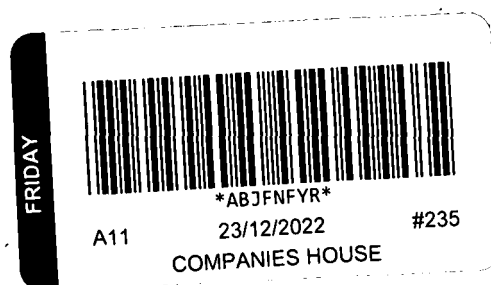


Portsea Harbour Company Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Registered Number 01748902

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022



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Company Information

Directors	AJ Brown JL Foster (Resigned 22 April 2022) CA Lane
Registered number	01748902
Registered office	South Street Gosport Hampshire PO12 1EP
Auditor	KPMG LLP St Nicholas House Park Row Nottingham NG1 6FQ

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account. No interim dividend was paid in the year (2021: £nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2021: £nil).

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the rental of the landing stage at Portsea to Gosport Ferry Limited.

Directors

The directors who served the Company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

AJ Brown
JL Foster (Resigned 22 April 2022)
CA Lane

Directors' Indemnity

Certain directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and at the date of this report.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

The directors who held office at the date of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's external auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's external auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

Suppliers

We aim to build long-term relationships with our suppliers that help ensure the continued delivery of the high-quality services the Company provides. We are clear about our payment practices. We expect our suppliers to adopt similar practices throughout their supply chains to ensure fair and prompt treatment of all creditors.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006. On behalf of the board



AJ Brown
Director

Dated: 16 December 2022

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 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;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Portsea Harbour Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Portsea Harbour Company Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in Note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going Concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and Breaches of Laws and Regulations – Ability to Detect

Identifying and Responding to Risks of Material Misstatement Due to Fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- enquiring of directors, and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud including the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Portsea Harbour Company Limited
(Continued)

- reading board, audit committee and remuneration committee minutes;
- considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for directors and how these are impacted by separately disclosed items; and
- using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements.

On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition due to the simple recognition criteria for the revenue streams which are recognised at the point of sale and the limited opportunity for management to manipulate the revenue recognised.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included: unusual revenue pairings; unusual journals with a credit or debit to entry to cash; and, unusual journals in seldom used pairings.
- Evaluated the business purpose of significant unusual transactions.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

Identifying and Responding to Risks of Material Misstatement Due to Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation legislation and pensions legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the Financial Statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Portsea Harbour Company Limited (Continued)

Context of the Ability of the Audit to Detect Fraud or Breaches of Law or Regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Directors' Report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on Which We are Required to Report by Exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' Responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Portsea Harbour Company Limited (Continued)

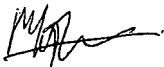
Auditor's Responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The Purpose of Our Audit Work and to Whom We Owe Our Responsibilities

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.



Mark Flanagan (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

St Nicholas House

Park Row

Nottingham

NG1 6FQ

22 December 2022
Dated:

Profit and Loss Account
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	<i>Note</i>	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	2	198	74
Administrative expenses		(112)	(72)
Profit before taxation	3	86	2
Tax on profit	5	(30)	-
Profit for the financial year		56	2

There were no recognised gains or losses in either the current period or prior year other than the result shown above. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

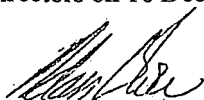
The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements.

Balance Sheet
At 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	6	340	346
Debtors due after more than one year	7	1,245	1,154
		<u>1,585</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(943)	(931)
		<u>(943)</u>	<u>(931)</u>
Net current liabilities		(943)	(931)
Total assets less net current liabilities		<u>642</u>	<u>569</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	9	(62)	(45)
		<u>(62)</u>	<u>(45)</u>
Net assets		<u>580</u>	<u>524</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Profit and loss account		579	523
		<u>580</u>	<u>524</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>580</u>	<u>524</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The Company has also taken the exemption under section 414B of Chapter 4A of the Companies Act (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report for the financial year.

These financial statements, of which the accompanying notes form an integral part, were approved by the board of directors on 16 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



AJ Brown
Director

Company registered number: 01748902

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	Called up Share Capital £000	Profit and Loss Account £000	Total Equity £000
Balance at 31 March 2020	1	521	522
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2021	1	523	524
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	56	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	579	580
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The profit and loss reserve includes the £25,000 (2021: £25,000) historical revaluation of the fixed roadway landing at Portsea, which is not distributable.

The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(forming part of the financial statements)*

1 Accounting Policies

1.1. General Information

Portsea Harbour Company Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in England, United Kingdom. The registered number is 01748902 and the registered address is South Street, Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 1EP.

1.2. Basis of Preparation

The directors opted to prepare these financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101). The Company intends to continue to use this accounting framework until further notice.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom, but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006.

