OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2022

Registered number: SC381803

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	C.J. Cran S.J. Wallace C.G. Hammond
COMPANY SECRETARY	P.J. Smyth
REGISTERED OFFICE	1 Prince of Wales Dock Edinburgh Midlothian EH6 7DX
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor 110 Queen Street Glasgow United Kingdom G1 3BX

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Oilfield Machinery Limited (the Company) (registered number SC381803) for the year ended 31 December 2022. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Forth Ports Limited and is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and registered in Scotland.

Principal Activities and Performance Review

The Company's principal activity is that of the provision of equipment through sales and rental. The Company intends to continue this activity for the foreseeable future.

On 4 February 2022 the entire share capital of O M Holdings Limited, the parent company of Oilfield Machinery Limited, was purchased by Forth Ports Limited and it became a fully owned subsidiary on that date.

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £1,144k (2021 - £708k). Following the purchase of the Company, all operational costs moved to the Company's subsidiary OM Heavy Lift Limited to better reflect the costs of delivering services in that company. The costs in the current year are for the period before the acquisition by Forth Ports Limited.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Directors of Forth Ports Limited manage the Group's risks at a group level, rather than at an individual Company level. The principal risks and uncertainties of the Forth Ports Limited Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report, but is publicly available, as disclosed in Note 19.

Going Concern

The directors of the Company's intermediate parent company Forth Ports Limited have considered the financial requirements of the Group through the preparation of annual budgets and cash flow forecasts covering the next five financial years and set these against the cash and banking facilities available to the Group. These financial forecasts have been stress tested to reflect the potential impact of downside events and scenarios, including the impact of the currently high level of inflation impacting UK businesses and the uncertain economic environment to ensure the Group would retain headroom within its banking facilities. The repayment dates and covenants, associated with these facilities do not form part of this report, however they are publicly available as disclosed in Note 19.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due and has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors of the Company, with a letter of support from the Group, have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to support the Company for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the signing of this report. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Financial Risk Management

Liquidity Risk

All financing arrangements are subjected to continuous management review to ensure that assets will be sufficient to satisfy financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Company's parent company continues to provide appropriate cash facilities as necessary.

Market Risk

The overall objective of the Company is to secure shareholder value through the effective rental of marine services equipment to its subsidiary over the long-term. Key market variables which affect this outcome include project demand for equipment and general macro-economic factors.

Credit Risk

All contractual arrangements are subject to an initial assessment of credit risk. Subsequent to contract, continuous management review identifies where credit obligations have not been met, or are at risk of not being met. This management review also identifies and monitors the appropriate actions to be taken with a view to implementing the Company's rights under contract.

Capital Risk Management

The Directors of Forth Ports Limited manage the Group's capital risk at a group level. Their policies are discussed within the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Key Performance Indicators

The Directors of the Group manage the Company's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company.

Dividend

No dividends were paid or proposed in the current or prior year.

Post Balance Sheet Events and Future Developments

There have been no significant post balance sheet events. The Company intends to continue its current operations for the foreseeable future.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

C.J. Cran
Director

26 April 2023

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated were:-

D.A. Walker (resigned 2 February 2023)
A.J. Fyfe (resigned 4 November 2022)
C.J. Cran (appointed 4 February 2022)
S.J. Wallace (appointed 4 February 2022)
C.G. Hammond (appointed 4 February 2022)

Indemnification of Directors

The Company has granted an indemnity to its directors (which extends to the performance of any duties as a director of any associated company) against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such a qualifying third-party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

Financial Risk Management

Details of the Company's approach to risk management can be found in the Strategic Report on page 2 and 3 and forms part of this report by cross reference.

Future Developments

Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 2 and forms part of this report by cross reference.

Going Concern and Liquidity

As noted in the accounting policies on page 15, the Directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support provided by Forth Ports Limited, the Company's parent company, with the Group's facilities, liquidity and assessment summarised in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Dividends

Details of dividends can be found in the Strategic Report on page 3 and forms part of this report by cross reference.

Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant post balance sheet events.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. 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 year. International Accounting Standard 1 requires that the Directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

Independent auditor and disclosure of information to auditor

Each Director, as at the date of this report, has confirmed that insofar as they are aware there is no relevant audit information (that is, information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing their report) of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP were appointed as auditor in the current year. Appropriate arrangements have been put in place for Deloitte LLP to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Pamela Smyth
Company Secretary

26 April 2023

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
In our opinion the financial statements of Oilfield Machinery Limited (the "Company"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of the Company which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 19.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the FRC's) Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED (continued)

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)
We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax and IT regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other matter
As set out in the strategic report Oilfield Machinery Limited was acquired by Forth Ports Limited in the year. As the company was exempt from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 in the prior year corresponding amounts for that year were not audited.

Use of our report
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.

David Sweeney CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Glasgow, United Kingdom

26 April 2023

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Revenue	1	1,706	3,123
Cost of sales		(386)	(261)
Gross profit		1,320	2,862
Administrative expenses		(63)	(2,263)
Operating profit	2	1,257	599
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		347	70
Finance income	4	123	-
Finance costs	5	(135)	(256)
Profit before tax		1,592	413
Tax on profit	6	(448)	295
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders		1,144	708

Results for the current year and prior year are attributable solely to continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit for the year		1,144	708
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Release of revaluation reserve		382	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		382	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity shareholders		1,526	708

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	3,505	4,243
Investment property	8	-	691
Investment in subsidiaries	9	0	0
		3,505	4,934
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		113	1
Trade and other receivables	10	2,988	4,352
		3,101	4,353
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	(338)	(2,479)
Current tax liabilities		(54)	-
		(392)	(2,479)
Net current assets		2,709	1,874
Total assets less current liabilities		6,214	6,808
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	(1,714)	(3,504)
Deferred tax liabilities	13	(324)	(272)
		(2,038)	(3,776)
Net assets		4,176	3,032
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	1	1
Share premium		100	100
Revaluation reserve		-	382
Capital redemption reserve		(495)	(495)
Retained earnings		4,570	3,044
Total equity		4,176	3,032

The financial statements of Oilfield Machinery Limited, registered number SC381803, on pages 10 to 25 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

C.J. Cran
Director

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share Capital £000	Share Premium £000	Revaluation Reserve £000	Capital Redemption Reserve £000	Retained Earnings £000	Total Equity £000
Balance as at 1 January 2021	1	100	382	(495)	2,336	2,324
Profit for the year and other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	708	708
Balance at 31 December 2021	1	100	382	(495)	3,044	3,032
Profit for the year and other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,144	1,144
Release of revaluation reserve (note 7)	-	-	(382)	-	382	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	1	100	-	(495)	4,570	4,176

There are no restrictions on the distribution of retained earnings.

During the year the Company sold all of its investment property and the amount of the reserve in relation to this was released to retained earnings in the year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities can be found in the Strategic Report on page 2. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all of the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation

Following the purchase of the Company's parent company by Forth Ports Limited the Company is no longer taking the exemptions applicable to small companies. Furthermore, in line with other members of the Forth Ports Group, in the current year the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

In the year ended 31 December 2022 the Company has undergone transition from reporting under FRS 102 to FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". This transition has not had a material effect on the financial statements with no transition adjustments having been made.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
    - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
    - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group; and
- IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers': second sentence of paragraph 110, and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119 (a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129.

The impact of the transition to reporting under IFRSs is set out below.

<u>First time adoption of IFRS</u>

These are the Company's first accounts prepared in accordance with IFRS for the year ending 31 December 2022. There is no impact on the opening equity position at 1 January 2021 as reported under FRS 102 as a result of the transition.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Preparation (continued)

The accounting policies on pages 13 to 17 have been applied in preparing the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022 and the preparation of an opening IFRS balance sheet at 1 January 2021 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening IFRS balance sheet and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company has not adjusted any amounts reported previously in accounts prepared in accordance with FRS 102.

