Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2008

Company registration number 2856486

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors:

CJ Walters

Mr RD Kemp

Company secretary:

DK Hines-Randle

Registered office:

The Docks FALMOUTH Cornwall TR11 4NR

Auditors:

Robinson Reed Layton

Peat House Newham Road TRURO Cornwall TR1 2DP

Bankers:

National Westminster

15 High Street

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Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2008

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the year continued to be the provision of bunkering services to marine vessels through the operation of a bonded oil terminal at Falmouth, supply of marine fuel to vessels at Falmouth and other locations within the UK and Republic of Ireland as well as supply of bulk fuel to oil distributors in Cornwall. The company also operates a maritime agency and a fully licensed slop reception facility, as part of an all inclusive service to vessels calling at Falmouth and is also a supplier of marine and engineering maintenance services.

Business review

2008 was the first year of operation with the new Sulphur Emission Control Area ("SECA") regulations in force and the impact of this legislation is reflected in the volume of oil delivered to the bunker market.

With all shipping operating in European waters, within 5 degrees West, now being required to use fuel with a sulphur content of 1.5% by mass, or alternatively have an approved exhaust gas cleaning system, Falmouth, by virtue of being only a few hundred metres outside this zone, has a tremendous natural advantage.

During 2008 almost 475,000 tons of bunker fuel was delivered, which not only exceeded our original budget expectations but also represents a notable improvement over previous years – deliveries in 2007, for example, reached just over 316,000 tons.

The oil market remained volatile with prices at unprecedented levels for most of the year and this, together with the uplift in our delivered volumes, saw a substantial increase in turnover for 2008.

The company was able to maintain lines of credit with suppliers by making appropriate arrangements in the form of guarantees, etc, although there was an impact upon our financial costs as a result, which saw interest payable reaching almost £195,000, with other finance costs reaching almost £274,000.

This level of costs has affected our overall profitability and, despite the increase in turnover and volumes, our profits before tax have actually decreased a little over our 2007 results.

Waste oil and slops operations continued to produce good results during the year with our net income from both sources well in excess of our forecast.

Our engineering division remained part of our business throughout 2008, recording a loss of just under £120,000. It remains one of our objectives to make this division of the business self sufficient and move it into its own, separate company, probably during 2009.

Tamlyn Shipping, our in-house Agency division, also saw the benefit of the increased level of shipping visiting the port and saw profits rise to over £77,000 during 2008, more than double our original forecast.

The company continues to strengthen its Balance Sheet and shareholders funds now stand at £2,520,651, representing a healthy increase over the position at the end of 2007.

Directors' report
For the year ended 31 December 2008

Future Developments

Over the next few years the business faces some exciting challenges, with fairly high levels of Capital Expenditure and re-investment in the business to provide for a major refurbishment of our Terminal at Falmouth. We believe that this will be beneficial, not only to our business, but also to the local Cornish economy, and will provide us with a modern facility which should last over 20 years or more.

The considerable uplift in marine volumes and associated profitability will go some way towards enabling the business to obtain the necessary funding for this refurbishment program and the Board of Directors are confident that this ambitious project will be successful.

In the early part of 2009 we temporarily ceased our low flash slop reception operations in order to carry out a complete review of this aspect of our business as well as considering the future facilities required in order to provide an efficient and cost effective solution in the years to come.

Our conventional slop reception operations are continuing as normal in the meantime and we continue to receive oily water slops and waste oil from both marine and non-marine related sources.

There is some evidence of a temporary downturn in shipping activity world-wide although Falmouth has the benefit of good lay-up facilities, particularly in the River Fal, and we have seen more vessels using this service during the early part of 2009.

In order to service this changing market we have re-arranged our local barging operations, bringing the smaller 'Falmouth Industry' back into service. This vessel is able to provide both gasoil and fresh water to vessels in Falmouth or laid up in the River Fal, while the original barge is still able to undertake conventional slop reception work and fuel oil deliveries as required.

The business continues to look at markets further afield and our sales, particularly in the Republic of Ireland, are very encouraging.

With the advantages provided by our location, close to some of the busiest shipping lanes in the world and with the largest, deepest natural harbour in the northern hemisphere, and with a full range of services available, from the provision of bunkers through to slop reception, availability of fresh water, repair services, etc the port remains attractive to ship-owners. As such the potential to generate good levels of income in the future remains excellent.

The Board consider the prospects of the business to be very good.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are shown on page 8.

The directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend (2007: £Nil).

