



REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended
31 December 2024



GATEWAY TO A SEA OF OPPORTUNITIES



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PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

AUTHORITY INFORMATION

Members

Mr G B Thain
Mr J I Buchan
Mrs D Beagrie
Mr G Bruce
Mr A Gardiner
Mr E Lamza
Dr E Leith-Hedley
Mr R Milne
Mr S J Murphy
Mr G Reid
Mr M J Skitmore
Mr J Stephen
Mr J E Wallace

Convenor
Deputy Convenor
Appointed 1st January 2025

Retired 31st December 2024
Appointed 1st January 2025

Retired 31st December 2024

Principal officers

Mr G Reid
Mr J E Wallace

Mr S G Paterson
Capt E Rattray
Mr I Downie

Chief Executive Officer from 11 March 2024
Chief Executive Officer from 15 November 2023 to 10 March 2024
Chief Financial Officer
Harbour Master and Director of Port Operations
Senior Port Engineer

Principal office

Harbour Office
West Pier
PETERHEAD
AB42 1DW

Auditor

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
ABERDEEN
AB10 1YL

Bankers

Santander Business Banking
Bridle Road
Booth
LIVERPOOL
L30 4GB

Solicitors

Mackinnons Solicitors LLP
14 Carden Place
ABERDEEN
AB10 1UR

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

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PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

CONVENOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Members present the Convenor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2024. This report fulfils the requirements of a Strategic Report under the Companies Act.

Trading Review

Last year delivered strong results with another record turnover and value of fish handled. Total revenue was £15,089,971, which was 4% better than in 2023 (£14,541,802).

There was a 14% increase in the overall value of fish handled through Peterhead from £232 million in 2023 to £265 million in 2024. This was the highest ever annual total and consolidates the ports position as the leading fishing port in the UK.

Pelagic values have remained resilient and we have seen an increase in dues from this sector on account of the Scottish Government introducing a licence condition that required 40% of quota for certain key species to be landed in Scotland. This increased to 55% for 2025 and has encouraged landings from several vessels which had not traditionally used Peterhead. The volume and value of pelagic landings increased by 27% in 2024.

The annual gross tonnage of shipping using the Port was 6.4 million tonnes which compares to 7.4 million tonnes in 2023. Despite the stable oil price, future prospects for the sector are heavily influenced by political uncertainty, the impact of the Energy Profits Levy and the long-term focus on net zero obligations. The main reason for the reduction in gross tonnage was the full year impact from the ports largest client losing one of their larger customers during 2023.

During the year Operating Agreements covering Smith Quay / Merchants Quay and Smith Embankment were terminated, and control of these strategic quays was taken back by Peterhead Port Authority. These are now being operated on a common user basis. As part of the arrangement, a fuel terminal supplying marine gas oil to vessels was purchased from the previous tenant at a cost of £425,000.

Most harbour property which is intended for lease has remained occupied. During the year two further strategic properties were purchased at a cost of £814,660. The intention is for one of these to be converted into 6 modern fish processing units during 2025 to be offered for lease. This forms a part of longer term plans to redevelop a site adjacent to the fish market.

Financial Review

The results for the year and financial position of the Authority are shown on the attached Financial Statements.

Turnover was a record £15,089,971 which was 2.3% ahead of budget, which is one of the key indicators used to assess business performance during the year.

In total maintenance and repair expenditure remained at an escalated level at £2.3m. The main projects carried out included the final phase of repairs to the foundations of the South Breakwater (£1,119k) and refurbishment of the leased properties at Seagate (£161k).

There are two material non-trading adjustments included this year. The carrying value of the interest rate swaps which although still strongly positive is lower than reported last year mainly due to these having a year less until maturity (£290k). There was also an actuarial gain of £636k in the Authority's share in a defined benefit pension scheme.

Overall the Authority remains in a strong financial position with net assets at the year end of £78.4m (2023 - £76.8m). Further significant maintenance and refurbishment projects are scheduled to take place over the next few years which will inevitably lead to a reduction in Operating Profit, but this is projected to remain at or above £1.5m per annum. There are significant cash reserves (£13.0 million) to help fund further new infrastructure developments being considered for implementation during the next few years.

North East Scotland has been awarded Investment Zone status, which confers a number of tax benefits as a stimulus to enable and accelerate business growth, particularly focussed on the Green Energy and Digital sectors. Peterhead has applied for funding from the Zone to support the costs of the Smith Quay extension.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

CONVENOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Ports have a vital role to play in the changes necessary to reduce Co2 emissions and reach Net Zero. As well as adapting and transforming their own activities and policies, the port acts as a key enabler to allow our diverse range of tenants and customers to help manage and reduce their environmental footprint. This is an increasingly important part of our strategy and works alongside securing sustainable economic growth and careful cost management.

This is an exciting time for the business with new trade opportunities emerging on several different fronts. Peterhead is ideally located to support many of the recently announced Scotwind offshore wind projects, as well as carbon capture and hydrogen. We are actively engaging with developers to understand their requirements and see how port infrastructure and services may need to be reconfigured or expanded to capitalize on these opportunities. Progress is relatively slow as developers wait for consents, grid connections, contracts and political support and so delivery timescales for many of these projects continue to push back.