The Company has adopted the exemption under IFRS 1 (First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards) that allows IAS 32 (Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation) and IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement) to be applied prospectively from 1 January 2022. The adoption of IAS 32 and IAS 39 has no effect on the results for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The Company has taken the exemption available under the Companies Act 2006, not to prepare consolidated financial statements by virtue of it being a wholly owned subsidiary. Its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent company, Forth Ports Limited with registered office at 1 Prince of Wales Dock, Edinburgh, EH6 7DX.

A summary of the more material accounting policies is set out below.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Going Concern

The directors of the Company's intermediate parent company Forth Ports Limited have considered the financial requirements of the Group through the preparation of annual budgets and cash flow forecasts covering the next five financial years and set these against the cash and banking facilities available to the Group. These financial forecasts have been stress tested to reflect the potential impact of downside events and scenarios, including the impact of the currently high level of inflation impacting UK businesses and the uncertain economic environment to ensure the Group would retain headroom within its banking facilities. The repayment dates and covenants, associated with these facilities do not form part of this report, however they are publicly available as disclosed in Note 19.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due and has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors of the Company have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to support the Company for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the signing of this report. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Risk Management

The Company's capital and financial risk management objectives are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

New Accounting Standards

In the current year, the Company has adopted the following amendments to existing accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

- Amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment. Proceeds before intended use – effective date 1 January 2022
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Reference to the conceptual framework – effective date 1 January 2022
- Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets. Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract – effective date 1 January 2022
- Amendment to IFRS 1 First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. Subsidiary as a first- time adopter – effective date 1 January 2022
- Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Fees in the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities – effective date 1 January 2022
- Amendment to IFRS 16. Lease incentives – effective date 1 January 2022

Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements. There were no new accounting standards adopted by the Company in the year.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue represents the income earned from the hire of machinery. Such revenue is recognised at the point in time that the relevant performance obligations have been met in accordance with IFRS 15.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Capital works in progress are not depreciated. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

All plant and equipment in the course of construction is recorded as capital work in progress until such time as it is brought into use by the Company.

Depreciation is charged to administrative expenses to write off the cost less any residual value of the asset over the estimated useful economic lives (UEL) (which are reassessed at each balance sheet date) as follows:

Plant and equipment	5 - 10 years

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals of assets are included in operating profit.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Income Statement during the financial year in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the assets when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining life of the related asset.

Current and Deferred Taxation

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the United Kingdom where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The Company is part of the Forth Ports Group which includes a number of companies which are part of tax group for certain aspects of the tax legislation. One of these aspects relates to group relief whereby current tax liabilities can be offset by current tax losses arising in other companies within the same tax group. Payment for group relief is made equal to the tax benefit and amounts are included within the current tax disclosures.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for, if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the shareholders.

Operating Profit

Operating profit is calculated as revenue less the operating costs of the business.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an allowance made for impairment of these receivables. An allowance for impairment of trade receivables is calculated based on the expected credit losses model as set out in IFRS 9. The Company has adopted the simplified approach to impairment when considering trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables and recognises the lifetime expected loss allowance on these assets. The amount of the allowance is determined by applying expected loss rates to each group of receivables. In determining the loss rates to apply, the Directors give due consideration to historical losses as well as current market conditions to assess the probability of future defaults. Where the expected credit loss is deemed to be immaterial at the balance sheet date, no adjustment has been made to the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of this impairment allowance and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Income Statement. For intercompany receivables, the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, is recognised as an impairment loss.

Trade Payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Investment in Subsidiary

Investments are stated at historical cost less any permanent diminution in value.

Critical Accounting Judgements, Key Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions concerning the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no critical judgements, assumptions or areas of estimation uncertainty that affect these financial statements.

OILFIELD MACHINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. Revenue

The analysis by class of business of the Company's revenue, all of which is earned in the UK, is set out below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Machinery rental	1,693	1,988
Machinery sales	-	896
Property rental	13	239
	1,706	3,123

2. Operating profit

The following items have been charged/(credited) in arriving at operating profit:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – owned assets	420	1,094
Amortisation of capital grants	(51)	(85)
Staff costs	22	697

Services provided by the Company's auditor

During the year the Company obtained the following services from the Group's auditor at costs as detailed below. These costs were incurred and paid by the Company's intermediate parent, Forth Ports Limited. The Company did not undertake an audit in the previous year. There were no non-audit services provided to the Company in the year (2021 – £nil).

