Azure Oil Services Limited (formerly Falmouth Oil Services Limited)

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2009

Company registration number 02856486

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors:	J	Walter
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Mr RD Kemp (resigned 1 January 2010)

Company secretary: DK Hines-Randle

Registered office: c/o Metal Surgery

Unit 9

Kernick Industrial Estate

Parkengue PENRYN Cornwall TR10 9EP

Auditors: Robinson Reed Layton

Peat House Newham Road

TRURO Cornwall TR1 2DP

Bankers: National Westminster

15 High Street

BATH

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2009

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

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

The company changed its name from Falmouth Oil Services Ltd to Azure Oil Services Ltd on 25 January 2010

The company commenced the year on a positive note and expectations were that the business would continue to benefit from the increased volumes brought about by the Sulphur Emission Control Area ('SECA') regulations introduced as EU legislation in 2008

Delivered volumes were affected by the world wide recession and deliveries thus failed to live up to expectations, resulting in reduced level of gross profit and an overall trading loss for the year

As a bunkering terminal the business was also faced with some high levels of potential capital expenditure in order to re-build parts of the terminal which were approaching the end of their useful lives

A strategy had been devised whereby the value of part of the land owned or leased by the company could be realised and the subsequent inflow of cash used to fund this re-development

There were, however, some local planning issues which temporarily affected our ability to re-develop the sites

Faced with a temporary, recession driven, downturn in business along with the prospect of some high levels of capital expenditure required to effectively maintain the status quo of the business, alternatives had to be considered

An offer was then received from an American oil company to purchase most of the trade and assets of the oil terminal and bunkering facilities at Falmouth, as well as the established shipping agency, and the Board concluded that this sale represented the best long term solution for the business and employees

The offer was therefore accepted and the trade and assets relating to the terminal and marine bunkering facility were sold in early 2010

The company has retained its interest in the engineering business which it will continue to operate, while also keeping part of the original oil terminal which will be leased to the new owners in the short to medium term. It is also the intention to continue trading oil products further afield, effectively continuing our trading business in Ireland and other locations away from Falmouth.

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2009

Future Developments

On 1 January 2010 the oil distribution and bunkering trade and the associated assets and liabilities were sold for £7.5 million

On 24 March 2010 975,000 of the company's issued ordinary shares were cancelled

With the sale of most of the trade and assets of the marine oil terminal and bunkering business, the company commenced 2010 in a very cash positive position, albeit with considerably downsized trading activity

The immediate concern must be to try to make the engineering division, which trades as 'Metal Surgery', a profitable stand alone business. In the past this has been operated effectively as an in-house repair and fabrication facility for the oil terminal but the priority must now be to make this a successful business in its own right.

The company can also continue trading oil products away from Falmouth, carrying on the established business which we already have in the Republic of Ireland and developing this at other locations

The company also continues to own part of the original oil terminal at Falmouth which is now being rented to the new owners of the bunkering business, although this is not seen as a long term arrangement. The director is considering the eventual long term use as well as the potential future value of this property

2010 is therefore not expected to be a profitable trading year, although it will be seen as a year of consolidation, particularly given the healthy cash position of the business, from which to move forward with operations in the future

Results and dividends

The results for the year are shown on page 7

The directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend (2008 £Nil)

Directors

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

CJ Walters
Mr RD Kemp (resigned 1 January 2010)

Auditors

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

Directors' report
For the year ended 31 December 2009

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). 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 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

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.

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

DK Hines-Randle

Company Secretary

Azure Oil Services Limited c/o Metal Surgery Unit 9 Kernick Industrial Estate Parkengue PENRYN TR10 9EP

24 March 2011

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

We have audited the company statements of Azure Oil Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 set out on pages 7 to 22 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of its loss 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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Paul Reed (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Robinson Reed Layton, Statutory Auditors

Peat House Newham Road TRURO TR1 2DP

25 March 2011

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2009

	Notes	£	2009 £	£	2008 £
Turnover Continuing operations Discontinued operations	2	348,232 13,324,173		360,832 25,386,647	
			13,672,405		25,747,479
Cost of sales	4		(12,455,727)		(23,833,565)
Gross profit			1,216,678		1,913,914
Administrative expenses Other operating income	<i>4</i> <i>3</i>		(1,635,443) 32,634		(1,810,559) 91,622
Operating (loss)/profit Continuing operations Discontinued operations	5	(128,989) (257,142)		(119,857) 314,834	
			(386,131)		194,977
Interest receivable Interest payable	8		15 (128,643)		704 (194,466)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities b	efore		(514,759)		1,215
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9		-		-
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities after taxation and profit for the financial year	24		(514,759)		1,215
·					

