

**DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

Contents

Balance Sheet	3
Notes to the Financial Statements	5

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	524,484	548,666
		524,484	548,666
Current assets			
Stocks		2,496,595	2,837,046
Debtors	5	318,060	221,713
Cash at bank and in hand		38,583	671
		2,853,238	3,059,430
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(909,319)	(1,098,264)
Net current assets		1,943,919	1,961,166
Total assets less current liabilities		2,468,403	2,509,832
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(106,901)	(143,351)
Net assets		2,361,502	2,366,481
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	8	500	500
Capital redemption reserve		500	500
Profit and loss account		2,360,502	2,365,481
Total shareholder's funds		2,361,502	2,366,481

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

For the financial year ending 31 January 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of DFC Oilfield Supplies Limited (registered number: SC289094) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 20 January 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

Dean Foster
Director

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

DFC Oilfield Supplies Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is Brodies House, 31 - 33 Union Grove, Aberdeen, AB10 6SD, Scotland, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

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

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

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill	3 years straight line
----------	-----------------------

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combination and represents any excess of consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is initially recognised as an intangible asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	40 years straight line
Plant and machinery etc.	25 % reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Impairment of assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	2	2

3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 February 2021	26,500	26,500
At 31 January 2022	26,500	26,500
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 February 2021	26,500	26,500
At 31 January 2022	26,500	26,500
Net book value		
At 31 January 2022	0	0
At 31 January 2021	0	0

4. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc.	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 February 2021	671,349	126,112	797,461
Disposals	0	(15,324)	(15,324)
At 31 January 2022	671,349	110,788	782,137
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 February 2021	141,120	107,675	248,795
Charge for the financial year	16,784	4,609	21,393
Disposals	0	(12,535)	(12,535)
At 31 January 2022	157,904	99,749	257,653
Net book value			
At 31 January 2022	513,445	11,039	524,484
At 31 January 2021	530,229	18,437	548,666

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

5. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	262,652	180,532
Deferred tax asset	40,182	31,201
Other debtors	15,226	9,980
	318,060	221,713

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	64,669	178,227
Trade creditors	56,188	127,750
Other taxation and social security	18,952	23,154
Other creditors	769,510	769,133
	909,319	1,098,264

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a floating charge over all the company assets.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	106,901	143,351

8. Called-up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
500 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	500	500

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's director

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amount due to the director	764,510	764,510

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules

DFC OILFIELD SUPPLIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.