Risks

There is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks affecting the business. These risks are managed and reviewed by the Senior Management Team and Board, and appropriate mitigating measures put in place. The risk register and risk management systems are currently being comprehensively updated. Inherent in our operations are hazards that require continuous monitoring, oversight and control. There are risks of technical integrity failure and potentially hazardous operations. Failure to manage these risks could result in business interruption as well as regulatory action, legal liability and damage to our reputation.

Main risks arise principally from the trading and political positions. Whilst there is uncertainty on the level of fish quotas being awarded each year, the current outlook is generally positive. There were quota cuts to the key stocks of herring and mackerel, but the financial impact of these is being mitigated by higher prices and obligation on vessels holding Scottish quota to land an increased share of that into Scotland.

There remains heightened global and economic risks that may impact future port profitability, related to the level of future taxes, inflation and interest rates. However there are also significant opportunities arising from energy transition.

Whilst the share of revenue secured from oil and gas activities is expected to continue on a downward trajectory, there are short and medium term opportunities associated with maintaining energy security in an ever more uncertain global position. The diverse nature of the businesses serviced through the port and the resultant cash flows builds resilience against changes in any specific sector.

There remain risks associated with loss of business, financial failure of a major port user and the increasing impact of competition on some of our key revenue streams. Performance against budget, cash flows and banking covenant compliance are reviewed and updated on a regular basis to help monitor and limit financial risk and to ensure access to appropriate level of resources to meet future plans.

Community Engagement

We were delighted to again partner with other port stakeholders to sponsor bringing an aerial acrobatic display and a fireworks display to Peterhead during the Scottish Week celebrations for the third year. The Authority also continued as a Patron sponsor of Peterhead Football Club recognising the important role the club plays in the local community.

Sponsorship and support continued for several other key organisations, including the Deckhands courses run by Scottish Maritime College which encourages school leavers to seek a maritime career. This course has been supported by Peterhead Port Authority since 2013, and seen around 30 students per annum successfully graduate. Amongst other good causes, funds were also committed to East Grampian Coastal Partnership to support their 'Turning the Plastic Tide' initiative of beach clean-ups, to the Peterhead and District Fishermen's Benevolent Fund, which provides financial support to retired fishermen and fishermen's widows, the Fishermen's Mission to provide a Christmas meal, Light Up Peterhead to fund Christmas lights in the town and to various community initiatives supporting local residents through food banks, warm spaces and by distributing Christmas gifts.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

CONVENOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Looking Forward

Three important infrastructure projects were started in 2024 which will form a key part of the workscope in the year ahead. The first was starting detailed design and consenting for an extension of Smith Quay. The budget cost for the project is £27.5m. If preliminary studies and consenting is completed satisfactorily it is hoped to make a final investment decision in 2025 and to complete the project in early 2028. The extended quayside will be able to handle larger vessels, and along with the adjacent Smith Embankment storage site will make it an ideal site for supporting construction of offshore wind farms. Having completed the repairs to the foundations of the South Breakwater, attention will now be focussed on the breakwater deck. A trial section of investigation and repair will be scheduled for 2025 and the result of this will inform design for a longer-term programme of deck replacement. Finally, consultants have been appointed to look at potential requirements for exporting new clean fuel products through the port. This may require an additional tanker berth able to accommodate large vessels. They are also revisiting research done in 2001 to investigate ways of reducing the impact on cargo handling operations due to severe weather. Preliminary results of these studies will be available during 2025 and will help inform a new masterplan being developed for the port. We are grateful for the financial support of Scottish Enterprise to help fund these studies.

As part of an ongoing digitisation and IT upgrade strategy, we have awarded a contract to develop a new Port Management Information System and integrated Vessel Traffic Management System. Both systems are due to be delivered in 2025. Following an extensive consultation exercise which showed overwhelming support for the change, the Board approved a move to the introduction of an electronic auction of fish at Peterhead fish market. There will be significant work with stakeholders over coming months to plan the implementation of this historic change, and it is hoped to introduce the new system in early 2026.


During 2025 and 2026 two interest rate swaps which were taken out to hedge interest rate risk for project development bank loans will mature. It is planned to refinance the debt in preparation for the next port developments. The existing arrangements were secured on particularly favourable terms when rates were at a historic low, and so an increase in debt servicing costs is inevitable.

It would be remiss of me not to take time to mention the sudden and untimely passing of our long serving Senior Port Engineer and Board adviser, David Buchan. He diligently served the port for 44 years during which time the infrastructure of the port was extensively expanded and modernised.

Our new Chief Executive, Graeme Reid, joined the Authority in March. He started at a pivotal time for the organisation and has been challenged by a diverse and extensive range of projects which he has successfully led and progressed.

In closing, I thank all the employees of the Authority and my colleagues on the Board for their hard work and commitment during what has been another extraordinary year. We have a strong and robust business with an exciting future. We will work closely with port users, clients, suppliers and the wider supply chain to capitalise on new opportunities whilst maintaining a safe, efficient and dynamic port.

