

Company registration number SC295399

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2013

WEDNESDAY



SCT

26/02/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE #195

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

Contents	Pages
Directors, officers and advisers	1
Directors' report	2-3
Independent Auditor's report	4-5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to the financial statements	8-14

Directors, officers and advisers

Directors

A J Fleming C P O'Neil

Secretary and registered office

A M Sloan National Oilwell Varco Badentoy Crescent Badentoy Industrial Estate Portlethen Aberdeen AB12 4YD

Registered number

SC295399

Auditor

Scott-Moncrieff Exchange Place 3 Semple Street Edinburgh EH3 8BL

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC 163 -165 Union Street Aberdeen AB11 6SL

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activity

On 30 April 2013, the company's trade, assets and liabilities were transferred to its parent company, National Oilwell Varco UK Limited, and the company ceased to trade. The business now trades as APL UK, a division of National Oilwell Varco UK Limited.

The principal activity of the company prior to the date of transfer was the provision of consultancy, engineering and market services.

Directors

The current directors are shown on page 1.

A J Fleming was appointed a director on 31 July 2013.

S G Valentine was a director before resigning on 23 August 2013.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

To the knowledge and belief of each of the persons who are directors at the time the report is approved:

- So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant information, and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of the information.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 19 Festivary 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

A J Fleming
Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of APL (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of APL (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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 and express an opinion on 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 Practice's Board's (APB'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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 2013 and of its profit 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of APL (UK) Limited (continued)

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report.

And (Ferryth

Donald C Forsyth (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Scott-Moncrieff, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants Exchange Place 3

Exchange Place 3 Semple Street Edinburgh EH3 8BL

Date: 19 Februry 2014

APL (UK) LIMITED

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013	2012
		£	£
Turnover	2	687,099	4,508,488
Cost of sales	_	(491,040)	(3,268,672)
Gross profit	_	196,059	1,239,816
Administrative expenses Other operating income	3	(82,364) 4,017	(693,895) _11,227
Operating profit	4	117,712	557,148
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	7	533,625	
Profit on ordinary activities before interest	_	651,337	557,148
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges		(23,014)	739 (70,798)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		628,323	487,089
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	8	(26,267)	(122,818)
Profit for the financial year	16	602,056	364,271

All operations were discontinued when the company's trade, assets and liabilities were transferred to its parent company on 30 April 2013.

There were no recognised gains or losses other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
Fixed assets		_	~
Tangible assets	9	-	333,679
Current assets			
Stock Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10 11	100	591,222 365,225 1,518,599
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	100	2,475,046 (2,037,684)
Net current assets		100	437,362
Total assets less current liabilities		100	771,041
Deferred income	14	<u> </u>	(52,573)
Net assets	:	100	718,468
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	15 16	100 -	100 718,368
Shareholders' funds	18	100	718,468

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on in the financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on in the financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on its behalf by:

A J Fleming Director

Company Registration No: SC295399

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

On 30 April 2013, the company's trade, assets and liabilities were transferred to its parent company, National Oilwell Varco UK Limited. The company ceased to be a going concern and became dormant on this date. As a result, assets and liabilities are stated at their recoverable amounts.

The business now trades as APL UK, a division of National Oilwell Varco UK Limited.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting and have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements do not include a cash flow statement because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirements to prepare such a statement under Financial Reporting Standard 1 'Cash Flow Statements'.

Turnover

Turnover, related costs and attributable profit are recognised as contract activity progresses. Long term work in progress is recognised at sales value. Excess of payments received over turnover is disclosed as "payments on account on long term contracts" and is included within creditors.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the full cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life. The principal rates in use are:

Workshop	20%	reducing balance
Equipment, fixtures and fittings	20%	reducing balance
Office equipment	20%	reducing balance

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value, after making allowance for obsolete and slow moving stock.

Long term contracts

Turnover, related costs and attributable profit are recognised as contract activity progresses. Long term work in progress is recognised at sales value. Excess of payments received over turnover is disclosed as "payments on account on long term contracts" and is included within creditors.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the tax effect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a nondiscounted basis, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange rate differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating results.

Hire purchase and lease transactions

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as they fall due.

Pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

2 Turnover

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover attributable to markets outside of the UK is as follows:

	2013	2012
	£ -	£
Turnover analysed by geogra	phical area:	
Asia	487,447	3,371,833
Europe	199,652	1,136,655
	687,099	4,508,488
3 Other operating income		
	2013	2012
	£	£
Sundry income	512	-
Deferred government grants rel	eased3,505	11,227
	4,017	11,227
4 Operating profit		
This is stated after charging:		
	2013	2012
	£	£
Depreciation	22,247	83,462
Auditor's remuneration - audit fe	-,	6,800
Operating lease rentals - plant a		6,629
Operating lease rentals - land &		46,890
Foreign exchange (gains)/losse	s (36,544)	59,113

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

5 Employee information

	2013	2012
	£	£
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	97,320 11,096 6,139	312,465 32,831 21,577
	114,555	366,873

The average number of persons employed during the year, including executive directors, was made up as follows:

	2013	2012
	Number	Number
Management	1	1
Administrative	5	5
	6	6

6 Directors' emoluments

The directors of the company are also directors of fellow subsidiaries. These directors received total remuneration for the year £312,000 (2012: £310,000), all of which was paid by other group companies in the UK. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as directors of the company and their services as directors of the holding and fellow subsidiary companies.

7 Exceptional items

Exceptional items which are summarised below have been classified within the profit and loss account under the appropriate heading and arise in respect of discontinued operations.

