

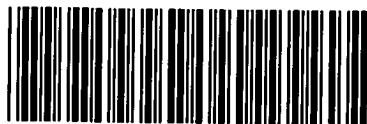
Registered No: 02566501

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2024

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Registered No: 02566501

Directors

M H Beeton

M A Stoner

Secretary

Muckle Secretary Limited

Auditors

S&W Partners Audit Limited

17 Queens Lane

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 1RN

Registered Office

Maritime House

Tyne Dock

South Shields

Tyne and Wear

NE34 9PT

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Strategic report

Registered No: 02566501

The directors present their strategic report, directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Business review

The company's principal activity continued to be container handling.

The container volumes for 2024 decreased by 14% in comparison to 2023, with PBT of £2.6m in 2024 compared to £2.9m in 2023. Turnover decreased to £9.2m, down £0.5m from £9.7m in 2023.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2.3m (2023: £2.5m). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2023: £nil).

Future developments

Service to customers will remain central to the Company's strategy in order to remain competitive in a challenging market. The Company will continue to encourage end users to look at the efficiencies and cost savings of utilising the feeder services into the Port. The Port will continue to support the increased Container volume commitments.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. At 31 December 2024, the company had cash balances of £1.8m, net current assets of £17.5m and net assets of £19.6m.

The directors have therefore concluded that it continues to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis for Tyne Logistics Company Limited.

By order of the Board

DocuSigned by:

Matthew Beeton

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M H Beeton
Director

10th June 2025

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Directors' report

The Strategic Report, as detailed on page 2, covers the areas of Going Concern, Results and Dividends and Future Developments.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year are listed on page 1

Financial risk management policy

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade creditors and trade debtors, arise directly from the Company's operating activities.

The main risks associated with the Company's financial assets and liabilities are set out below.

Interest rate risk

The Company invests surplus cash in a floating rate interest yielding bank deposit account and has access to a floating rate interest bearing overdraft facility. The Company's interest income and expenses are therefore affected by movements in interest rates. The Company does not undertake any hedging activity.

Credit risk

The Company has external debtors; however, the Company undertakes assessments of its customers in order to ensure that credit is not extended where there is a likelihood of default.

Liquidity risk

The Company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generated by its operations.

Directors' liabilities

The Company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

During the year the Company had in force an indemnity provision in favour of one or more directors of the Company, against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the Board

DocuSigned by:

Matthew Beeton

M H Beeton

Director

10th June 2025

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Independent auditor's report**to the members of Tyne Logistics Company Limited****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Tyne Logistics Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position and the 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 company'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 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's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company 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 directors' 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 company'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 directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of the audit, or otherwise

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Tyne Logistics Company Limited

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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,

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tyne Logistics Company Limited

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:

We obtained a general understanding of the Company's legal and regulatory framework through inquiry of management concerning their understanding of relevant laws and regulations, the entity's policies and procedures regarding compliance, and how they identify, evaluate and account for litigation claims. We also drew on our existing understanding of the Company's industry and regulation.

We understand that the Company complies with the framework through:

- Adhering to the guidance as set out by the British Ports Association in respect of compliance with laws and regulations.
- Engaging external legal professionals as required and making changes to internal procedures and controls as necessary.

In the context of the audit, we considered those laws and regulations which determine the form and content of the financial statements, which are central to the Company ability to conduct its business, and where there is a risk that failure to comply could result in material penalties. We identified the following laws and regulations as being of significance in the context of the Company:

- The Companies Act 2006, and FRS 102 in respect of the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

The engagement partner led a discussion with senior members of the engagement team regarding the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. The areas identified in this discussion were:

- Manipulation of the financial statements via fraudulent journal entries and management overriding controls.
- The incorrect recognition of revenue from fraud or error, around the period end.

These areas were communicated to the other members of the engagement team not present at the discussion.

The procedures we carried out to gain evidence in the above areas included:

- Testing journal entries, focusing on those deemed to be higher risk following data analysis and a consideration of a number of risk factors.
- Performing substantive testing on the revenue balance reported in the financial statements, including specific consideration of the revenue recognised around the period end to ensure that it was recognised in the correct accounting period.

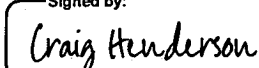
Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tyne Logistics Company Limited

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed by:

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Craig Henderson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of S&W Partners Audit Limited

17 Queens Lane
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 1RN

10th June 2025

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Income Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £000	2023 £000
Turnover	2	9,208	9,740
Operating costs		<u>(7,568)</u>	<u>(7,518)</u>
Gross profit		1,640	2,222
Administrative expenses		<u>(22)</u>	<u>(19)</u>
Gross operating profit		1,618	2,203
Profit on disposal of fixed assets		<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>
Profit before interest and taxation		1,618	2,210
Interest receivable	6	<u>1,015</u>	<u>716</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,633	2,926
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	7	<u>(344)</u>	<u>(387)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>2,289</u>	<u>2,539</u>

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Profit for the financial year	2,289	2,539
Total other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,289	2,539

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up Share Capital £000	P&L Reserve £000	Total Reserves £000
At 1 January 2023	40	14,706	14,746
Profit for the year	-	2,539	2,539
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,539	2,539
At 31 December 2023	40	17,245	17,285
Profit for the year	-	2,289	2,289
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,289	2,289
At 31 December 2024	40	19,534	19,574

