REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2018

Registered number: SC321461

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REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

CONTENTS	PAGE
Company Information	3
Directors' Report	4
Independent Auditor's Report	7
Income Statement	10
Balance Sheet	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Statement of Cash Flows	13
Accounting Policies	14
Notes to the Accounts	18

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

C.G. Hammond

C.J. Cran

COMPANY SECRETARY

Pamela Smyth

REGISTERED OFFICE

1 Prince of Wales Dock

Leith Edinburgh EH6 7DX

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor 110 Queen Street

Glasgow G1 3BX

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and the audited accounts of Edinburgh Forthside Developments Limited (registered number SC321461) for the year ended 31 December 2018. This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal Activities and Future Developments

The Company is owned by Edinburgh Forthside Holdings Limited (which is a 100% subsidiary of Forth Ports Limited) and is a private company limited by shares and domiciled in Scotland. The Company's principal activity is property development. During the year, the Company continued to develop its land holding at Western Harbour.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Directors of Forth Ports Limited manage the Group's risks at a group level, rather than at an individual Company level. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that a discussion of the Group's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of Edinburgh Forthside Developments Limited's business. The principal risks and uncertainties of the Forth Ports Limited Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report, but is publicly available, as disclosed in Note 12.

Financial and Capital Risk Management

Liquidity Risk

All financing arrangements are subjected to continuous management review to ensure that assets will be sufficient to satisfy financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Credit Risk

All contractual arrangements are subject to an initial assessment of credit risk. Subsequent to contract, continuous management review identifies where credit obligations have not been met, or are at risk of not being met. This management review also identifies and monitors the appropriate actions to be taken with a view to enforcing the Company's rights under contract.

Market Risk

The overall objective of the Company is to secure shareholder value through the effective management and development of property assets, including acquisitions and disposals, over the long-term. Key market variables which affect this outcome include; property sales value and forecast growth, construction costs and forecast inflation, along with general macro-economic factors such as interest rates and property yields.

The impact of potential interest rate movements on costs of specific developments are monitored continuously, and consideration given to hedging interest rate risk. Assumptions on other key market variables are tested regularly, and the carrying values of the assets are re-assessed to reflect any changes which are thought likely to affect the market value at the expected point of disposal.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Capital Risk Management

The Directors of Forth Ports Limited manage the Group's capital risk at a group level. Their policies are discussed within the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Results and Dividend

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to £235k (2017 – £nil). No dividends were paid in 2018 or 2017. The Directors propose that the loss for the year be transferred from reserves.

Going Concern

The Directors believe that preparing the accounts on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support provided by Forth Ports Limited. The accounting policies section on page 14 provides further details.

The Directors have considered the implications from the on-going discussions regarding the UK's exit from the European Union. At this time they believe any outcome would have a limited impact on the Company due to the development land held within the company.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year, and up to the date of signing the accounts, unless otherwise stated were:

C.G. Hammond

S.R. Paterson (resigned 3 January 2018)

C.J. Cran (appointed 3 January 2018)

Indemnification of Directors

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that the Directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

Independent auditor and disclosure of information to auditor

Each Director, as at the date of this report, has confirmed that insofar as they are aware there is no relevant audit information (that is, information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing their report) of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Pamela Smyth Company Secretary

17 April 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EDINBURGH FORTHSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Edinburgh Forthside Developments Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows;
- the accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

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 Financial Reporting Council's ('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 opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EDINBURGH FORTHSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EDINBURGH FORTHSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Colin Gibson CA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor

Glasgow, United Kingdom

17 April 2019

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

,	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Revenue	1	5	_
Cost of sales		(27)	_
Gross loss		(22)	-
Administrative expenses		(183)	<u>-</u>
Operating loss	2	(205)	_
Finance costs	3	(84)	
Loss before tax		(289)	-
Taxation	5	54	-
Loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders		(235)	-

Results for the year are attributable solely to continuing operations.