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2008

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

CJ Walters Mr RD Kemp

Fixed assets

In the opinion of the directors, there is no significant difference between the present market value of the company's properties and the amounts at which they are stated in the accounts. Details are set out in notes 10 and 11.

Auditors

The auditors are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

- (a) so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- (b) they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Board

Falmouth Oil Services Limited
The Docks

FALMOUTH Cornwall TR11 4NR

Company Secretary - DK Hines-Randle

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26 August 2009

Independent auditors' report to the shareholder of Falmouth Oil Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 8 to 25 for the year ended 31 December 2008. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention (as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets) and the accounting policies set out herein.

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholder 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 shareholder, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether, in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed.

We read the director's report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report to the shareholder of Falmouth Oil Services Limited

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2008 and of its profit for the year then ended
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

Robinson Reed Layton Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

Peat House Newham Road TRURO TR1 2DP

27 August 2009

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 £	2007 £
Turnover	2	25,747,479	15,113,044
Cost of sales		(23,833,565)	(13,434,679)
Gross profit		1,913,914	1,678,365
Administrative expenses		(1,810,559)	(1,475,169)
Other operating income	3	91,622	66,980
Operating profit	4	194,977	270,176
Interest receivable		704	968
Interest payable	7	(194,466)	(178,647)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxatio	n	1,215	92,497
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	-	-
			<u></u>
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and profit for the financial year	23	1,215	92,497

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

Statement of total recognised gains and losses For the year ended 31 December 2008

	2008 £	2007 £
Profit for the financial year	1,215	92,497
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of current asset investments	525,000	-
		
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	526,215	92,497

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2008

	Notes	£	2008 £	£	2007 £
Fixed assets Intangible assets	9		18,450		-
Tangible assets	10 & 11		5,625,731		5,473,552
Investments	12		10,105		10,105
			5,654,286		5,483,657
Current assets					
Stocks	13	146,817		165,867	
Debtors Current asset investments	14 15	3,907,629 600,000		4,008,501	
Cash at bank	15	411,922		269,134	
		5,066,368		4,443,502	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		, ,			
one year	16	(6,506,201)		(5,685,982)	
Net current liabilities			(1,439,833)		(1,242,480)
Total assets less current liabilities			4,214,453		4,241,177
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	17		(1,693,802)		(2,246,741)
Net assets			2,520,651		1,994,436
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	22		1,000,000		1,000,000
Profit and loss account	23		830,287		829,072
Revaluation reserves	23		690,364		165,364
Equity shareholder's funds	24		2,520,651		1,994,436

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 26 August 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director _ CJ Walters

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2008

	Notes	£	2008 £	£	2007 £
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	25		723,710		(81,596)
Returns on investments and servicing of fine Interest received Interest paid Interest element of hire purchase payments	ance	704 (144,089) (50,377)		968 (124,513) (54,134)	
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance			(193,762)		(177,679)
Taxation Corporation tax paid				-	
Capital expenditure Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets Payments to acquire intangible fixed assets		(631,815) - (20,500)		(397,606) 25,000	-
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure			(652,315)		(372,606)
Equity dividends paid					-
Cash outflow before financing			(122,367)		(631,881)
Financing New loans Repayment of bank loans Capital element of hire purchase payments		(95,229) (184,709)		200,000 (252,988) (223,798)	
Net cash outflow from financing			(279,938)		(276,786)
Decrease in cash in the year	26		(402,305)		(908,667)

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

1.2 Consolidation

The company is exempt under s248 of the Companies Act 1985 from the requirement to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents revenue recognised in the accounts. Revenue is recognised when the company fulfils its contractual obligations to customers by supplying goods and services and excludes trade discounts and value added tax.

1.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Long leasehold property Short leasehold property 5-50 years on cost 10 years on cost

Plant and machinery

Between 4 and 50 years on cost

Barges

10 years on cost

Freehold and leasehold land is not depreciated.

Capital expenditure funded from grants received is capitalised. The amount capitalised is then reduced by the amount of the grant received. The directors consider that this treatment, although not in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 15 'Tangible Fixed Assets', reflects a more true and fair disclosure of the transaction.

1.5 Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off over its estimated useful economic life.

1.6 Intellectual property rights

Intellectual property rights are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful lives.

1.7 Investments

Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Property held for resale is valued at current cost under the alternative accounting rules.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.9 Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1.10 Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

1.11 Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.12 Pension costs

The company operates defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account represent the contributions payable by the company in respect of the accounting year.