On behalf of the Members



Mr G B Thain
Convenor

Date: 04/04/25

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

MEMBERS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Members present their report with the financial statements of Peterhead Port Authority ('the Authority') for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

Peterhead Port Authority was established by The Peterhead Port Authority Harbour (Constitution) Revision Order, 2005.

Peterhead Port Authority caters mainly for the fishing and offshore oil and gas industries. Peterhead is the foremost fishing port in the UK and provides a comprehensive range of modern facilities for the industry, including the UK's busiest Fish Market, ship repair facilities and a portfolio of fish processing and workshop properties. The Port is also an important centre for servicing the offshore energy industry and is particularly well placed to act as a base for renewables, logistics, decommissioning and subsea support operations. A range of commodities are handled and Peterhead is also an occasional port of call for cruise ships and hosts a marina for leisure vessels, which is owned and operated by the Authority.

Results

The results for the year are set out on page 11.

Members

The Members who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Mrs D Beagrie | (Appointed 1 January 2025) |
| Mr G Bruce | |
| Mr J I Buchan | |
| Mr A Gardiner | (Retired 31 December 2024) |
| Mr E Lamza | (Appointed 1 January 2025) |
| Dr E Leith-Hedley | |
| Mr R Milne | |
| Mr S J Murphy | |
| Mr M J Skitmore | (Retired 31 December 2024) |
| Mr J Stephen | |
| Mr G B Thain | |
| Mr J E Wallace | |
| Mr G Reid | (Appointed 11 March 2024) |

Auditor

A resolution proposing that the auditor, Johnston Carmichael LLP, be re-appointed will be put at a Members' Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a Member at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Authority's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the Members individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as Members in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the Authority's auditor is aware of that information.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

MEMBERS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Financial Risk Management

The Authority's financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, cash and liquid resources and various items such as trade debtors, trade creditors etc, that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Authority's operations.

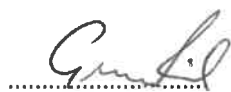
The Authority has also entered into derivative transactions in the form of interest rate swaps, the purpose of which is to manage the interest rate risk arising from the Authority's operations and its source of finance.

The main risk arising out of the Authority's financial instruments is interest rate risk which is reviewed by the Board and policies are agreed for managing this risk in order to generate the desired interest rate profile and to manage the Authority's exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

Review of Business and Future Developments

Review of business and future developments for the year can be found in the Convenor's Report and form part of this report by cross reference.

On behalf of the Members



Mr G Reid

Board Member

Date: 04/04/2025

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Members are responsible for preparing the Convenor's Report, Members' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Applicable law requires the Members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Members elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under applicable law the Members must not approve the financial statements unless Members are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Authority and the profit or loss of the Authority for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Members 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 Authority will continue in business.

The Members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Authority's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Authority and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Harbours Act 1964, as amended by the Transport Act 1981, and the Companies Act 2006. Members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Authority and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Peterhead Port Authority (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 Authority's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit 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 by the Transport Act 1981, 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 *Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Authority 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 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 Members' 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 Authority'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 Members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Harbours Act 1964, as amended by the Transport Act 1981, and the Companies Act 2006.

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

- the information given in the Convenor's Report and the Members' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Convenor's Report and the Members' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Authority and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Convenor's Report and the Members' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Harbours Act 1964, as amended by the Transport Act 1981, and 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 Members' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the Members' Responsibilities Statement on page 6, the Members 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 Members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Members are responsible for assessing the Authority'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 Members either intend to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the authority and the sector in which it operates, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- Companies Act 2006;
- Corporation Tax legislation;
- VAT legislation;
- Health and safety legislation;
- Harbours Act 1964, as amended by the Transport Act 1981;
- Pilotage Act 1987;
- The Utilities Contracts (Scotland) Regulations 2016; and
- UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

We gained an understanding of how the Authority is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of submitted returns, relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and board meeting minutes.

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how management and those charged with governance were remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how management and those charged with governance oversee the implementation and operation of controls. In areas of the financial statements where the risks were considered to be higher, we performed procedures to address each identified risk. We identified a heightened fraud risk in relation to:

- Management override of controls
- Revenue Recognition

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for reference to: breaches of laws and regulation or for any indication of any potential litigation and claims; and events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud;
- Reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the Authority's procurement of legal and professional services;
- Performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, assessing the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing judgements made by management in their calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- Performing audit work procedures over the risk of revenue recognition, including testing of the completeness, accuracy and cut off of revenue recognised in the year;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the Authority's compliance with the Companies Act 2006; and the Harbours Act 1964, as amended by the Transport Act 1981, and
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Authority's Members, as a body, in accordance with the Harbours Act 1964 and Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority'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 Authority's Members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Fiona Kenneth (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