Statement of total recognised gains and losses For the year ended 31 December 2009

	2009 £	2008 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(514,759)	1,215
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of current asset investments	-	525,000
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	(514,759)	526,215

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2009

Fixed assets	Notes	£	2009 £	£	2008 £
Intangible assets Tangible assets Investments	10 11 & 12 13		16,400 5,754,717 10,105		18,450 5,625,731 10,105
Current assets			5,781,222		5,654,286
Stocks	14	115,645		146,817	
Debtors Current asset investments	15 16	3,576,740		3,907,629 600,000	
Cash at bank	10	190,341		411,922	
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Creditors: amounts falling due within		3,882,726		5,066,368	
one year	17	(6,500,897)		(6,506,201)	
N			(2 (10 171)		(1 420 922)
Net current liabilities			(2,618,171)		(1,439,833)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,163,051		4,214,453
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	18		(1,157,159)		(1,693,802)
Net assets			2,005,892		2,520,651
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	23		1,000,000		1,000,000
Profit and loss account	24		840,528		830,287
Revaluation reserves	24		165,364		690,364
Equity shareholder's funds	25		2,005,892		2,520,651

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 24 March 2011 and were signed on its behalf by

Director - CJ Waters

Company Registration No 02856486

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

Accounting policies

1 | Basis of accounting

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

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary

12 Consolidated accounts

The ultimate holding company has produced group accounts and on this basis the company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare intermediate group accounts. The accounts present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about the group as a whole

13 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

14 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 Plant and machinery Barges 5-50 years on cost 10 years on cost Between 4 and 50 years on cost

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

15 Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off over its estimated useful economic life

16 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

17 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

18 Stocks

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

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

19 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.

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.

111 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

114 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

115 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-rate to the company's interest in the joint arrangement.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

Foreign exchange losses

2 Turnover

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

	The analysis of turno	ver by location is a	as follows			2009 £	2008 £
	United Kingdom Europe					95,208 577,197	19,317,617 6,429,862
					13,6	672,405	25,747,479
3	Other operating inc	ome				2009 £	2008 £
	Rent receivable Other operating incor	ne				19,816 12,818	61,354 30,268
					_	32,634	91,622
4	Cost of sales and ne	t operating expen	ses			-	
		Continued £	Discontinued £	2009 Total £	Continued £	Discontinued £	
	Cost of sales	213,300	12,242,427	12,455,727	266,437	23,567,128	23,833,565
	Administrative expenses	263,921	1,371,522	1,635,443	214,252	1,596,307	1,810,559
		477,221	13,613,949	14,091,170	480,689	25,163,435	25,644 124
5	Operating (loss)/pro	ofit				2009	2008
	Operating (loss)/prof Depreciation Amortisation Auditors' remuneration Hire of plant and equipmental of other assets	on - as auditors	arging/(crediting,)	•	£ 513,862 2,050 12,000 19,667 65,423	£ 419,071 2,050 13,860 9,750 53,066

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

107,126

4,864

Notes

7

8

(forming part of the financial statements)

6 Particulars of employees

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

	2009 No	2008 No
Distribution staff	35	34
Administration staff	4	12
Sales staff	2	3
	41	49
The aggregate payroll costs of the above were	2000	2008
	2009 £	2008 £
Wages and salaries	1,012,836	1,080,086
Social security costs	106,351	101,572
Other pension costs	9,384	9,059
	1,128,571	1,190,717
Directors' emoluments The directors' aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services were		
	2009 £	2008 £
Emoluments receivable	12,000	12,000
Retirement benefits are accruing to one (2008) one) director under defined contri	bution pension sch	emes
Interest payable	2009	2008
	£	£
On bank loans and overdrafts	28,294	100,202
On other loans	38,563	24,060
Hire purchase finance charges	36,540 25,246	50 377
Other	25,246	19,827
	128,643	194,466
		