1.13 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.14 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

1.15 Investment Properties

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 19:

- investment properties are revalued annually by the directors on an open market basis and the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to a revaluation reserve; and
- no depreciation or amortisation is provided in respect of freehold investment properties and leasehold investment properties with over 20 years to run.

This treatment, as regards certain of the company's investment properties, may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

1.16 Joint arrangements

The company has certain contractual agreements with other participants to engage in joint activities that do not create an entity carrying on a trade or business of its own. The company includes its share of assets, liabilities and cashflows in such joint arrangements, measured in accordance with the terms of each arrangement, which is usually pro-rata to the company's interest in the joint arrangement.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

2 Turnover

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

The	anals	reie	Λf	turnover	hv	location	ie	ae	follows
THE	anany	212	UΙ	turiio vei	υy	iocanon	13	as	ionows.

	The analysis of turnover by location is as follows:	2008 £	2007 £
	United Kingdom Europe	19,317,617 6,429,862	11,906,301 3,206,743
		25,747,479	15,113,044
3	Other operating income		
		2008 £	2007 £
	Rent receivable	61,354	61,215
	Other operating income	30,268	5,765
		91,622	66,980
4	Operating profit		
		2008	2007
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Depreciation	419,071	375,271
	Amortisation	2,050	-
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	(7,177)
	Auditors' remuneration - as auditors	13,860	13,296
	Hire of plant and equipment	9,750	6,815
	Rental of other assets	53,066	37,542
	Foreign exchange losses	107,126	29,529
			

The company has not disclosed fees payable to the auditor for other (non-audit) services because the consolidated accounts of the company's parent are required to disclose other (non-audit) services on a consolidated basis.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

5 Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was as follows:

		2008 No	2007 No
	Distribution stoff	34	33
	Distribution staff Administration staff	12	9
	Sales staff	3	5
	Sales staff		
		49	47
	The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:		-
	The aggregate payron costs of the above were.	2008	2007
		£	£
		-	~
	Wages and salaries	1,080,086	958,538
	Social security costs	101,572	91,950
	Other pension costs	9,059	9,212
	out. person costs		
		1,190,717	1,059,700
6	Directors' emoluments		
	The directors' aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services were:		
		2008	2007
		£	£
	Emoluments receivable	12,000	12,000
		-	
	Retirement benefits are accruing to one (2007: one) director under defined contra	ribution pension sch	iemes.
7	Interest payable		
		2008	2007
		£	£
	On bank loans and overdrafts	100,202	84,848
	On other loans	24,060	24,059
	Hire purchase finance charges	50,377	54,134
	Other	19,827	15,606
		194,466	178,647
		1, 100	2.0,017
			

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

Taxation

	2008 £	2007 £
Current year tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,215	92,497
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 20.75% (2007: 19.75%)	252	18,268
Effects of:		
Non deductible expenses	4,649	7,731
Depreciation Capital allowances	86,997 (86,353)	72,699 (102,444)
Tax losses arising	3,182	7,821
Tax losses utilised	(8,727)	(4,075)
	(252)	(18,268)
Current year tax	-	-

The company has substantial tax losses to carry forward against profits from the same trades which will reduce tax payable in future years.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

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9	Intangible assets	Intellectual Property	Goodwill	Total
		Rights £	£	£
	Cost At 1 January 2008	-	-	<u>-</u>
	Additions	15,000	5,500	20,500
	At 31 December 2008	15,000	5,500	20,500
	Amortisation At 1 January 2008	-	<u>-</u>	-
	Charge for the year	1,500	550	2,050
	At 31 December 2008	1,500	550	2,050
	Net book value At 31 December 2008	13,500	4,950	18,450
	At 31 December 2007	-	-	-

Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

Tangible fixed assets		_			
	Short leasehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Barges	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost	120.420	649 465	5 012 957	770 641	7 452 202
At 1 January 2008 Additions	120,429	648,465	5,912,857 600,372	770,641 45,878	7,452,392 646,250
Transfer to current asset			000,57.2	.5,0,0	0.00,220
investments	-	(75,000)	-	-	(75,000)
At 31 December 2008	120,429	573,465	6,513,229	816,519	8,023,642
Depreciation				 	
At 1 January 2008	17,720	28,789	2,606,113	176,218	2,828,840
Charge for the year	12,042	7,677	329,502	69,850	619,071
At 31 December 2008	29,762	36,466	2,935,615	246,068	3,247,911
Net book value	-				
At 31 December 2008	90,667	536,999	3,577,614	570,451	4,775,731
At 31 December 2007	102,709	619,676	3,306,744	594,423	4,623,552
Included above are assets	under hire purchase	agreements as fo	ollows:		
			Plant and machinery £	Barges £	Total £
Net book values			404 774	400 500	(2(12 1
At 31 December 2008			203,555	422,569	626,124
At 31 December 2007			350,432	477,460	827,892
Depreciation charge for th	ne year				
At 31 December 2008			34,176	54,891	89,067
At 31 December 2007			48,542	21,736	70,278