Date: 15 April 2025

Statutory Auditor

Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen
AB10 1YL

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

| | Notes | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Turnover | 3 | 15,089,971 | 14,541,802 |
| Cost of sales | | (7,635,674) | (7,276,723) |
| Release of government grant | 3 | 583,586 | 527,092 |
| Gross profit | | 8,037,883 | 7,792,171 |
| Administrative expenses | | (5,801,643) | (5,408,489) |
| Operating profit | 4 | 2,236,240 | 2,383,682 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 7 | 665,465 | 584,745 |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | 8 | (765,686) | (791,614) |
| Fair value (losses) | 9 | (59,741) | (933,880) |
| Profit before taxation | | 2,076,278 | 1,242,933 |
| Tax on profit | 10 | (953,519) | (546,432) |
| Profit for the financial year | | 1,122,759 | 696,501 |

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Profit for the year | 1,122,759 | 696,501 |
| Other comprehensive income | | |
| Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit pension schemes | 636,000 | (279,000) |
| Tax relating to other comprehensive income | (159,000) | 69,750 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | 477,000 | (209,250) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 1,599,759 | 487,251 |

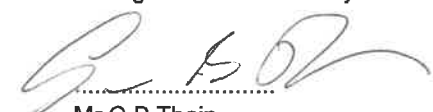
PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

| | Notes | 2024 £ | £ | 2023 £ | £ |
|--|-------|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 11 | 81,603,523 | | 82,696,344 | |
| Investment properties | 12 | 14,913,470 | | 14,016,533 | |
| Investments | 13 | 1,480,727 | | 1,306,550 | |
| | | 97,997,720 | | 98,019,427 | |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | 15 | 9,006 | | 8,859 | |
| Debtors falling due after more than one year | 16 | 812,980 | | 1,102,719 | |
| Debtors falling due within one year | 16 | 2,693,422 | | 2,308,356 | |
| Investments - bank deposit accounts | | 8,511,727 | | 8,132,852 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 4,449,399 | | 6,122,735 | |
| | | 16,476,534 | | 17,675,521 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 17 | (7,648,398) | | (5,859,429) | |
| Net current assets | | 8,828,136 | | 11,816,092 | |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 106,825,856 | | 109,835,519 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 18 | (14,906,250) | | (20,213,750) | |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | | | |
| Deferred tax liability | 20 | 4,724,051 | | 3,354,737 | |
| | | (4,724,051) | | (3,354,737) | |
| Deferred grants | 21 | (10,682,439) | | (10,646,675) | |
| Net assets excluding pension surplus | | 76,513,116 | | 75,620,357 | |
| Defined benefit pension surplus | 22 | 1,848,000 | | 1,141,000 | |
| Net assets | | 78,361,116 | | 76,761,357 | |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Profit and loss reserves | 23 | 78,361,116 | | 76,761,357 | |

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Members and authorised for issue on 04th APRIL 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:


 Mr G B Thain
 Convenor


 Mr G Reid
 Board Member

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

| | Profit and loss reserves £ |
|--|---|
| Balance at 1 January 2023 | 76,274,106 |
| Year ended 31 December 2023: | |
| Profit for the year | 696,501 |
| Other comprehensive income: | |
| Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans | (279,000) |
| Tax relating to other comprehensive income | 69,750 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 487,251 |
| Balance at 31 December 2023 | 76,761,357 |
| Year ended 31 December 2024: | |
| Profit for the year | 1,122,759 |
| Other comprehensive income: | |
| Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans | 636,000 |
| Tax relating to other comprehensive income | (159,000) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 1,599,759 |
| Balance at 31 December 2024 | 78,361,116 |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

| | | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|--|-------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | | | |
| Cash generated from operations | 28 | 2,962,385 | | 5,234,623 | |
| Interest paid | | (765,686) | | (791,614) | |
| Income taxes paid | | (222,003) | | (679,130) | |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | | <u>1,974,696</u> | | <u>3,763,879</u> | |
| Investing activities | | | | | |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets | | (1,780,051) | | (3,448,617) | |
| Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets | | 3,800 | | 36,022 | |
| Purchase of investment property | | (841,117) | | (340,116) | |
| Receipt of capital grants | | 473,246 | | 715,482 | |
| Interest received | | 581,149 | | 491,100 | |
| Other income received from investments | | 26,316 | | 24,645 | |
| Increase in cash held on deposit | | (378,875) | | (304,968) | |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | <u>(1,915,532)</u> | | <u>(2,826,452)</u> | |
| Financing activities | | | | | |
| Repayment of Scottish Government loan | | (250,000) | | (250,000) | |
| Repayment of bank loans | | (1,482,500) | | (1,482,500) | |
| Net cash used in financing activities | | <u>(1,732,500)</u> | | <u>(1,732,500)</u> | |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | | <u>(1,673,336)</u> | | <u>(795,073)</u> | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | <u>6,122,735</u> | | <u>6,917,808</u> | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | | <u><u>4,449,399</u></u> | | <u><u>6,122,735</u></u> | |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Peterhead Port Authority is a statutory harbour undertaker having its principal place of business at Harbour Office, West Pier, PETERHEAD, AB42 1DW.