On 30 April 2013 the company ceased to trade and transferred its trade, assets and liabilities to National Oilwell Varco UK Limited for a consideration of US\$2,048,000, under the terms of the agreement for the sale of the business. This resulted in a gain on disposal of £533,625.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

8 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

	2013	2012
	<u> </u>	£
United Kingdom corporation tax at 24.25% (2012: 24.5%) Adjustments in respect of previous years	23,495 5,417	121,463 4,096
Total current tax	28,912	125,559
Deferred tax Originating and reversal of timing differences Adjustments in respect of previous periods	78 (2,723)	(1,921) (820)
	(2,645)	(2,741)
	26,267	122,818
Factors affecting tax charge for the period		
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24.25% (2012: 24.5%) Effects of:	152,368	119,337
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Income not taxable for tax purposes Adjustments in respect of previous years	446 (129,319) 5,417	1,941 185 4,096
Current tax charge for the year	28,912	125,559

Factors that may affect future tax charges

UK Corporation tax is calculated at 24.5% (2012: 24.5%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

In the Budget of June 2010, it was announced that the full rate of UK corporation tax would be reduced by 1% per year for four years starting from 1 April 2011, ultimately bringing the corporation tax rate down to 24%. In addition, it was proposed to reduce the main rate of capital allowances from 20% to 18%.

In the budget of March 2011, it was further announced that the full rate of UK corporation tax would instead reduce by 2% to 26% effective from 1 April 2011 and then 1% per year for three years thereafter, ultimately bringing the corporation tax rate down to 23%.

In the budget of March 2012, it was further announced that the full rate of UK corporation tax would be reduced to 24%, effective from 1 April 2012, and then 1% per year for two years thereafter, ultimately bringing the corporation tax rate down to 22%.

In addition to the Budget 2012 announcement, the full rate of UK corporation tax effective from 1 April 2014 will be reduced by a further 1% to 21%. In addition the Annual Investment Allowance will be increased from £25,000 to £250,000 per annum for a 2 year period commencing from 1 January 2013.

The Budget 2013 announced an additional one per cent cut to the CT main rate for the year beginning 1 April 2015, ultimately bringing the corporation tax down to 20%. As at 17 July 2013 the reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 20% was substantively enacted and has been applied to the deferred tax calculations in these accounts.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

9 Tangible fixed assets

		Workshop	Equipment fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	2-1	£	£	£	£
	Cost At 1 January 2013 Transfer on sale of business	634,637 (634,637)	11,097 (11,097)	6,774 (6,774)	652,508 (652,508)
	At 31 December 2013	-	-	-	-
	Depreciation At 1 January 2013 Charge for the year Adjustments for transfer	307,632 21,803 (329,435)	6,995 273 (7,268)	4,202 171 (4,373)	318,829 22,247 (341,076)
	At 31 December 2013		-	-	-
	Net book value At 31 December 2013	-		-	<u>-</u>
	At 31 December 2012	327,005	4,102	2,572	333,679
	The net book value of the workshop at 31 De	ecember 2013 is	made up as fo	llows:	
				2013	2012
			_	£	£
	Leasehold improvements		=		327,005
10	Stocks				
				2013	2012
			_	£	£
	Raw materials Work in progress		_		480,445 110,777
			=		591,222
11	Debtors				
			_	2013	2012
				£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			100	54,440
	Prepaid expenses and accrued income VAT debtor			-	11,086 88,606
	Amounts recoverable on long term contracts			- -	210,398
	Deferred tax asset (note 13)		_		695
			=	100	365,225

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
	2013	2012
	£	£
	Trade creditors Amounts owing to group undertakings Accruals Corporation tax	- 146,268 - 1,753,951 - 14,843 - 122,622
		- 2,037,684
13	Provisions for liabilities	=
	2013	2012
	£	£
	Deferred tax Accelerated capital allowances	- (695)
	Provision at start of year (6 Deferred tax charge in profit and loss account for year (note 8) (2,6 Transfer on sale of business 3,3	
	Asset at end of year included in debtors (note 11)	
14	Deferred income	
	2013	2012
	£	£
	At 1 January 2013 52,5 Deferred grant income received during the year Released to profit and loss account (3,5 Transferred to National Oilwell Varco UK Limited (49,0)	- 23,000 05) (11,227)
	At 31 December 2013	- 52,573
15	Called-up share capital	
	2013	£
	£ Allotted, called up and fully paid	£.
	Equity shares: Ordinary shares of £1 each	00 100
16	Reserves	
	TCSCIVES	Profit and loss account
		£
	At 1 January 2013 Profit for the year Dividends paid (note 17)	718,368 602,056 (1,320,424)
	At 31 December 2013	_

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

17 Dividends

	2013	2012
On equity shares:	£	£
Final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2013	1,320,424	
18 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds		
	2013	2012
	£	£
Profit for the year Dividends	602,056 (1,320,424)	364,271 -
Net (reduction in) addition to shareholders' funds Shareholders' funds at 1 January 2013	(718,368) 718,468	364,271 354,197
Shareholders' funds at 31 December 2013	100	718,468

19 Leasing commitments

Operating leases

The company's annual commitments for rental payments under non-cancellable operating leases at 31 December 2013 are as set out below:

	2013 Land and buildings	2012 Land and buildings
	£	£
Operating leases which expire: Over five years		68,500
		68,500

20 Ultimate parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking became National Oilwell Varco UK Limited on 30 April 2013, when its existing parent, APL Norway AS, transferred its shareholding. The company's ultimate parent undertaking is National Oilwell Varco, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America.

The consolidated accounts of National Oilwell Varco, Inc., are those of the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of these accounts are available from its principal office at 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas, 77036, USA.

21 Related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under the Financial Reporting Standard 8 'Related Party Disclosures' from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned entities which form part of the group.