Company Registration No. SC385735 (Scotland)

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

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APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		226,156		181,944
Current assets					
Stocks		402,152		521,800	
Debtors	4	2,426,151		1,845,402	
Cash at bank and in hand		348,106		20,981	
		3,176,409		2,388,183	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,891,211)		(1,319,677)	
Net current assets			1,285,198		1,068,506
Total assets less current liabilities			1,511,354		1,250,450
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(102,083)		-
Provisions for liabilities	8		(97,781)		(107,130)
Net assets			1,311,490		1,143,320
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,180		1,180
Profit and loss reserves			1,310,310		1,142,140
Total equity			1,311,490		1,143,320

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Leaper
Director

Company Registration No. SC385735

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Apollo Offshore Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Nautilus House, 35 Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen, AB11 5BS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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

Leasehold	10 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	3 years straight line
Computer Equipment + Software	3 - 5 years straight line

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 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans from group companies. These are measured at amortised cost and are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Government grants

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

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

1.13 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 37 (2017 - 37).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold	Fixtures and fittings	Computer Equipment + Software	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 October 2017	97,513	73,981	247,709	419,203
Additions	1,690	34,473	86,255	122,418
At 31 December 2018	99,203	108,454	333,964	541,621
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2017	1,219	69,945	166,095	237,259
Depreciation charged in the period	12,254	9,864	56,088	78,206
At 31 December 2018	13,473	79,809	222,183	315,465
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	85,730	28,645	111,781	226,156
At 30 September 2017	96,294	4,036	81,614	181,944

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,509,188	1,341,525
Corporation tax recoverable	679,286	413,541
Other debtors	32,475	23,801
Prepayments and accrued income	205,202	66,535
	2,426,151	1,845,402

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	678,132	323,438
Trade creditors	741,964	418,101
Other taxation and social security	339,001	222,415
Other creditors	28,366	305,559
Accruals and deferred income	103,748	50,164
	1,891,211	1,319,677

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	102,083	-

7 Security

A floating charge is held by Bank of Scotland plc and Lloyds Bank Commercial Finance Limited over the assets of the company.

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2018	2017
	£	£
Warranty	76,000	90,000
Deferred Tax	21,781	17,130
	97,781	107,130

9 Operating lease commitments

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Within one year	104,961	104,961
Between two and five years	332,374	419,842
In over five years	-	43,732
	437,335	568,535

10 Related party transactions

Control

During the current period, the company was controlled by the directors.

Transactions

During the period, the company made a loan to a company connected to one of the directors. The amount outstanding at the year end was £10,000. No interest is charged and there are no set repayment terms.