The Company has no comprehensive income or expense other than those included in the Income Statement above and therefore no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

ASSETS	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Non-current assets	11016	2000	2000
Deferred tax asset	. 8	4	
		4	_
Current assets			
Inventories	6	2,027	1,327
Trade and other receivables	7	1	
		2,028	1,327
Total assets		2,032	1,327
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(2,267)	(1,327)
Total liabilities		(2,267)	(1,327)
Total assets less total liabilities		(235)	
EQUITY			
Ordinary shares	10	. 0	0
Accumulated losses		(235)	-
Total equity		(235)	-

The accounts on pages 10 to 22 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

C.J. Cran Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Ordinary Shares £000	Accumulated Loss £000	Total Equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2017	0	-	-
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		<u> </u>	-
·			•
Balance at 31 December 2017	0	-	-
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense		(235)	(235)
Balance at 31 December 2018	0	(235)	(235)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Company does not have its own bank account, instead, all cash flows are made through the Company's immediate parent undertaking and entries recorded through inter-company accounts.

The gross non-cash movement in the Company's intermediate parent undertaking's inter-company account is as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Debits	430	34
Credits	(1,000)	(1,327)
Movement in amount due	570	1,293

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these accounts are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all of the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with EU adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRIC interpretations and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of accounts in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the EU requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the accounts and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

A summary of the more important accounting policies is set out below, together with an explanation of where changes have been made to previous policies on the adoption of new accounting standards in the year, if applicable.

Risk Management

The Company's financial and capital risk management objectives can be found in the Director's Report.

Going Concern

The Directors believe that preparing the accounts on a going concern basis is appropriate. In reaching this conclusion the Directors have taken into account the net liabilities of the Company of £235k and the amounts due to Forth Ports Limited and other group undertakings of £1,921k. The Directors of the Company do not expect the amounts due to group undertakings to be fully called within twelve months of approval of these accounts, and Forth Ports Limited will provide funds to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Directors have received confirmation that Forth Ports Limited will support the Company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

New Accounting Standards

There are no amendments to published standards effective in the year nor any standards early adopted which have an impact on these accounts, except for:

- IFRS 9: Financial Instruments. Effective from 1 January 2018, IFRS 9 has been assessed and does not impact on the financial statements.
- IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Effective from 1 January 2018, IFRS 15 has been applied to these financial statements. IFRS 15 does not apply to gross rental income and therefore does not impact these financial statements.

As at the date these financial statements were approved, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective and (in some instances) had not yet been adopted by the EU:

• IFRS 16: Leases – this replaces the current guidance in IAS 17 (effective 1 January 2019 with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15 is also applied);

EDINBURGH FORTHSIDE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New Accounting Standards (continued)

- Amendment to IFRS 9: Financial Instruments on prepayment features with negative compensation (effective 1 January 2019) this amendment confirms that when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in de-recognition, a gain or loss should be recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, meaning that the difference cannot be spread over the remaining life of the instrument;
- Annual Improvements 2015-2017 (effective 1 January 2019 *) these amendments include minor changes to:
 - IFRS 3: Business Combinations a company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business;
 - IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements a company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business;

 IAS 12: Income Taxes a company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments
 - IAS 12: Income Taxes a company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments in the same way; and
 - IAS 23: Borrowing Costs a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop the asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.
- Amendments to IAS 28: Investments in Associates on long term interests in associates and joint ventures (effective 1 January 2019 *) these amendments clarify that companies account for long-term interests in associates and joint ventures to which the equity method is not applied using IFRS 9;
- Amendments to IAS 19: Employee Benefits on plan amendment, curtailment or settlement (effective 1 January 2019 *) these amendments require an entity to:
 - Use updated assumptions to determine the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
 - Recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.
- IFRIC 23: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective 1 January 2019 *) this clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12: Income Taxes are applied where there is uncertainty over tax treatments. The IFRS IC had clarified previously that IAS 12, not IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, applies to the accounting for uncertain tax treatments. IFRIS 23 explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there in uncertainty over whether the treatment will be accepted by a tax authority, for example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income; and
- IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts (effective 1 January 2021 *) this standard replaces IFRS 4, which currently permits a wide variety of practices in accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting for all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.
- * EU endorsement for these standards, amendments and interpretations had not yet been announced by the time of approval of these accounts. These requirements are not available for early adoption until the completion of the endorsement process.

