

Company registration number SC168835 (Scotland)

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		2,225		2,967
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	1,073,087		400,038	
Cash at bank and in hand		227,967		27,877	
		<u>1,301,054</u>		<u>427,915</u>	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	6	<u>(1,254,305)</u>		<u>(441,527)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>46,749</u>		<u>(13,612)</u>
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>48,974</u>		<u>(10,645)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			48,874		(10,745)
TOTAL EQUITY			<u>48,974</u>		<u>(10,645)</u>

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 15 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D D A Sheldon
DIRECTOR

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. SC168835

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

COMPANY INFORMATION

Searoute International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office and trading address is Suite 6a, Dunnswood House, Dunnswood Road, Cumbernauld, Glasgow, G67 3EN.

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Sheldon Clayton Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office at Cygnus Point, Black Country New Road, West Bromwich, West Midlands, B70 0BD.

1.2 TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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.

Revenue from contracts is recognised when the obligation of delivery of goods has taken place.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	25% reducing balance
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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.

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

1.4 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). 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.6 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.

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.

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.11 FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 EMPLOYEES

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	4	4

4 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures, fittings and office equipment
	£
COST	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	34,300
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	
At 1 April 2021	31,333
Depreciation charged in the year	742
At 31 March 2022	32,075
CARRYING AMOUNT	
At 31 March 2022	2,225
At 31 March 2021	2,967

5 DEBTORS

	2022 £	2021 £
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR:		
Trade debtors	1,010,604	374,031
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,805	325
Other debtors	45,829	15,498
Prepayments and accrued income	5,849	10,184
	1,073,087	400,038

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	487,176	179,833
Amounts owed to group undertakings	716,116	176,802
Other creditors	43,583	77,312
Accruals and deferred income	7,430	7,580
	<u>1,254,305</u>	<u>441,527</u>

Other creditors include an amount of £43,583 (2021: £77,312) in respect of factored debts, which are specifically secured against the trade debtors of the company.

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc holds a Bond and Floating charge over all assets of the company and an Unlimited Inter Company Guarantee granted by all companies within the Searoute Group.

Barclay Bank plc holds a Fixed and Floating charge over over all assets of the company.

7 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL ISSUED AND FULLY PAID				
Ordinary of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 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 unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor: Neal Aston ACA ACCA
Statutory Auditor: JW Hinks LLP

9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

	Sales 2022	Sales 2021	Purchases 2022	Purchases 2021
	£	£	£	£
Common control	<u>19,342</u>	<u>27,946</u>	<u>18,250</u>	<u>11,808</u>
			Recharges	
			2022	2021
			£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company			<u>118,125</u>	<u>106,777</u>

SEAROUTE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2022	2021
AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	718,562	176,106
Common control	-	696
	<u>718,562</u>	<u>176,802</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2022	2021
AMOUNTS DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES	£	£
Common control	10,805	325
	<u>10,805</u>	<u>325</u>

10 PARENT COMPANY

The immediate parent company is Sheldon Clayton Asset Management Limited, a company registered in England.

The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Sheldon Clayton Holdings Limited, a company registered in England.

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.