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

11 Tangible fixed assets

Cost or valuation
At 1 January 2008
Revaluation

At 31 December 2008

Investment properties
£

850,000
850,000

The freehold properties of the company held for investment purposes were valued at 31 December 2008 on an open market basis by C Walters, a director of the company, at the amounts shown above.

The historic cost of the company's investment properties is £684,636 (2007: £684,636). If depreciation had been provided on such properties the accumulated depreciation at that date based on cost would be £106,864 (2007: £79,478).

If the company's properties were disposed of at market value a corporation tax liability of £29,500 (2007: £31,576) would arise.

12 Investments

			Shares in group Undertakings £
Cost At 1 January 2008 and	131 December 2008		10,105
Subsidiary	Country of	Principle	Class and percentage

Subsidiary Undertaking	Country of incorporation	Principle activity	Class and percentage of shares held
Tamlyn Shipping Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	100% ordinary

Financial information in respect of the above company is as follows:

		Aggregate amount of capital and reserves	Resul	t for the year
	Tamlyn Shipping Limited	10,105		-
13	Stocks			
			2008	2007
			£	£
	Raw materials		146,817	165,867

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

14	Debtors

14		2008 £	2007 £
	Trade debtors	2,849,140	3,232,389
	Prepayments and accrued income	901,041	656,738
	Other tax and social security	157,448	119,374
		3,907,629	4,008,501
15	Current asset investments		
		2008	2007
		£	£
	Property for resale	600,000	-

The historic cost up the company's current asset investments is £75,000 (2007: £Nil).

If the company's properties were disposed of at market value a corporation tax liability of £100,476 would arise.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Crossor and and and and and year	2008	2007
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 17)	2,681,641	2,133,910
Other loans	355,027	75,226
Trade creditors	2,943,246	2,884,685
Amounts owed to group undertakings	55,000	55,000
Other creditors including taxation and social security:	·	
Other taxation and social security	63,782	55,256
Hire purchase agreements (see note 17)	107,076	181,099
Other creditors	1,986	9,553
Directors current accounts	66,400	53,500
	6,274,158	5,448,229
Accruals and deferred income	232,043	237,753
	6,506,201	5,685,982
		

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2008 £	2007 £
	_	
Bank loans	715,190	756,581
Other loans	-	336,277
Hire purchase agreements	184,631	280,882
Amounts owed to group undertakings	793,981	873,001
	1,693,802	2,246,741
Analysis of loans		
Not wholly repayable within five years other than by instalments	610,000	610,000
Wholly repayable within five years	495,775	595,692
	1,105,775	1,205,692
Included in current liabilities	(390,585)	(112,834)
	715,190	1,092,858
Loan maturity analysis		
In more than one year but not more than two years	41,478	374,925
In more than two years but not more than five years	63,712	107,933
In more than five years	610,000	610,000

The bank borrowings are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the group's assets.

Investment property mortgages of £610,000 (£2007: £610,000) are interest only to be repaid in May 2016. Interest is charged at 2% over the prevailing clearing bank base rate.

Net obligations under hire purchase agreements

Repayable within one year Repayable between one and five years	107,076 184,631	181,099 280,882
	291,707	461,981
Included in current liabilities	(107,076)	(181,099)
	184,631	280,882

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

18 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2008, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings £	2008 Other items £	Land and buildings £	2007 Other items £
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	4,633	-	4,300	5,532
In two to five years	41,500	18,226	45,000	-
After more than 5 years	25,000	-	5,300	-
	71,133	18,226	54,600	5,532
				

19 Pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £9,059 (2007: £9,212) including contributions in respect of employees. Contributions amounting to £1,926 (2007: £1,737) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

20 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing transactions with group undertakings.

CJ Walters is also a director of Christian Walters Limited a company incorporated in the UK.

Included in accruals is a loan from Christian Walters Limited of £Nil (2007: £7,796). Interest of £Nil (2007: £Nil) was charged during the year.

During the year the company made a loan to Christian Walters Limited of £8,470. The balance at the year end is £8,470, included in prepayments. Interest of £Nil was charged during the year.