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 Harbours Act 1964, as amended by the Transport Act 1981 and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Authority. 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 investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Members have a reasonable expectation that the Authority has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the Members continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services as provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT. Dues on ships are recognised in accordance with the period for which the ship is berthed. Dues on goods are recognised at the point of entry into the Port. Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. Pilotage and other services are recognised in the period that the services are provided.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Harbour structures and dredging | straight line over 25 - 71 years |
| Plant and equipment | straight line over 5 - 15 years |
| Land | not depreciated |
| Motor vehicles | straight line over 4 years |

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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Listed investments held as fixed assets are stated at market value. The gains or losses on the fair value of the investments are reported through the profit and loss account. The gains or losses on disposal of listed investments are reported through the profit and loss account.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the Authority 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 Authority 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.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks consist of fuel, salt and other materials. These are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Based on the nature of stocks held, potential impairment would be recognised where there was indicators of obsolescence. Where applicable, impairment losses, and any reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

The Authority 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 Authority's balance sheet when the Authority 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.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Authority transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 Authority after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank and other loans, 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Authority's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 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 Authority'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.

1.12 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 Authority is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The Authority operates a defined contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account for the year in which they are payable in the scheme. The contributions are invested separately from the Authority's assets and the Authority has no liabilities to the scheme other than the annual contributions payable to the scheme.

The Authority participates in the North East Scotland Pension Fund, a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme and the Authority's share of the assets and liabilities of the scheme are incorporated in the financial statements based on information provided by the actuary to the scheme.

In accordance with FRS 102, the service cost of the pension provision relating to the year, together with the cost of any benefits relating to past service, and the net interest on the defined benefit liability/asset are recognised in the profit and loss. The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability/asset by the discount rate, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability/asset during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The difference between the market value of the Authority's share of the scheme's assets and the present value of the share of accrued pension liabilities is shown as an asset or liability on the balance sheet. Deferred tax is recognised in relation to the timing differences arising on pension costs. Any difference between the net interest on the Authority's share of assets and the return actually achieved is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income along with differences which arise from other experience or assumption changes.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The Authority participates in the Pilots' National Pension Fund, another multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme. This scheme is accounted for as if it was a defined contribution scheme as the Authority's ultimate share of the assets and liabilities of the scheme cannot be identified. The Authority provides for deficit funding contributions at the discounted value of future contributions payable under the deficit funding plan.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit and loss 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 leased assets are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.15 Government grants

Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred revenue and released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the relevant fixed assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are charged to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

1.16 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.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Authority's accounting policies, the Members 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities are outlined below:

Useful economic life of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over the useful lives of the assets. Useful lives are based on the Authority's estimates of the period that the assets will generate revenue, which are reviewed annually for continued appropriateness. The carrying values are tested for impairment when there is an indication that the value of the assets might be impaired. Please see note 11 for the carrying value of the tangible fixed assets.

The Members have considered whether or not there were indicators of impairment and concluded that at the Balance Sheet date none were identified. The assessment included both external sources such as the market conditions and internal sources such as physical damage and obsolescence.

Carrying value of investment property

There is judgement involved in determining the fair value of investment property and, as set out in note 12, the members have estimated the fair value as at 31 December 2024 by updating the previous independent valuation by reference to external market conditions.

Defined benefit pension schemes

Accounting for pensions and other post retirement benefits includes judgements about uncertain events including retirement dates, salary levels at retirement, mortality rates, determination of discount rates for measuring plan obligations and net interest expense and assumptions for inflation rates.

The assumptions used, which are determined based on advice from the scheme actuary, are detailed in note 22.

3 Turnover and other revenue

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Turnover analysed by class of business | | |
| Dues on ships | 2,045,550 | 2,069,110 |
| Dues on goods | 7,129,776 | 6,419,399 |
| Rental income | 2,361,950 | 2,562,257 |
| General revenue and services | 2,268,315 | 2,138,849 |
| Pilotage services | 677,690 | 754,271 |
| Pilotage Exemption Certificates ('PECs') | 238,030 | 202,822 |
| Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) | 368,660 | 395,094 |
| | <u>15,089,971</u> | <u>14,541,802</u> |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

3 Turnover and other revenue

(Continued)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Turnover analysed by geographical market | | |
| United Kingdom | 15,089,971 | 14,541,802 |

The Statutory Harbour Undertakings (Pilotage Accounts) Regulations 1988 require the separate disclosure of revenue and expenditure applicable to pilotage activities. Expenditure has been disclosed in note 4.

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ |
| Government grants | | |
| Release of capital grants | 437,482 | 416,013 |
| Revenue grants receivable | 146,104 | 111,079 |

4 Operating profit

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting): | | |
| Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss | 1,857 | - |
| Fees payable to the Authority's auditor for the audit of the Authority's financial statements | 41,000 | 35,500 |
| Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets | 2,866,786 | 2,735,857 |
| Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets | 2,286 | (19,852) |
| Providing services of a Pilot | 532,825 | 577,412 |
| Providing, maintaining and operating the Pilot Boat | 595,813 | 495,445 |
| Pilotage administration and other costs | 92,089 | 102,099 |
| Operating lease charges | 259,430 | 251,371 |

5 Employees

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

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Number | Number |
| Administrative employees | 22 | 19 |
| Direct employees | 57 | 57 |
| Non-executive Members | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 89 | 86 |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

5 Employees

(Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Wages and salaries | 4,018,580 | 3,847,918 |
| Social security costs | 384,104 | 382,870 |
| Pension costs | 365,871 | 370,547 |
| | <u>4,768,555</u> | <u>4,601,335</u> |

6 Members' remuneration

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Remuneration for qualifying services | 365,610 | 493,433 |
| Authority pension contributions | 34,597 | 40,551 |
| | <u>400,207</u> | <u>533,984</u> |

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid Member:

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Remuneration for qualifying services | 134,136 | 279,510 |
| Authority pension contributions | 24,881 | 27,594 |
| | <u></u> | <u></u> |

The number of members for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2023 - 3).