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have an impact on the financial statements in future periods as IFRS16 treatment is expected to result in the same property rental revenue recognition.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue represents the income earned from rental income and sale of property developments. Service related revenue is recorded at a point in time once the service has been provided. Revenue excludes value added tax. The excess of amounts invoiced, over income recognised, is included in deferred income.

Profits and losses arising on the sale of sites or completed developments are recognised when contracts for sale have been exchanged and all material conditions have been satisfied. The Board will have due regard to all the circumstances of any individual transaction in determining whether or not any conditions are material or have been satisfied and control has been transferred. The Board will have due regard to all the circumstances of any individual transaction in determining whether or not any conditions are material or have been satisfied.

Consideration is given to the collectability of any debt outstanding arising from the sale of sites or property developments and provisions are made where necessary. The need for such provisions is reviewed on a regular basis.

Operating Leases

Assets leased out by the Company under operating leases are included within inventories in the Balance Sheet as the intention is to still develop the assets and realise value from a sale. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised once the service has been provided.

Inventories

Property work in progress relates to expenditure on property development projects, land held for development and project work in progress and is included at cost less amounts which are deemed to be irrecoverable. Cost includes all direct expenditure and associated indirect costs. In determining whether the carrying value is at the lower of cost or net realisable value, a review is carried out on each individual development site at 31st December each year. The estimated sales receipts are assessed for each development as are the existing costs and the expected costs to complete (including sales costs) which are then compared with the carrying value. On completion, such assets are transferred to investment properties or sold to third parties.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables and accrued property income are carried at original invoice amount less an allowance made for impairment of these receivables. The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime Expected Credit Losses ('ECL's') for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Trade Payables

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 fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Current and Deferred Taxation

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the United Kingdom where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for, if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The Company is part of the Forth Ports Limited group which includes a number of companies, which are part of a tax group for certain aspects of the tax legislation. One of these aspects relates to group relief whereby current tax credits can be offset by current tax profits arising in other companies within the same tax group. Payment for group relief is made equal to the tax benefit and amounts are included within the current tax disclosures.

Critical Accounting Judgements, Key Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions concerning the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no critical judgements, assumptions or areas of estimation uncertainty that affect these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Revenue

The analysis by class of business of the Company's revenue is set out below:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Revenue Rental	5	-

2. Operating loss

Services provided by the Company's auditor

During the year, and prior year the Company obtained statutory audit services from the Company's auditor which have been paid by Forth Ports Limited.

3. Finance costs

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Interest payable to intermediate parent company (Note 11)	84	<u>-</u>

Interest is charged on Company borrowings at a fixed rate from the Group reflecting fixed group borrowing costs plus a fixed margin of 1.50% (2017 - 1.50%), therefore, there is no residual risk from a movement in LIBOR.

4. Directors and key management compensation

The Directors received no emoluments directly from the Company in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017 - £nil).

There are no other employees of the Company (2017 - none) and the total recharged by the Company's intermediate parent, Forth Ports Limited, amounted to £120k (2017 - £nil) (Note 11).

