FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		2,703,477		2,970,939
Current assets					
Debtors	3	1,449,144		1,861,689	
Cash at bank and in hand		386		386	
		1,449,530		1,862,075	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(4,011,385)		(4,525,663)	
Net current liabilities			(2,561,855)		(2,663,588)
Total assets less current liabilities			141,622		307,351
Provisions for liabilities	5		(404,647)		(415,882)
Net liabilities			(263,025)		(108,531)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		200,000		200,000
Profit and loss reserves			(463,025)		(308,531)
Total equity			(263,025)		(108,531)

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 14 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A G M Catto

Director

Company Registration No. SC181573

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Scot Pioneer Shipping Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 41 Culduthel Road, Inverness, IV2 4AT.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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. Despite the losses incurred in this period and the net liabilities position at 31 March 2020, it is forecast that the company will generate profits in future periods. The company is a subsidiary of Scotline Marine Holdings Limited and along with fellow subsidiaries, are subject to an ongoing bank overdraft facility which was renewed subsequent to the year end until 30 June 2021. Scotline Marine Holdings Limited has also received written confirmation from relevant connected entities that no demand will be made for repayment of loans owed to them in the foreseeable future. On that basis, we are satisfied the company will have sufficient working capital for at least twelve months following the date of signing of these financial statements. The risks and challenges attached to the emergence of the coronavirus pandemic continue to be monitored and action taken wherever possible to mitigate their effect on the business. 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 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.

Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts and is recognised as services are provided.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Ship

5% straight line

Vessel docking costs

capitalised and amortised over periods of up to 5 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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).

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 and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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 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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

			Snip £
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2019		6,592,948
	Additions		114,004
	At 31 March 2020		6,706,952
	Depreciation and impairment		 -
	At 1 April 2019		3,622,009
	Depreciation charged in the year		381,466
	At 31 March 2020		4,003,475
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		2,703,477
	At 31 March 2019		2,970,939
3	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,391,720	1,806,187
	Other debtors	57,424	55,502
		1,449,144	1,861,689

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

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•	Creditors, amounts failing due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	463,449	475,678
	Trade creditors	5,940	53,507
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,478,992	3,938,771
	Corporation tax	-	52,907
	Other creditors	63,004	4,800
		4,011,385	4,525,663
5	Provisions for liabilities		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	404,647	415,882
6	Called up share capital		2242
		2020	2019
	On the control of the last	£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid	000.000	200.000
	200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200,000	200,000

7 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 qualified and the auditor reported as follows:

Basis for qualified opinion

Included in amounts due from group undertakings and related parties shown in note 3 are amounts totalling £307,261 (2019: £307,261) in respect of historic consortium tax relief charged by the company to related parties with control over the company. This has been accounted for as being due from the recipient of the consortium tax relief, however no corresponding amount payable has been accounted for by these related parties. The company has no security for this debt. Consequently, in our opinion the company is unlikely to receive any payment and full provision of £307,261 should have been made. Accordingly, debtors and retained earnings should be reduced by £307,261.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

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

7 Audit report information

(Continued)

Qualified opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its loss 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.

The senior statutory auditor was Jamie Waugh.

The auditor was Johnston Carmichael LLP.

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company's bank facilities are secured by a cross guarantee with all other group companies, being; Scot Carrier Shipping Limited, Scot Explorer Shipping Limited, Hohebank Shipping Limited, Scot Leader Shipping Limited, Scot Mariner Shipping Limited, Scot Navigator Shipping Limited, Scot Ranger Shipping Limited, Scot Trader Shipping Limited, Scot Venture Shipping Limited and Scotline Marine Holdings Limited as well as a floating charge over the assets and undertakings of Scot Pioneer Shipping Limited.

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales 2020 2019		Purchases 2020 2019	
•	2020 £	2019 £	2020 £	2019 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	1,016,789	1,076,763	251,934 	259,255 ————
The following amounts were outstanding at the re	eporting end dat	te:		
Amounts due to related parties			2020 £	2019 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company			111,525	156,837
The following amounts were outstanding at the re	porting end dat	te:	2020	2019
Amounts due from related parties			£	3
Entities with control, joint control or significant in the company	ifluence over		621,620	621,620

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

9 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Included in amounts owed by related parties is £307,261 (2019: £307,261) in respect of consortium relief charged for by the company, for which no corresponding amount has been accounted for by these related parties.

10 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Scotline Marine Holdings Limited, a company registered in Scotland which is controlled by its consortium members who are Intrada Chartering Limited, Scotline Limited and Scotlog Sales Limited. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House 4th Floor Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF.