Company registration number SC191510 (Scotland)	
Company registration number SC191310 (Scottainu)	
SPECIALIST VALVE SERVICES LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,113,479		2,692,474
Investment properties	4		610,499		610,499
			3,723,978		3,302,973
Current assets					
Stocks	5	97,471		168,411	
Debtors	6	1,570,321		2,150,513	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,641,220		2,675,983	
		4,309,012		4,994,907	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	7	(913,134) ————		(1,293,938)	
Net current assets			3,395,878		3,700,969
Total assets less current liabilities			7,119,856		7,003,942
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		(1,250
Provisions for liabilities			(208,076)		(120,351
Net assets			6,911,780		6,882,341
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4		4
Profit and loss reserves			6,911,776		6,882,337
Total equity			6,911,780		6,882,341

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 year 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 December 2022

G HENRY

Mr G Henry **Director**

Company Registration No. SC191510

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Specialist Valve Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Silvertrees Drive, Westhill, Aberdeen, AB32 6BH.

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 £.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

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:

Freehold land and buildings

Plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings

Computers

Motor vehicles

Investment property fixtures

2% straight line

25% 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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade debtors and creditors. 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 dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution plan for it's employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

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

1.13 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.

2 Employees

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

202 Numbe	
Total 3	1 23

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

							ω
At 31 March 2021	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	At 31 March 2022	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2021 Depreciation charged in the year	At 31 March 2022	At 1 April 2021 Additions		Tangible fixed assets
2,180,989	2,140,852	280,383	240,246 40,137	2,421,235	2,421,235	ţ*)	Freehold land and buildings
462,942	947,049			947,049	462,942 484,107	rn.	Assets under construction
22,689	9,836	456,140	432,662 23,478	465,976	455,351 10,625	m	Plant and equipment
	,	138,081	138,081	138,081	138,081	ליז	Fixtures and fittings
10,919	7,976	78,022	70,553 7,469	85,998	81,472 4,526	řħ	Computers Motor vehicles
14,935	7,766	50,409	43,240 7,169	58,175	58,175	rh	otor vehicles pro
		10,561	10,561	10,561	10,561	מא	Investment property fixtures
2,692,474	3,113,479	1,013,596	935,343 78,253	4,127,075	3,627,817 499,258	מיז	Total

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4	Investment property		2022
	Fair value At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		£ 610,499
	The director believes that the net book value of the investment property is a fair reflection 31 March 2022.	n of its actual mar	ket value at
5	Stocks		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Work in progress Finished goods and goods for resale	36,265 61,206	138,146 30,265
		97,471	168,411
6	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	1,465,005 89,616 15,700	2,027,969 89,416 33,128
		1,570,321	2,150,513
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	369,601 47,198 178,575 317,760 913,134	714,568 208,710 109,684 260,976 1,293,938
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	=======================================	
		2022 £	2021 £
	Other creditors		1,250

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary and has taken advantage of the exemptions within FRS 102 section 1AC.35 (Related Party Disclosure) which allows exemption from the disclosure of related party transactions with other group companies.

10 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is SVS Holdings Limited, owning 100% of the called up share capital.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.