	354,557	174,463	289,138	422,070	34,766	1,274,994
Transfers	-	-	(2,588)	2,588	-	-
Charge for the year	128,993	44,735	80,543	29,835	25,008	309,114
Disposals	-	(11,899)	(22,501)	(89,646)	(14,907)	(138,953)
At 31 December 2014	483,550	207,299	344,592	364,847	44,867	1,445,155
Net book value						
At 31 December 2014	161,412	55,556	39,518	39,470	26,921	322,877
At 31 December 2013	290,405	101,806	86,993	34,943	74,683	588,830

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10 Investments

	Interest in group undertakings
	£
Cost At 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014	60,999
Amounts provided At 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014	(19,076)
Net Book Value At 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014	41,923

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Description of shares held	Proportion of shares held	Principal activities
Anglo-Eastern (Antwerp) NV	Belgium	Ordinary	100%	Ship Management
Anglo-Eastern (Germany) GmbH	Germany	Ordinary	100%	Ship Management

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets.

11 Stocks

	2014	2013	
	£	£	
Work-in-progress	-	6,958	
Stock	15,340	19,439	
	15,340	26,397	

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12 Debtors

	2014	2013	
<u> </u>	£	£	
Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade debtors	56,143	45,427	
Amounts owed by group undertakings	179,679	201,436	
Other debtors	102,463	119,751	
Prepayments and accrued income	174,579	150,591	
	512,864	517,205	

Included in amounts owed by group undertakings is a loan balance with Anglo-Eastern (Germany) GmbH of £179,679 (2013: £191,851).

Balances with related companies were unsecured, interest free and had no fixed repayment terms with the exception of the balance owed from Anglo-Eastern (Germany) GmbH, which has a repayment date of 31st December 2015. The value of the original loan was £712,174 and management provided £558,773 in 2009 against this loan as a result of the uncertainty in the ability of Anglo-Eastern (Germany) GmbH to repay.

13 Ships' cash balances

At 31 December 2014 £1,966,723 (2013: £3,958,244) was held in bank accounts on behalf of clients. £1,966,723 (2013: £3,958,244) is included within Ships' cash balances within creditors (note 14).

14 Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	2014	2013
	£	£
Trade creditors	20,873	17,266
Amounts owed to group undertakings	468,026	739,811
Ships' cash balances (note 13)	1,966,723	3,958,244
Corporation tax	40,831	50,849
Other creditors	40,265	193,498
Accruals and deferred income	348,353	359,379
	2,885,071	5,319,047

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14 Creditors – amounts falling due within one year (continued)

Included in amounts owed to group undertakings are loans from Anglo-Eastern Management Group Limited of £437,073 (2013: £606,320) and Anglo-Eastern (Antwerp) NV of £nil (2013: £108,438). Balances with related companies were unsecured, interest free and had no fixed repayment terms with the exception of the balance owed to Anglo-Eastern (Antwerp) NV which was charged interest at an average EURO Libor rate of 0.14571% plus 5% (2013: 1.1886% plus 5%). This loan was repaid on 30 May 2014.

15 Called up share capital

2014 £	2013
	£
100	100
2	2
	100

16 Profit and loss account

	2014 £	2013 £
Balance brought forward at 1 January	671,034	276,330
Profit for the financial year	231,303	394,704
Balance at 31 December	902,337	671,034

17 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

	2014	2013
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	231,303	394,704
Net increase to shareholders' funds	231,303	394,704
Opening shareholders' funds	671,036	276,332
Closing shareholders' funds	902,339	671,036

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18 Financial commitments

At 31 December the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases expiring as follows:

	Land and buildings		
	2014	2013	
	£	£	
Within one year	207,840	-	
Between two and five years	•	373,937	
Greater than five years	•	-	

19 Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash outflow from operating activities

	2014	2013
	£	£
Operating profit	81,836	220,784
Loss/(profit) from sale of fixed assets	3,719	(6,660)
Depreciation charge	309,114	355,644
Decrease in stock and work in progress	11,057	3,684
Decrease in debtors	4,341	202,251
Decrease in creditors	(432,437)	(866,972)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(22,370)	(91,269)

20 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 January 2014	Cash flow	At 31 December 2014
	£	£	<u>£</u>
Cash at bank and in hand	857,484	70,199	927,683

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21 Related party transactions

a) During the year the company recharged fees and expenses on an arm's length basis to related companies. These transactions and the outstanding balances are as follows:

	2014 Transaction value	2014	2013	2013
		Year-end balance	Transaction value	Year-end balance
	£	£	£	£
Anglo-Eastern Management Group	5,703	•	÷	•
Anglo-Eastern Ship Management Ltd	28,743	•	539,015	-
Anglo-Eastern Crew Management (Asia) Limited	402,819	•	249,313	9,376
Anglo-Eastern Crew Management (Singapore) Ltd	835,263	•	904,332	-
Anglo-Eastern (Antwerp) NV	116,963	•	108,693	-
Anglo-Eastem (Germany) GmbH	54,417	-	49,884	-
Anglo-Eastern Maritime Services (S)	•	•	-	209
Oceanair Travel (UK) Limited	81,516	-	84,861	-
Denholm Line Steamers Ltd	1,144	•	80,302	-
Teekay Marine (Glasgow) Limited	30,036		88,128	2,549
	1,556,604	-	2,104,528	12,134

These companies are all group companies of the ultimate parent undertaking, Anglo-Eastern Management Group Limited, except for Denholm Line Steamers, whose parent company, J & J Denholm Ltd is a shareholder in the ultimate parent undertaking; and Teekay Marine (Glasgow) Limited, which is a joint venture between a third party and the ultimate parent undertaking.

Transactions with Denholm Line Steamers relate to fees for the provision of technical management services and with Teekay Marine (Glasgow) Limited, for the provision of office and human resources services.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21 Related party transactions (continued)

b) During the year the company incurred management recharges and other service recharges at arm's length from related companies. These transactions and the outstanding balances are as follows:

	2014	2014	2013	2013
	Transaction value	Year-end balance	Transaction value	Year-end balance
	£	£	£	£
Anglo-Eastern Ship Management Ltd	10,907	•	7,305	24,485
Anglo-Eastern (Antwerp) NV	2,946	•	9,366	•
Oceanair Travel (UK) Limited	36,738	2,972	39,414	568
Anglo-Eastern Crew Management (Singapore) Ltd	27,981	27,981	-	-
J & J Denholm Ltd	14,863		19,133	-
	93,435	30,953	75,218	25,053

These companies are all group companies of the ultimate parent undertaking, Anglo-Eastern Management Group Limited, except for J & J Denholm Ltd which is a shareholder in the ultimate parent undertaking. The transactions with J & J Denholm Limited relate to the provision of payroll processing services.

22 Pension commitment

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of certain directors and employees.

The contributions amounted to £260,475 (2013: £260,181). There were no contributions outstanding at the year end (2013: nil).

23 Capital commitments

The capital commitments contracted for but not provided as at 31 December 2014 was £nil (2013: £3,702).

24 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Anglo-Eastern Management Group Limited, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands, which is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

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