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £000	2023 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	2,492	2,785
Current assets			
Debtors	9	16,435	13,553
Cash at bank and in hand		1,823	1,920
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	18,258 (759)	15,473 (527)
Net current assets		17,499	14,946
Total assets less current liabilities		19,991	17,731
Provisions for liabilities and charges	11	(417)	(446)
Net assets		19,574	17,285
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	40	40
Profit and loss account	13	19,534	17,245
Reserves		19,574	17,285

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 10th June 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

Matthew Beeton

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M H Beeton
Director

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

1. Accounting policies

Statement of Compliance

Tyne Logistics Company Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The Registered Office is Maritime House, Tyne Dock, South Shields, Tyne & Wear, NE34 9PT.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, reduced disclosures, as it applies to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Tyne Logistics Company Limited were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 10th June 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £'000.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv)
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A
- the requirements of Section 33.7 and 33.1A Related Party Disclosures

The consolidated financial statements of Port of Tyne Authority, within which this company is included, can be obtained from the registered office (see note 17).

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. At 31 December 2024, the company had cash balances of £1.8m, net current assets of £17.5m and net assets of £19.6m.

The directors have therefore concluded that it continues to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis for Tyne Logistics Company Limited.

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The directors do not believe that there are any significant areas of judgement or estimation involved in the preparation of the financial statements.

Significant accounting policies

Property Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Motor vehicles	- 4 years
Plant and machinery	- 5 to 20 years
Computer and office equipment	- 3 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	- 5 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty.

Revenue is recognised when services are physically provided to the customer and represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of consideration due.

Where payments are received in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as Deferred Income and are included as part of Creditors due within one year.

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit or loss for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the assets useful lives. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet.

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

Post-retirement benefits

The Company contributes to personal pension schemes for some employees. The amount charged against profits represents the contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting period.

Dividends on shares presented within shareholders' funds

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services which fall within the Company's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax.

The whole of the Company's turnover arises from the continuing provision of container handling and other related services. All turnover arises from operations within the UK.

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	10	10
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned	419	431
Operating lease rentals	744	660

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

4. Staff costs

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Wages and salaries	2,508	2,461
Social security costs	259	251
Other pension costs	127	123
	<u>2,894</u>	<u>2,835</u>

The average number of persons employed by the Company (excluding directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Logistics services	49	50
Accounting and administration	12	12
	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>

5. Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration is recognised wholly within Port of Tyne Authority. Time spent within TLC is immaterial.

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2024 £000	2023 £000
On amounts owed by ultimate parent undertaking	997	716
Other interest receivable	18	-
	<u>1,015</u>	<u>716</u>

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

7. Taxation**(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities**

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
<i>Current tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year	373	438
Total current tax	373	438
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 11)	(29)	(51)
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	344	387

(b) Factors affecting the total tax charge:

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 23.5%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,633	2,926
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 23.5%)	658	688
Effects of:		
TP adjustment	(314)	(298)
Adjustment of opening / closing deferred tax to average rate	-	(3)
Total tax charge	344	387

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Total £000
Cost:	
At 1 January 2024	9,121
Additions	126
Disposals	(363)
At 31 December 2024	<u>8,884</u>
Depreciation:	
At 1 January 2024	6,336
Charge for year	419
On disposals	(363)
At 31 December 2024	<u>6,392</u>
Net book value:	
At 31 December 2024	<u>2,492</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>2,785</u>

9. Debtors

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Trade debtors	1,427	1,909
Prepayments	218	81
Amounts owed by ultimate parent undertaking	14,790	11,563
	<u>16,435</u>	<u>13,553</u>

Interest is accrued on group balances on an arm's length basis. Debt due from parent is payable on demand.

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Trade creditors	124	77
Taxation and social security	58	65
Accruals and deferred income	407	302
Corporation tax	169	81
Other creditors	1	2
	<u>759</u>	<u>527</u>

11. Provision for liabilities and charges: deferred taxation

The amounts provided for deferred tax and the full potential charge calculated at 25% (2023: 25%), are set out below:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Fixed asset timing differences	422	450
Short term timing differences	(5)	(4)
Deferred tax liability	<u>417</u>	<u>446</u>
	£000	£000
At beginning of year	446	497
Movement in the year	<u>(29)</u>	<u>(51)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>417</u>	<u>446</u>

12. Called up share capital

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Authorised 80,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	80	80
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid	2024 No.	2023 No.
	2024 £000	2023 £000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	40,000	40,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Tyne Logistics Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 December 2024

13. Reserves*Profit and loss account*

This reserve records cumulative profit and loss less any dividends paid.

14. Commitments

There are capital commitments at the end of the financial year for £472,000 (2023: £13,000).

Future minimum rentals under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
In less than one year	744	807
In the second to fifth years inclusive	1,308	1,991
	<u>2,052</u>	<u>2,798</u>

15. Pension scheme

The Company participates in a defined contribution scheme for which the charge for the year was £127,000 (2023: £123,000).

There were no outstanding contributions at both the beginning and end of the year.

16. Related party disclosures

In accordance with FRS 102, reduced disclosures, the Company is exempt from the requirement to disclose related party transactions with group companies on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the Port of Tyne Authority.

17. Ultimate parent company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the Port of Tyne Authority based in the United Kingdom. The financial statements are publicly available from Maritime House, Tyne Dock, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE34 9PT.