7 Interest receivable and similar income

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Interest income | | |
| Interest on bank deposits | 581,149 | 491,100 |
| Interest on the net defined benefit asset | 58,000 | 69,000 |
| | <u>639,149</u> | <u>560,100</u> |
| Income from fixed asset investments | | |
| Income from other fixed asset investments | 26,316 | 24,645 |
| | <u>665,465</u> | <u>584,745</u> |
| Total income | | |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

| | | (Continued) | |
|-----------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 7 | Interest receivable and similar income | | |
| | Investment income includes the following: | | |
| | Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss | 581,149 | 491,100 |
| | | | |
| 8 | Interest payable and similar expenses | | |
| | | 2024 | 2023 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: | | |
| | Interest on bank overdrafts, bank and other loans | 765,686 | 791,614 |
| | | | |
| 9 | Fair value gains / (losses) | | |
| | | 2024 | 2023 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Fair value (losses) on financial instruments | | |
| | Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss | (289,738) | (467,035) |
| | Other gains/(losses) | | |
| | Changes in the fair value of investment properties | 55,820 | (615,603) |
| | Changes in fair value of listed investments | 174,177 | 148,758 |
| | | (59,741) | (933,880) |
| | | | |
| 10 | Taxation | | |
| | | 2024 | 2023 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Current tax | | |
| | UK corporation tax on profits for the current period | - | 210,694 |
| | Adjustments in respect of prior periods | (256,795) | (3,346) |
| | Total current tax | (256,795) | 207,348 |
| | | | |
| | Deferred tax | | |
| | Origination and reversal of timing differences | 952,943 | 338,693 |
| | Adjustment in respect of prior periods | 257,371 | 391 |
| | Total deferred tax | 1,210,314 | 339,084 |
| | | | |
| | Total tax charge | 953,519 | 546,432 |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

10 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Profit before taxation | 2,076,278 | 1,242,933 |
| Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2023: 23.52%) | 519,070 | 292,376 |
| Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit | 17,958 | 162,279 |
| Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit | (166,870) | (132,837) |
| Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years | 257,371 | 391 |
| Potential capital gains | 232,450 | (109,805) |
| Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates | - | 20,043 |
| Fixed asset differences | 356,914 | 323,128 |
| Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods | (256,795) | (3,346) |
| Exempt ABGH distributions | (6,579) | (5,797) |
| Taxation charge for the year | 953,519 | 546,432 |

In addition to the amount charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Deferred tax arising on: | | |
| Actuarial differences recognised as other comprehensive income | 159,000 | (69,750) |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

11 Tangible fixed assets

| | Harbour structures and dredging | Assets under construction | Plant and equipment | Motor vehicles | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2024 | 110,436,988 | 3,069,658 | 14,150,415 | 315,604 | 127,972,665 |
| Additions | 221,890 | - | 1,492,321 | 65,840 | 1,780,051 |
| Disposals | - | - | (86,607) | - | (86,607) |
| Transfers | (409,575) | (3,069,658) | 3,479,233 | - | - |
| At 31 December 2024 | 110,249,303 | - | 19,035,362 | 381,444 | 129,666,109 |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2024 | 37,043,190 | - | 8,131,960 | 101,171 | 45,276,321 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 1,914,527 | - | 887,614 | 64,645 | 2,866,786 |
| Eliminated in respect of disposals | - | - | (80,521) | - | (80,521) |
| At 31 December 2024 | 38,957,717 | - | 8,939,053 | 165,816 | 48,062,586 |
| Carrying amount | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2024 | 71,291,586 | - | 10,096,309 | 215,628 | 81,603,523 |
| At 31 December 2023 | 73,393,798 | 3,069,658 | 6,018,455 | 214,433 | 82,696,344 |

12 Investment property

| | 2024 £ |
|--|------------|
| Fair value | |
| At 1 January 2024 | 14,016,533 |
| Additions through external acquisition | 841,117 |
| Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments | 55,820 |
| At 31 December 2024 | 14,913,470 |

An independent valuation of the investment properties was undertaken by CBRE limited as at 31 December 2021. This valuation was undertaken in accordance with the latest edition of the RICS valuation - Global Standards and the RICS valuation- Professional Standards UK published by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. The members have valued the investment properties as at 31 December 2024 by updating the independent valuation with reference to external market conditions and other relevant information.