FRS 101 allows certain exemptions from the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') to avoid duplication of information provided in the Group financial statements. The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures';
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement', so exempting the Company from disclosing valuation techniques and inputs used for the measurement of assets and liabilities;
- Paragraphs 120 to 122 of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', so exempting the Company from disclosing remaining performance obligations;
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', exempting the Company from disclosing comparative information required by:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 – shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of that period
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 'Intangible Assets' – reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of that period;
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements':
 - paragraphs 10(d) and 111, so exempting the Company from providing a cash flow statement and information
 - paragraph 16, so exempting the Company from providing a statement of compliance with all IFRS
 - paragraph 38A, so exempting the requirement for a minimum of two of each primary statement and the related notes
 - paragraphs 38B to D, so exempting the Company from the requirement to provide additional comparative information
 - paragraphs 134 to 136, so exempting the Company from presenting capital management disclosures;
 - IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', so exempting the Company from disclosing information where it has not applied a new IFRS which has been issued but is not yet effective;
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', so exempting the Company from providing key management compensation; and
- The requirements in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions with wholly-owned members of the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Accounting Policies (Continued)

1.2. Basis of Preparation (Continued)

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 12.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand and are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.3. Going Concern

The directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.4. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Impairment

Loans and receivables, which include trade debtors, are held initially at cost. IFRS 9 mandates the use of an expected credit loss model to calculate impairment losses rather than an incurred loss model, and therefore it is not necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. The Company has elected to measure loss allowances utilising probability-weighted estimates of credit losses for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

1.5. Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value through impairment or reversal of impairment is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their cost less payments made.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Accounting Policies (Continued)

1.5 Non-Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash balances and call deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Interest-Bearing Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

1.6 Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable expenses. Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Plant and machinery	4 – 10 years
Office equipment	4 – 10 years

The carrying value of assets and their useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If an indication of impairment exists, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount and the impairment is charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which it arises. Freehold land and assets under construction are not depreciated.

1.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists or the asset requires annual impairment testing, the Company makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Recoverable amount is the greater of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value, less cost to sell or value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses are reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.8 Turnover

In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue is recognised net of discounts, VAT, Insurance Premium Tax and other sales related taxes. Rental income is recognised over time, as the performance obligation is satisfied.
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

1 Accounting Policies (Continued)

1.9. Taxation

Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary timing differences are not recognised:

- Goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; and
- Initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits.
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is recognised at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

2 Turnover

	2022 £000	2021 £000
<i>By geographical market:</i>		
United Kingdom	198	74
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Expenses and Auditor's Remuneration

No charge has been made for fees payable to the auditor in Portsea Harbour Company Limited in relation to the audit of its financial statements. The audit fee has been incurred by a fellow subsidiary, Gosport Ferry Limited.

Amounts paid to the Company's auditors and their associates in respect of services to the Company, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have been disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's ultimate parent, FIH group plc.

4 Staff Numbers and Costs

The Company had no employees other than the directors in either the current or the preceding year. The directors received no remuneration in the form of emoluments and fees during the year (2021: £nil). In both the current and prior year, the remuneration and fees of directors have been paid by FIH group plc or Gosport Ferry Limited where their services are primarily directed.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5 Taxation

Recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

	2022		2021
	£000	£000	£000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>			
Current tax on income for the period	13		-
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total current tax		13	-
<i>Deferred tax (note 9)</i>			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	3		-
Change in tax rates	14		-
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total deferred tax		17	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit		30	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Profit for the year	56	2
Total tax expense	30	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit excluding taxation	86	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	16	-
Effect of difference between current and deferred tax rates	14	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax expense	30	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Plant and Equipment £000
Cost	
Balance at 1 April 2020	1,441
Additions	-
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2021	1,441
Additions	19
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2022	1,460
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 April 2020	1,070
Depreciation charge for the year	25
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2021	1,095
Depreciation charge for the year	25
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2022	1,120
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	346
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	340
	<hr/>

7 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,245	1,154
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total debtors due in more than one year	1,245	1,154
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

7 Debtors (Continued)

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand. However, the Company is not intending to demand repayment of these amounts within the next twelve months and has therefore classified these amounts as long-term debtors.

8 Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Corporation tax	13	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	923	923
Accruals and deferred income	7	8
	<u>943</u>	<u>931</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable upon demand.

9 Deferred Tax Liabilities

Recognised deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Liabilities	
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Tangible fixed assets	<u>62</u>	<u>45</u>

<i>Movement in deferred tax during the year</i>	1 April 2021 £000	Recognised in Income £000	31 March 2022 £000
Tangible fixed assets	<u>45</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>62</u>

<i>Movement in deferred tax during the prior year</i>	1 April 2020 £000	Recognised in Income £000	31 March 2021 £000
Tangible fixed assets	<u>45</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

10 Capital and Reserves

Share Capital

	2022 £000	2021 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Dividends

No dividends were recognised during the current or prior periods.

The directors do not recommend the payment of final dividend (2021: £nil).

11 Contingent Liabilities

At 31 March 2022, FIH group plc, had a £12.7 million (2021: £13.2 million) ten-year bank loan outstanding, which had been drawn down on 28 June 2019, with interest charged at the compounded daily SONIA rate plus 1.8693% (2021: LIBOR plus 1.75%). Under the terms of the cross guarantee with HSBC, the Group's bank, this loan has been secured against the assets of FIH group plc and all its subsidiaries.

12 Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The directors do not consider there to be any judgements in the application of these accounting policies that would have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

13 Ultimate Parent Company and Parent Company of Larger Group

The Company is a subsidiary of The Portsmouth Harbour Ferry Company Limited which is the immediate parent company. The ultimate parent undertaking of the Company is FIH group plc. Both companies are incorporated in Great Britain. The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by FIH group plc. A copy of the financial statements of FIH group plc, in which the results of Portsea Harbour Company Limited are consolidated, can be obtained from FIH group plc, Kenburgh Court, 133-137 South Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 3HX and can also be obtained online via www.fihplc.com.