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Audit services – statutory audit of financial statements	5	-

3. Staff costs

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Wages and salaries	19	669
Social security costs	3	25
Pension costs (Note 15)	0	3
	22	697

3. Staff costs (continued)

The average monthly number of persons employed, including executive Directors, during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Operating and maintenance	6	9
Administrative and managerial	2	3
	8	12

Directors' emoluments and key management compensation

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	19	195
Post-employment benefits	0	2
	19	197

The key management compensation given above is solely in relation to the Directors' emoluments incurred by the Company.

The emoluments of 2 Directors totalling £119k were incurred by OM Heavy Lift Limited, a fellow group company, and paid by the intermediate parent company, Forth Ports Limited. The emoluments of the remaining Directors are incurred and paid by the intermediate parent company, Forth Ports Limited. These Directors received total remuneration of £2,791k (2021 - £nil) from the Forth Ports Limited Group during the year, but it is not practicable to allocate this between their services as executives of each Company within the Group.

Details of Directors' emoluments and the emoluments of the highest paid Director are included in the Annual Report and financial statements of Forth Ports Limited which is publicly available as disclosed in Note 19.

4. Finance income

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Interest receivable from Forth Ports Limited	123	-

Interest is charged on Company borrowings at a fixed rate from the Group reflecting fixed group borrowing costs, therefore there is no residual risk from a movement in interest rates.

5. Finance costs

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Loan interest	9	117
Finance lease interest payable	126	139
	135	256

Loans from Clydesdale Bank and Polymer N2 Limited were settled in the year and no further liability arises in respect of these loans.

6. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Current tax		
Charge for the year	396	-
Adjustments to tax in respect of prior years	-	(15)
Total Current Tax	396	(15)
Deferred tax		
Charge/(credit) for the year	66	(280)
Adjustments to tax in respect of prior years	(14)	-
Total Deferred Tax (Note 13)	52	(280)
Taxation	448	(295)

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax for the year is higher than (2021 – lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 – 19%). Any differences are explained in the following table:

6. Taxation (continued)

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit before tax	1,592	413
Profit multiplied by rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 – 19%)	302	79
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	13	12
Chargeable gain on disposal of property	69	-
Adjustments to tax in respect of prior years – deferred tax	(14)	-
Rate change effect on deferred tax opening balance	82	-
Rate change effect on current year deferred tax	(4)	-
Group relief for nil CT payment	-	(354)
Research & Development enhanced allowance	-	(32)
Total taxation	448	(295)

As announced in the 2021 Budget on 3rd March 2021, the UK corporate income tax rate shall increase from 19% to 25% from 1st April 2023. This rate change was substantively enacted on 24th May 2021 by Finance Bill 2021, and this rate is used for calculating the deferred tax provision.

Current tax liabilities have been group relieved by the availability of losses in fellow subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2022.

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Operational Land and Buildings £000	Plant and Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	253	6,428	6,681
Additions	17	-	17
Disposals	(442)	(380)	(822)
Transfers between asset categories	172	(172)	-
At 31 December 2022	-	5,876	5,876
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	30	2,408	2,438
Charge for the year	5	364	369
Disposals	(82)	(354)	(436)
Transfers between asset categories	47	(47)	-
At 31 December 2022	-	2,371	2,371
Net book amount at 31 December 2022	-	3,505	3,505
Net book amount at 31 December 2021	223	4,020	4,243

7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Capital grants included in property, plant and equipment have the following net book amount:

	Plant and Equipment £000
Cost	360
Accumulated amortisation	(141)
Net book amount at 31 December 2022	219
Net book amount at 31 December 2021	270

8. Investment property

Valuation	2022 £000	2021 £000
At 1 January	691	691
Disposals	(691)	-
At 31 December	-	691

Investment property consisted of storage units which were sold during the year. The amount in the revaluation reserve in respect of this property has been released to retained earnings in the year.