13 Fixed asset investments

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Listed investments | 1,480,727 | 1,306,550 |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

13 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

| | Investments £ |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Valuation | |
| At 1 January 2024 | 1,306,550 |
| Valuation changes | 174,177 |
| At 31 December 2024 | 1,480,727 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 December 2024 | 1,480,727 |
| At 31 December 2023 | 1,306,550 |

14 Financial instruments

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Carrying amount of financial assets | | |
| Measured at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| - Other financial assets - interest rate swap | 812,980 | 1,102,719 |

15 Stocks

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Consumables stock | 9,006 | 8,859 |

16 Debtors

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 1,318,449 | 1,407,848 |
| Corporation tax recoverable | 268,171 | - |
| Other debtors | 440,191 | 345,894 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 666,611 | 554,614 |
| | 2,693,422 | 2,308,356 |

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due after more than one year: | | |
| Derivative financial instruments | 812,980 | 1,102,719 |
| Total debtors | 3,506,402 | 3,411,075 |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | Notes | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Bank loans | 19 | 5,057,500 | 1,482,500 |
| Scottish Government loan | 19 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Trade creditors | | 534,673 | 821,028 |
| Corporation tax | | - | 210,627 |
| Other taxation and social security | | 102,577 | 105,085 |
| Other creditors | | 1,108,647 | 2,010,666 |
| Accruals and deferred income | | 595,001 | 979,523 |
| | | <u>7,648,398</u> | <u>5,859,429</u> |

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | Notes | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bank loans | 19 | 14,343,750 | 19,401,250 |
| Scottish Government loan | 19 | 562,500 | 812,500 |
| | | <u>14,906,250</u> | <u>20,213,750</u> |

19 Loans and overdrafts

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bank loans | 19,401,250 | 20,883,750 |
| Scottish Government loan | 812,500 | 1,062,500 |
| | <u>20,213,750</u> | <u>21,946,250</u> |
| Payable within one year | 5,307,500 | 1,732,500 |
| Payable after one year | 14,906,250 | 20,213,750 |

Bank loans are secured by fixed charges over property and quays owned by Peterhead Port Authority.

Included within bank loans is a £7.15m loan which is repayable over 10 years to 2025 and a £22.5m loan repayable over 20 years to 2038. These bank loans attract interest at a margin over the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA).

The company has entered into two interest rate swap agreements under the bank loans in order to fix the base interest rate (SONIA) on the facilities to their maturity date. Interest rates have been fixed at a rate of 4.75% and 0.8625%.

The Scottish Government loan is repayable over 10 years to 2026 and attracts interest at a margin over SONIA.

The total balance due after 5 years is £11,988,750 (2023 - £13,471,250).

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

20 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Authority and movements thereon:

| | Liabilities 2024 £ | Liabilities 2023 £ |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Balances: | | |
| Fixed asset timing differences | 2,645,034 | 1,655,000 |
| Losses and other deductions | (60,998) | - |
| Other short term timing differences | 2,946 | (38,076) |
| Retirement benefit obligations | 451,250 | 292,250 |
| Capital gains | 1,685,819 | 1,445,563 |
| | <u>4,724,051</u> | <u>3,354,737</u> |
| Movements in the year: | | 2024 £ |
| Liability at 1 January 2024 | | 3,354,737 |
| Charge to profit or loss | | 1,210,314 |
| Charge to other comprehensive income | | 159,000 |
| Liability at 31 December 2024 | | <u>4,724,051</u> |

As the Authority has not disposed of property in the past and has no plans to do so in the future, deferred tax of £1,685,819 in respect of capital gains is unlikely to arise.

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

21 Deferred grants

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Deferred Grants | 10,682,439 | 10,646,675 |

Movements within grants:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
| Opening balance at 1 January 2023 | | 10,646,675 |
| Grants received | | 473,246 |
| Amortisation of deferred grants | | (437,482) |
| Closing balance at 31 December 2024 | | 10,682,439 |

Grants received in the year includes government grants of £473,246. Deferred grants at 31 December 2024 includes government grants of £10,592,439 (2023 - £10,556,674).

22 Retirement benefit schemes

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Defined contribution schemes | | |
| Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes | 378,871 | 411,547 |

The Authority operates a group personal pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Authority in an independently administered fund.

Defined benefit schemes

Peterhead Port Authority participates in the North East Scotland Pension Fund ('NESPF') which is a part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) ('LGPS'), a multi-employer scheme. The LGPS is a defined benefit pension scheme.

A full actuarial valuation is carried out every three years by a professionally qualified independent actuary using the projected unit method. In the intervening years, an interim valuation is obtained for the purpose of reporting under FRS 102. The last full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 March 2023. Contribution rates are based on the advice of the actuary. Contributions for the year were £109,000 (2023: £129,000).

| | 2024 % | 2023 % |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Key assumptions</i> | | |
| Discount rate | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Expected rate of increase of pensions in payment | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Expected rate of salary increases | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| CPI inflation | 2.7 | 2.6 |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

22 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

Mortality assumptions

Assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65:

Retiring today

- Males

- Females

2024

Years

20.6

23

2023

Years

20.6

22.9

Retiring in 20 years

- Males

- Females

21.9

24.7

21.9

24.7

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account

2024

£

2023

£

Current service cost

94,000

86,000

Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)

(58,000)

(69,000)