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

5. Taxation

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
(a) Analysis of tax credit for the year		
Current tax - credit for the year	(50)	-
Total Current Tax	(50)	-
Deferred tax		
Credit for the year	(4)	
Total Deferred Tax (Note 8)	(4)	
The section	(5.4)	
Taxation	(54)	
ne tax for the year is higher than (2017 – equal to) the standard rate of corpor		- of 19% (20
ne tax for the year is higher than (2017 – equal to) the standard rate of corpor	ration tax in the UK	2017
ne tax for the year is higher than (2017 – equal to) the standard rate of corpor 19.25%). Any differences are explained below:	ration tax in the UK	
ne tax for the year is higher than (2017 – equal to) the standard rate of corporal 9.25%). Any differences are explained below: (b) Factors affecting tax credit for the year	ration tax in the UK	2017
the tax for the year is higher than (2017 – equal to) the standard rate of corporal 19.25%). Any differences are explained below: (b) Factors affecting tax credit for the year Loss before tax Loss profit multiplied by rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (201)	2018 £000 (289)	2017
the tax for the year is higher than (2017 – equal to) the standard rate of corporal (9.25%). Any differences are explained below: (b) Factors affecting tax credit for the year Loss before tax Loss profit multiplied by rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (201 19.25%)	2018 £000 (289)	2017
the tax for the year is higher than (2017 – equal to) the standard rate of corporal (9.25%). Any differences are explained below: (b) Factors affecting tax credit for the year Loss before tax Loss profit multiplied by rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (201 19.25%) Effects of:	2018 £000 (289) 7 -	2017
ne tax for the year is higher than (2017 – equal to) the standard rate of corporation (2018). Any differences are explained below: (b) Factors affecting tax credit for the year Loss before tax Loss profit multiplied by rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018). (2019.25%) Effects of: Other	2018 £000 (289)	2017

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

5. Taxation (continued)

Finance Act (No 2) 2015 set the UK corporate income tax rate for financial years 2017, 2018 and 2019 at 19%, and Finance Act 2016 has reduced the rate for financial year 2020 from 18% to 17%, which are the rates substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Finance Act 2019 received Royal Assent in February 2019, but has no impact on the UK corporate income tax rates already enacted. Deferred tax has therefore been provided for at 17% being the rate at which the deferred tax is anticipated to reverse.

(

Current tax credits have been group relieved by the availability of profits in fellow subsidiaries for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017.

6. Inventories

7. Trade and other receivables

Deferred tax asset - reconciliation:

Amount credited to income statement (Note 5)

At 1st January

At 31 December

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Stock of land and work in progress	2,027	1,327

There were additions to stock during the year of £700k (2017 - £1,372k). It is estimated that, of the stock of land and work in progress, £nil (2017 - £nil) will not be fully utilised within the next twelve months.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

9. Trade and other payables

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Trade payables	183	~ ·
Other payables	6	-
Accruals and deferred income	157	34
Amount due to intermediate parent undertaking (Note 11)	1,863	1,293
Amount due to group companies (Note 11)	58	-
	2,267	1,327

Trade payables are mainly contractually due to be paid within one month. Amounts due to group undertakings are payable on demand but are not expected to be fully paid within the next twelve months.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables and other payables approximates to their fair value.

10. Ordinary shares

		2018 £000	2017 £000
Authorised 1,000 (2017: 1,000) ordinary £1 shares	 	1	1
Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 (2017 - 1) ordinary £1 shares		00	0

There is only one class of share which carries no right to fixed income.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

11. Related party transactions

During 2017 the Company purchased land from Forth Property Developments Limited ("FPD") for £1,327k.

Total payroll recharges from Forth Ports Limited ("FP") amounted to £120k (2017 - £nil) all of which was expensed in the Income Statement.

The Company settled interest on inter-company borrowings to FP of £84k (2017 - £nil). The Company paid £23k (2017 - £nil) to FP for insurance during the year.

The balance due at the year end was £23k for FPD (2017 - £nil), £34k for FP Newhaven Two Limited (2017 - £nil), £1k for Forth Properties Limited (2017 - £nil) and £1,863k for FP (2017 - £1,293k).

12. Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is owned by Edinburgh Forthside Holdings Limited, which is a 100% subsidiary of Forth Ports Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland. Forth Ports Limited is the smallest group of undertakings for which Group accounts are available. Copies of the Forth Ports Limited consolidated accounts may be obtained from its registered office and principal place of business at 1 Prince of Wales Dock, Leith, Edinburgh EH6 7DX.

Forth Ports Limited is ultimately controlled by an affiliate of Public Sector Pension Investment Board, based in Canada. As Public Sector Pension Investment Board does not prepare consolidated accounts for public use the next most senior parent is Otter Ports Holdings Limited, with a registered address of Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Cayman Islands, and copies of the consolidated accounts may be obtained from its principal place of business at 10 Bressenden Place, 8th floor, London, SW1E 5DH.