9. Investment in subsidiaries

	2022 £	2021 £
Cost and NBV at 31 December	100	100

The Company owns the entire issued ordinary shares of OM Heavy Lift Limited, a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Scotland with registered office at 1 Prince of Wales Dock, Edinburgh EH6 7DX.

10. Trade and other receivables

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Trade receivables (net of provision for expected credit losses)	-	32
Less: provisions for expected credit losses	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	32
Prepayments and accrued income	5	48
Other receivables	-	48
Amounts due from O M Holdings Limited	-	1,400
Amounts due from OM Heavy Lift Limited	-	2,824
Amounts due from Forth Ports Limited	2,983	-
	2,988	4,352

All receivables are due within one year. Expected credit losses are provided at 0% based on historical losses and current market conditions therefore no provision is recognised in the current or prior year. Interest is charged on the amounts due from Group companies at a fixed rate from the Group reflecting fixed group borrowing costs.

11. Trade and other payables due within one year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	1,117
Hire purchase contracts	336	317
Trade payables	1	85
Other tax and social security	-	878
Accruals and deferred income	1	75
Directors' current accounts	-	7
	338	2,479

Trade payables are mainly contractually due to be paid within one month. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 23 days. No interest has been charged by suppliers for any balances settled after the stated credit terms. The bank loans and overdraft with Clydesdale Bank were settled in the year along with related charges, following the purchase of the Company's immediate parent by Forth Ports Limited.

12. Trade and other payables due after more than one year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank loans	-	705
Other loans	-	750
Hire purchase contracts	1,714	2,049
	1,714	3,504

The bank loans with Clydesdale Bank and other loans with Polymer N2 Limited were settled in the year along with related charges, following the purchase of the Company's immediate parent by Forth Ports Limited.

13. Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 25% (2021: 25%).

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Deferred taxation		
Accelerated capital allowances	324	272
Deferred tax liabilities – reconciliation:		
At 1 January	272	552
Amount credited to Income Statement (Note 5)	(30)	(280)
Effect of tax rate change on deferred tax balance	82	
At 31 December	324	272

14. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
382 (2021 - 382) Ordinary shares of £1	382	382
197 (2021 - 197) Ordinary A shares of £1	197	197
	579	579

The Ordinary and Ordinary A shares rank pari passu in respect of dividend payments but carry no right to fixed income. On a return of assets on liquidation, capital reduction or otherwise, the assets remaining after the company has settled its liabilities will be applied first to settle the paid up amount of the Ordinary A shares, then the paid up amount of the Ordinary shares.

15. Retirement benefit obligations

The Company's employees are members of defined contribution schemes. Contributions to these schemes amounted to £0k (2021 - £3k).

16. Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at the year end (2021 – none).

17. Contingent liabilities

The MK1500 crane capitalised within property, plant and equipment was bought with support from government funding. If this crane is sold within 6 years from 31 March 2019 then the Scottish Ministers shall be entitled to the proceeds of disposal, or relevant proportion of the proceeds based on the percentage of grant funding used in connection with acquisition or improvement of the asset against the whole proceeds. This is capped at £590,785.

The SPMT capitalised within property, plant and equipment was bought with support from government funding. If this is sold within 6 years from 14 April 2020 then the Scottish Ministers shall be entitled to the proceeds of disposal, or relevant proportion of the proceeds based on the percentage of grant funding used in connection with acquisition or improvement of the asset against the whole proceeds. This is capped at £360,000.

18. Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (2021 - none).

19. Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is 100% owned by O M Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland. O M Holdings Limited is 100% owned by Forth Ports Limited which is the smallest group of undertakings for which Group financial statements are available. Copies of the Forth Ports Limited consolidated financial statements may be obtained from its registered office and principal place of business at 1 Prince of Wales Dock, Edinburgh EH6 7DX.

Forth Ports Limited is ultimately controlled by Public Sector Pension Investment Board, based in Canada. As Public Sector Pension Investment Board does not consolidate the results of Forth Ports Limited, the next most senior parent is Otter Ports Group Holdings Limited, with a registered office of Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Cayman Islands and copies of its consolidated financial statements may be obtained from its principal place of business at 10 Bressenden Place, 8th Floor, London, SW1E 5DH.