Other costs and income

2,000

2,000

Total costs

38,000

19,000

Amounts taken to other comprehensive income

2024

£

2023

£

Actual return on scheme assets

(580,000)

(220,000)

Less: calculated interest element

275,000

279,000

Return on scheme assets excluding interest income

(305,000)

59,000

Actuarial changes related to obligations

(331,000)

220,000

Total costs/(income)

(636,000)

279,000

The amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the Authority's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

2024

£

2023

£

Present value of defined benefit obligations

4,411,000

4,645,000

Fair value of plan assets

(6,259,000)

(5,786,000)

Surplus in scheme

(1,848,000)

(1,141,000)

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

22 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

| | 2024 £ |
|--|------------------|
| <i>Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations</i> | |
| Liabilities at 1 January 2024 | 4,645,000 |
| Current service cost | 94,000 |
| Benefits paid | (277,000) |
| Contributions from scheme members | 63,000 |
| Actuarial gains and losses | (331,000) |
| Interest cost | 217,000 |
| At 31 December 2024 | <u>4,411,000</u> |

| | 2024 £ |
|--|------------------|
| <i>The defined benefit obligations arise from plans funded as follows:</i> | |
| Wholly unfunded obligations | 13,000 |
| Wholly or partly funded obligations | <u>4,398,000</u> |
| | <u>4,411,000</u> |

| | 2024 £ |
|--|------------------|
| <i>Movements in the fair value of plan assets</i> | |
| Fair value of assets at 1 January 2024 | 5,786,000 |
| Interest income | 275,000 |
| Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest) | 305,000 |
| Benefits paid | (277,000) |
| Contributions by the employer | 109,000 |
| Contributions by scheme members | 63,000 |
| Other | (2,000) |
| At 31 December 2024 | <u>6,259,000</u> |

The actual return on plan assets was £581,000 (2023: £513,000).

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Fair value of plan assets at the reporting period end</i> | | |
| Equity instruments | 3,561,000 | 3,339,000 |
| Government and other bonds | 419,000 | 341,000 |
| Property | 401,000 | 370,000 |
| Cash | 213,000 | 220,000 |
| Other | 1,665,000 | 1,516,000 |
| | <u>6,259,000</u> | <u>5,786,000</u> |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

22 Retirement benefit schemes

(Continued)

Other defined benefit pension schemes

Peterhead Port Authority is also a member of two multi-employer defined benefit pension schemes one of which is in deficit.

The Pilots' National Pension Fund ('PNPF') had its last actuarial valuation at 31 December 2022 which reported a deficit of £123.9m (representing a 67% funding level). The existing 16 year recovery plan that was put in place by the Fund Trustees in 2013 was revised and in accordance with FRS 102, a liability of £285,941 (2023: £360,782) has been provided for in the financial statements, which represents the total present value of outstanding contributions due by Peterhead Port Authority under the recovery plan.

23 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account represents cumulative realisable profits and losses, except for an amount of £8,386,741 (2023 - £8,330,921) that relates to fair value gains and losses on investment property.

24 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Within one year | 40,224 | 156,195 |
| Between two and five years | 28,903 | 37,403 |
| | <u>69,127</u> | <u>193,598</u> |

Lessor

At the reporting end date, the Authority had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Within one year | 1,005,270 | 1,183,750 |
| Between two and five years | 1,793,949 | 1,864,612 |
| In over five years | 12,684,081 | 13,549,811 |
| | <u>15,483,300</u> | <u>16,598,173</u> |

25 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Acquisition of tangible fixed assets | <u>465,321</u> | <u>442,614</u> |

PETERHEAD PORT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

26 Events after the reporting date

There were no events to report after the reporting date of 31 December 2024.

27 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, one of whom is also a Member, is as follows:

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Aggregate compensation | 676,665 | 850,610 |

28 Cash generated from operations

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Profit for the year after tax | 1,122,759 | 696,501 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Taxation charged/(credited) | 953,519 | 546,432 |
| Finance costs | 765,686 | 791,614 |
| Investment income | (665,465) | (584,745) |
| Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets | 2,286 | (19,852) |
| Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets | 2,866,786 | 2,735,857 |
| Fair value gains and losses | 59,741 | 933,880 |
| Pension scheme non-cash movement | (13,000) | 49,000 |
| Amortisation of deferred grants | (437,482) | (416,013) |
| Movements in working capital: | | |
| Increase in stocks | (147) | (4,475) |
| Increase in debtors | (116,895) | (78,580) |
| (Decrease)/increase in creditors | (1,575,403) | 585,004 |
| Cash generated from operations | 2,962,385 | 5,234,623 |

29 Analysis of changes in net debt

| | 1 January 2024 £ | Cash flows £ | Other non- cash changes £ | 31 December 2024 £ |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6,122,735 | (1,673,336) | - | 4,449,399 |
| Borrowings excluding overdrafts | (21,946,250) | 1,732,500 | - | (20,213,750) |
| Derivatives relating to debt | 1,102,719 | - | (289,739) | 812,980 |
| | (14,720,796) | 59,164 | (289,739) | (14,951,371) |

The comparative figures in the cash flow statement have been restated to exclude current asset investments from cash and cash equivalents.