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

9 Taxation

Taxation	2009 £	2008 £
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	=	
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	-	1,215
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 20% (2008 20 75%)	-	252
Effects of		
Non deductible expenses	-	4,649
Depreciation Control allowers	-	86,997 (86,353)
Capital allowances Tax losses arising	- -	3,182
Tax losses utilised	-	(8,727)
		
	-	(252)
_		
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)

10	Intangible assets	Intellectual Property	Goodwill	Total
		Rights £	£	£
	Cost	15 000	5,500	20,500
	At 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009	15,000	=====	20,300
	Amortisation		550	2.050
	At 1 January 2009 Charge for the year	1,500 1,500	550 550	2,050 2,050
	At 31 December 2009	3,000	1,100	4,100
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2009	12,000	4,400	16,400
	At 31 December 2008	13,500	4,950	18,450
	ALTI December 2000	15,500	7,750	10,730

Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

11	Tangible	fixed	assets

Tangible fixed assets					
•	Short leasehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Barges	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost At 1 January 2009 Additions	120,429 -	573,465 -	6,513,229 591,243	816,519 51,605	8,023,642 642,848
At 31 December 2009	120,429	573,465	7,104,472	868,124	8,666,490
Depreciation				- 	
At 1 January 2009 Charge for the year	29,762 19,720	36,466 -	2,935,615 415,185	246,068 78,957	3,247,911 513,862
At 31 December 2009	49,482	36,466	3,350,800	325,025	3,761,773
Net book value At 31 December 2009	70,947	536,999	3,753,672	543,099	4,904,717
At 31 December 2008	90,667	536,999	3,577,614	570,451	4,775,731
Included above are assets	under hire purchase	agreements as f	ollows		
			Plant and machinery £	Barges £	Total £
Net book values At 31 December 2009			136,537	367,678	504,215
At 31 December 2008			203,555	422,569	626,124
Depreciation charge for the At 31 December 2009	he year		29,340	53,803	83,143
At 31 December 2008			34,176	54,891	89,067

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

Tangible fixed assets

Investment properties

Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009

850,000

The freehold properties of the company held for investment purposes were valued at 31 December 2009 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 (2008 £684,636) If depreciation had been provided on such properties the accumulated depreciation at that date based on cost would be £134,250 (2008 £106,864)

If the company's properties were disposed of at market value a corporation tax liability of £14,127 (2008 £29,500) would arise

13 Investments

Shares in group Undertakings

Cost

At 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009

10,105

Subsidiary

Country of

Principle

Class and percentage

Undertaking

incorporation

activity

of shares held

Azure 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

Result for the year

Azure Shipping Limited

10,105

14 Stocks

2009 £ 2008 £

Raw materials

115,645

146,817

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

15 Debtor:	S
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13	Dentors	2009 £	2008 £
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income Other tax and social security Director's current account	2,588,438 789,221 63,104 135,977	2,849,140 901,041 157,448
		3,576,740	3,907,629
16	Current asset investments	2009 £	2008 £
	Property for resale	<u>-</u>	600,000

The historic cost of the company's current asset investments is £Nil (2008 £75,000)

If the company's properties were disposed of at market value a corporation tax liability of £Nil (2008 £100,476) would arise

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2009	2008
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 18)	1,191,136	2,681,641
Other loans	2,307,863	355,027
Trade creditors	2,396,942	2,943,246
Amounts owed to group undertakings	55,000	55,000
Other creditors including taxation and social security		
Other taxation and social security	25,967	63,782
Hire purchase agreements (see note 18)	169,934	107,076
Other creditors	2,853	1,986
Directors current accounts	53,500	66,400
	6,203,195	6,274,158
Accruals and deferred income	297,702	232,043
	4 E00 907	6 506 201
	6,500,897	6,506,201

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

18 Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year

	2009 £	2008 £
Bank loans	610,000	715,190
Hire purchase agreements Amounts owed to group undertakings	14,709 532,450	184,631 793,981
	1,157,159	1,693,802
Analysis of loans		
Not wholly repayable within five years other than by instalments Wholly repayable within five years	610,000 1,655	610,000 495,775
	611,655	1,105,775
Included in current habilities	(1,655)	(390,585)
	610,000	715,190
Loan maturity analysis		
In more than one year but not more than two years	-	41,478
In more than two years but not more than five years In more than five years	610,000	63,712 610,000

