UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		201	17	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		320,139		356,763
Current assets					
Stocks		97,470		56,781	
Debtors	4	249,010		229,802	
Cash at bank and in hand		195,708		297,414	
		542,188		583,997	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(316,948)		(210,228)	
Net current assets			225,240		373,769
Total assets less current liabilities			545,379		730,532
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(35,788)		(51,457)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability		52,747		58,846	
			(52,747)		(58,846)
Net assets			456,844		620,229
			===		====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		50,000		50,000
Share premium account			335,908		335,908
Profit and loss reserves			70,936		234,321
Total equity			456,844		620,229

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 December 2017 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.

Gary Notman

Director

Company Registration No. SC351610

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pressure Test Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Unit 16, Denmore Industrial Estate, Bridge of Don, ABERDEEN, AB23 8JW.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover consists of the invoiced sales value, excluding value added tax, of rental equipment to third parties.

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.

Revenue from rental income relates to the hire of specialist equipment to the offshore industry, and is recognised in line with the dates of hire.

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 provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Leasehold improvements - 20% on cost
Plant and machinery - 20% on cost
Fixtures, fittings & equipment - 20% on cost
Motor vehicles - 25% on cost

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 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are intially 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.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2016 - 7).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets			
-		Land and buildings		Total
		£	etc £	£
	Cost	. L	£	L
	At 1 January 2017	20,531	651,045	671,576
	Additions	1,968	90,187	92,155
	Disposals	1,000	(15,000)	(15,000)
	Dioposa.is			
	At 31 December 2017	22,499	726,232	748,731
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2017	17,936	296,877	314,813
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,590	127,189	128,779
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(15,000)	(15,000)
	At 31 December 2017	19,526	409,066	428,592
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2017	2,973	317,166	320,139
	At 31 December 2016	2,595	 354,168	356,763
•				. ====
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors		235,857	219,093
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		5,460	-
	Other debtors		7,693	10,709
			249,010	229,802

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		·	2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade creditors		209,397	143,309
	Corporation tax		25,798	18,229
	Other taxation and social security		59,989	24,017
	Other creditors		21,764	24,673
			316,948	210,228

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
•	- Crouncero, amounto raining and area more man one year	2017 £	2016 £	
	Other creditors	35,788	51,457	
7	Called up share capital			
		2017	2016	
		£	£	
	Ordinary share capital			
	Issued and fully paid			
	50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000	
		50,000	50,000	
	·			

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2017	2016
£	£
149,697	198,626

9 Related party transactions

During the year, the company paid £5,460 (2016: £nil) on behalf of Glengale Limited, the parent company. As at 31 December 2017, the balance owed from Glengale Limited was £5,460 (2016: £nil).

10 Parent company

The parent company is Glengale Limited and its registered office is Anderson House, 24 Rose Street, Aberdeen AB10 1UA.