

Extracts from:

**Report of the Trustees and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
for
Ullapool Harbour Trust**

Frame Kennedy Ltd
4th Floor Metropolitan House
31-33 High Street
Inverness
IV1 1HT

Ullapool Harbour Trust

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for the year ended 31st March 2024**

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Ullapool Harbour Trust

Trust Information for the year ended 31st March 2024

Trustees:	A R Osborne K J Peach R Macpherson T Dawson J Munro L Beattie S Couper T Loftus K Cameron D Holland K Scobie P Hamilton	Convenor Harbourmaster (resigned 30/11/23) (resigned 30/11/23) (resigned 30/11/23) (resigned 30/11/23) (appointed 1/12/23) (appointed 1/12/23) (appointed 1/12/23) (appointed 1/12/23)
Harbourmaster/Port Manager:	K J Peach	
Depute Harbourmaster:	M Macleod	
Convenor:	A R Osborne	
Business address:	Harbour Office The Pier Ullapool IV26 2UH	
Auditors:	Frame Kennedy Ltd 4th Floor Metropolitan House 31-33 High Street Inverness IV1 1HT	
Bankers:	Royal Bank of Scotland 11 Argyle Street Ullapool IV26 2UD	
Solicitors:	Balfour + Manson 54-56 Frederick Street Edinburgh EH2 1LS	

Ullapool Harbour Trust
Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31st March 2024

The trustees present their report with the financial statements of the trust for the year ended 31st March 2024.

Trustees

The trustees shown below have held office during the period from 1st April 2023 to the date of this report.

A R Osborne	
K J Peach	
R Macpherson	(resigned 30/11/23)
T Dawson	(resigned 30/11/23)
J Munro	(resigned 30/11/23)
L Beattie	(resigned 30/11/23)
S Couper	
T Loftus	
K Cameron	(appointed 1/12/23)
D Holland	(appointed 1/12/23)
K Scobie	(appointed 1/12/23)
P Hamilton	(appointed 1/12/23)

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Harbours Act 1964, as amended, requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the trust and of the surplus or deficit of the trust for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the trust will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the trusts's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the trust and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Harbours Act 1964, as amended. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the trust and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the trust's auditors are unaware, and each trustee has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the trust's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

On behalf of the board:

.....
A R Osbourne

Date: 27 February 2025

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Ullapool Harbour Trust**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ullapool Harbour Trust (the 'trust') for the year ended 31st March 2024 which comprise the Revenue Account, Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the trust's affairs as at 31st March 2024 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Harbours Act 1964, as amended, and 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note thirteen to the financial statements, 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Trustees, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 this regard.

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 Report of the Trustees for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
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Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the trust and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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 trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Trustees.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities set out on page two, the trustees 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 trustees determine 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the trust'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 trustees either intend to liquidate the trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

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 trustees and management as to the trust's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

Reading board minutes.

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, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that income is recorded in the incorrect accounting period, the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
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We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation.
- Inspecting grant agreements to determine if income has been recognised in line with accounting policy.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

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 sector experience and through discussion with the trustees and other management (as required by auditing standards). We discussed with the trustees 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 trust is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including the provisions set out in the Harbours Act 1964, as amended) 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 trust 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, or through cessation of operations. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees 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.

Context of the ability 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. 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Ullapool Harbour Trust**

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Report of the Auditors to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Report of the Auditors. However, future events or conditions may cause the trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the trust'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 trust's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the trust and the trust's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jillian Munro MA CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Frame Kennedy Ltd
4th Floor Metropolitan House
31-33 High Street
Inverness
IV1 1HT

Date: 27 February 2025

Ullapool Harbour Trust
Revenue Account
for the year ended 31st March 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Revenue		3,559,531	3,401,554
Operating costs		<u>440,777</u>	<u>428,476</u>
Gross surplus		3,118,754	2,973,078
Administrative expenses		<u>2,019,998</u>	<u>1,872,881</u>
		1,098,756	1,100,197
Other operating income		<u>448,995</u>	<u>448,995</u>
Operating surplus	5	1,547,751	1,549,192
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>38,440</u>	<u>14,130</u>
Surplus before taxation		1,586,191	1,563,322
Tax on surplus	6	<u>416,245</u>	<u>323,213</u>
Surplus for the financial year		1,169,946	1,240,109
Revenue account at beginning of year		<u>11,617,117</u>	<u>10,377,008</u>
Revenue account at end of year		<u>12,787,063</u>	<u>11,617,117</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Ullapool Harbour Trust

**Statement of Financial Position
31st March 2024**

		2024		2023	
Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		28,856,115		28,019,644
Current assets					
Debtors	8	1,728,201		2,016,446	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,407,974</u>		<u>2,443,852</u>	
		4,136,175		4,460,298	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>379,988</u>		<u>874,710</u>	
Net current assets			<u>3,756,187</u>		<u>3,585,588</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			32,612,302		31,605,232
Creditors					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(14,427)		(70,196)
Provisions for liabilities			(222,951)		(146,775)
Government grants	11		<u>(19,587,861)</u>		<u>(19,771,144)</u>
Net assets			<u>12,787,063</u>		<u>11,617,117</u>
Reserves					
Revenue account			<u>12,787,063</u>		<u>11,617,117</u>
			<u>12,787,063</u>		<u>11,617,117</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on 27 February 2025 and were signed by:

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A R Osbourne