Included in other loans is a loan from the executive pension scheme of £11,276 (2007: £54,609). Interest of £5,309 (2007: £5,309) was charged during the year.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

21 Transactions with directors

On 23 August 2002, CJ Walters, a director of Garraf Limited (the parent company) and the ultimate controlling party purchased Zilva Corporation's interest in Garraf Limited and its share of the assigned overdraft owed by Falmouth Oil Services Limited. The amount left on the assigned overdraft payable to CJ Walters is £Nil (2007: £31,893) included in creditors. Interest of £9,829 (2007: £9,787) was charged in respect of this loan during the year. Included in accruals is an amount of £10,675 (2007: £192,963) of interest accrued on the loan in previous years.

During the year the company paid rent to CJ Walters of £20,075 (2007: £5,300). The balance owed at 31 December 2008 is £14,775, included in creditors.

CJ Walters has provided a personal guarantee to the bank limited to £100,000 (2007: £100,000) and to a third party in respect of a loan of £300,000 (2007: £300,000).

Included in creditors is a loan of £53,500 from R Kemp, a director of the company. At the end of the year, £53,500 (2007: £53,500) remained outstanding to R Kemp. Interest of £6,687 (2007: £4,833) was payable on the loan during the year.

The company also paid R Kemp £49,300 (2007: £37,400) during the year for consultancy services. The balance owed at 31 December 2008 is £2,975 included in accruals.

22	Share	capital

	-		2008 £	2007 £
	Authorised share capital:			2
	1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000,000	1,000,000
	1,000,000 preference shares of £1 each		1,000,000	1,000,000
			2,000,000	2,000,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
	1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000,000	1,000,000
23	Movement in reserves			
		Current asset investments	Investment Property	Profit and
		Revaluation Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	loss account
		£	£	£
	At 1 January 2008	-	165,364	829,072
	Profit for the year after taxation	-	-	1,215
	Revaluation	525,000	•	-
	At 31 December 2008	525,000	165,364	830,287

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

24 Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds	2008 £	2007 £
Profit for the financial year Other recognised gains and losses	1,215 525,000	92,497
Net addition to shareholder's funds	526,215	92,497
Opening shareholder's funds	1,994,436	1,901,939
Closing shareholder's funds	2,520,651	1,994,436
25 Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities	2008 £	2007 £
Operating profit Depreciation Amortisation	194,977 419,071	270,176 375,271
Amortisation Profit on disposal of fixed assets Decrease/(increase) in stocks Decrease/(increase) in debtors	2,050 - 19,050 100,872	(7,177) (35,941) (1,796,140)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(12,310)	1,112,215
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	723,710	(81,596)
26 Reconciliation of net cash inflow to movement in net debt	2008 £	2007 £
Decrease in cash in the period	(402,305)	(908,667)
Net cash outflow from bank loans Cash outflow in respect of hire purchase	95,229 184,709	49,323 223,798
Movement in net debt resulting from cash flows	(122,367)	(635,546)
New finance leases	(14,435)	(310,162)
Movement in net debt	(136,802)	(945,708)
Net debt at 1 January 2008	(3,494,840)	(2,549,132)
Net debt at 31 December 2008	(3,631,642)	(3,494,840)

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

27 Analysis of change in net debt

	At 1 January 2008	Cash flows	Other non cash changes	At 31 December 2008
	£	£	£	£
Net cash:				
Cash in hand and at bank	269,134	142,788	-	411,922
Overdrafts	(2,096,301)	(545,093)	-	(2,641,394)
	(1,827,167)	(402,305)	-	(2,229,472)
Debt:				
Debt due within one year	(112,834)	42,561	(325,000)	(395,273)
Debt due after one year	(1,092,858)	52,668	325,000	(715,190)
Hire purchase agreements	(461,981)	184,709	(14,435)	(291,707)
	(1,667,673)	279,938	(14,435)	(1,402,170)
Net debt	(3,494,840)	(122,367)	(14,435)	(3,631,642)
		····		

28 Ultimate parent company

The parent company is Garraf Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

29 Control

The ultimate controlling party is CJ Walters (director).

30 Capital Commitments

At 31 December 2008, the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2008 £	2007 £
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements	245,000	-

31 Contingent liability

There is a cross guarantee in place whereby the company has guaranteed the overdraft of its parent undertaking. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was £Nil (2007: £Nil) and the maximum amount outstanding during the year was £Nil (2007: £3,970).

The bankers hold bonds in respect of various suppliers for £1,269,446 (2007: £1,375,000) and for HM Customs and Excise for £20,000 (2007: £20,000).