

**SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018**

**Company Registration No. SC537730 (Scotland)  
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

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# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	3	835,000	-
Tangible assets	4	1,340,549	1,016,988
Investments	5	3,000	-
		<u>2,178,549</u>	<u>1,016,988</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	257,568	153,905
Cash at bank and in hand		3,035	71,800
		<u>260,603</u>	<u>225,705</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(890,695)</u>	<u>(887,425)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(630,092)</u>	<u>(661,720)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,548,457</u>	<u>355,268</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	(2,602)	-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(249,908)</u>	<u>(193,228)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,295,947</u></u>	<u><u>162,040</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Revaluation reserve	10	1,116,889	-
Profit and loss reserves		178,958	161,940
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>1,295,947</u></u>	<u><u>162,040</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 October 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

## **SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 May 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Tom Nicholson

**Director**

**Company Registration No. SC537730**

# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Sea Lady Trawlers Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Nivens Quay, Port Street, Annan, Dumfriesshire, DG12 6BN.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sales of shellfish & fish 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 is recognised when goods are physically delivered to the customer.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets comprise of fishing licences. Such assets are attached to associated fishing vessels and are therefore amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the vessel, 15 years. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired.

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

Licences	6.67% straight line
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#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and equipment	12.5% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Fishing Vessels	6.67% straight line

# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 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.

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.

# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

### 1.9 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.

### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **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 and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

### 2 Exceptional costs/(income)

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings written off	(70,939)	-

During the year to 31 October 2018, amounts owed of £70,939, to fellow group undertaking TN Trawlers Ltd, were written off due to the cessation of that company in the year.

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 November 2017	-
Revaluation	835,000
At 31 October 2018	835,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2018	835,000
At 31 October 2017	-

Licences with a carrying amount of £835,000 were revalued at 7th December 2018 by Moray Firth Marine Surveys Ltd, independent valuers not connected with the company. Valuation is based on the Current Market Transfer Value of the licence and under the assumption that the licence would transfer to the purchaser upon any sale of the associated vessel.

# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

(Continued)

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	-	-
Accumulated amortisation	-	-
Carrying value	-	-

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 10.

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £	Fishing Vessels £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 November 2017	4,750	1,031,979	1,036,729
Additions	53,301	31,430	84,731
Revaluation	(4,750)	236,591	231,841
At 31 October 2018	53,301	1,300,000	1,353,301
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 November 2017	444	19,297	19,741
Depreciation charged in the year	13,290	29,770	43,060
Revaluation	(982)	(49,067)	(50,049)
At 31 October 2018	12,752	-	12,752
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 October 2018	40,549	1,300,000	1,340,549
At 31 October 2017	4,306	1,012,682	1,016,988

Fishing vessels with a carrying amount of £1,300,000 were revalued at 7th December 2018 by Moray Firth Marine Surveys Ltd, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation is on the basis that the vessel would be purchased complete with transfer of the fishing licence attached. Fishing equipment included within Plant and machinery has been reduced to a carrying value of £nil, as this has been included in the overall vessel value.

# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	1,068,159	1,036,729
Accumulated depreciation	(49,511)	(19,741)
Carrying value	<u>1,018,648</u>	<u>1,016,988</u>

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 10.

### 5 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 November 2017	-
Additions	3,000
At 31 October 2018	<u>3,000</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2018	<u>3,000</u>
At 31 October 2017	<u>-</u>

The above investment of £3,000 represents share capital purchased in Fraserburgh Inshore Fisherman Ltd, a privately owned company not listed on a recognised stock exchange. The investment has been stated at cost as it is not possible to obtain a reliable fair value of this investment at the reporting date.

# SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

<b>6 Debtors</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	9,387	46,078
Amounts owed by group undertakings	119,174	29,013
Other debtors	129,007	78,814
	<u>257,568</u>	<u>153,905</u>
	<u><u>257,568</u></u>	<u><u>153,905</u></u>
<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	156,531	51,663
Amounts owed to group undertakings	707,787	815,504
Taxation and social security	4,195	10,758
Other creditors	22,182	9,500
	<u>890,695</u>	<u>887,425</u>
	<u><u>890,695</u></u>	<u><u>887,425</u></u>
<b>8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	2,602	-
	<u>2,602</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>2,602</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Included within 'other creditors' are hire purchase agreements outstanding of £8,847 (2017 - £nil), which are secured against the asset to which they relate.		
<b>9 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

## SEA LADY TRAWLERS LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### 10 Revaluation reserve

	2018 £	2017 £
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Revaluation surplus arising in the year	1,116,889	-
At the end of the year	<u>1,116,889</u>	<u>-</u>

#### 11 Operating lease commitments

##### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2018 £	2017 £
5,200	5,200

#### 12 Related party transactions

Sea Lady Trawlers Ltd is a related party of Newbie Services Annan Ltd by virtue of common directorship. Included within 'other debtors' at 31 October 2018 is an interest free loan due of £56,000 (2017 - £66,000). This loan is repayable on demand.

Sea Lady Trawlers Ltd is a related party of Ptarmigan Trawlers Ltd by virtue of common directorship. Included within 'other debtors' at 31 October 2018 is an interest free loan due of £1,579 (2017 - £nil). This loan is repayable on demand.

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.