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

Investment property mortgages of £610,000 (£2008 £610,000) are interest only to be repaid in May 2016 Interest is charged at 0.7% less than the bank's standard variable rate

Net obligations under hire purchase agreements

Repayable within one year Repayable between one and five years	169,934 14,709	107,076 184,631
	184,643	291,707
Included in current liabilities	(169,934)	(107,076)
	14,709	184,631

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

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

19 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2009, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below

		2009		2008
	Land and	Other	Land and	Other
	buildings	ıtems	buildings	items
	£	£	£	£
Operating leases which expire				
Within one year	-	-	4,633	-
In two to five years	41,500	-	41,500	18,226
After more than 5 years	-	•	25,000	-
				
	41,500	•	71,133	18,226
				

20 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 £9,384 (2008 £9,059) including contributions in respect of employees. Contributions amounting to £1,959 (2008 £1,926) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

21 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

During the year the company made a loan to Christian Walters Limited of £10,000 (2008 £8,470) The balance at the year end is £18,470 (2008 £8,470), included in prepayments Interest of £Nil (2008 £Nil) was charged during the year

During the year the company provided services to Christian Walters Ltd of £3,200 (2008 £Nil) The balance included in other debtors at the year end is £3,200 (2008 £Nil)

Included in other loans is a loan from the executive pension scheme of £Nil (2008 £11,276) Interest of £885 (2008 £5,309) was charged during the year

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

22 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 Azure Oil Services Limited The amount left on the assigned overdraft payable to CJ Walters is £Nil (2008 £Nil) Interest of £Nil (2008 £9,829) was charged in respect of this loan during the year Included in accruals is an amount of £192,963 (2008 £192,963) of interest accrued on the loan in previous years

During the year the company paid rent to CJ Walters of £25,000 (2008 £20,075) The balance owed at 31 December 2009 is £Nil (2008 £14,775), included in creditors

CJ Walters has provided a personal guarantee to the bank limited to £100,000 (2008 £100,000) and to a third party in respect of a loan of £Nil (2008 £300,000)

Included in debtors at the year end was a balance for the director's current account of £135,977 owed by CJ Walters (2008 £12,900 owed to CJ Walters) The maximum overdrawn balance in the year was £135,977

Included in creditors is a loan of £53,500 (2008 £53,500) from R Kemp, a director of the company At the end of the year, £53,500 (2008 £53,500) remained outstanding to R Kemp Interest of £6,687 (2008 £6,687) was payable on the loan during the year

The company also paid R Kemp £41,650 (2008 £49,300) during the year for consultancy services The balance owed at 31 December 2009 is £Nil (2008 £2,975) included in accruals

23	Share capital		2009	2008
	Allotted, called up and fully paid-1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000,000	1,000,000
24	Movement in reserves	Current asset investments Revaluation Reserve	Investment Property Revaluation Reserve £	Profit and loss account £
	At 1 January 2009 Loss for the year after taxation Transfer	525,000 (525,000)	165,364 - -	830,287 (514,759) 525,000
	At 31 December 2009	-	165,364	840,528

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

25 Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds

	2009 £	2008 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year Other recognised gains and losses	(514,759)	1,215 525,000
Net (reduction in)/addition to shareholder's funds	(514,759)	526,215
Opening shareholder's funds	2,520,651	1,994,436
Closing shareholder's funds	2,005,892	2,520,651
		

26 Ultimate parent company

The parent company is Garraf Limited, a company registered in England and Wales The consolidated financial statements of the group may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ

27 Control

The ultimate controlling party is CJ Walters (director)

28 Capital Commitments

At 31 December 2009, the company had capital commitments as follows

At 31 December 2009, the company had capital communicitis as follows	2009 £	2008 £
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements	-	245,000

29 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 (2008 £Nil) and the maximum amount outstanding during the year was £Nil (2008 £Nil)

The bankers hold bonds in respect of various suppliers for £Nil (2008 £1,269,446) and for HM Customs and Excise for £20,000 (2008 £20,000)

30 Post balance sheet events

On 1 January 2010 the oil distribution and bunkering trade and associated assets and liabilities were sold for £7.5 million

On 24 March 2010 975,000 of the company's issued ordinary shares were cancelled

31 Dividends

Dividends of £608,000 have been voted since the year end and will be approved at the forthcoming annual general meeting