



Registered number: SC385735

A<sup>2</sup>+B<sup>®</sup>

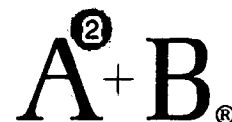
# APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

UNAUDITED

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED



COMPANY INFORMATION

**Directors**

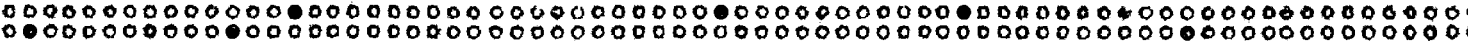
Mr R Bell  
Mr I Cobban (appointed 18 March 2019)  
Mr G Farmer (appointed 18 March 2019)  
Mr R MacGregor (appointed 18 March 2019)  
Mr R Menzies  
Mr J D'arcy (resigned 18 March 2019)  
Mr S Leaper (resigned 18 March 2019)  
Mr J White (resigned 18 March 2019)

**Registered number**

SC385735

**Registered office**

Nautilus House  
35 Waterloo Quay  
Aberdeen  
AB11 5BS



**APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED**



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**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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 to 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.

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED  
REGISTERED NUMBER:SC385735



BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
	Note		
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	347,455	226,156
		<u>347,455</u>	<u>226,156</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		272,156	402,152
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	3,156,922	2,426,151
Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,170	348,106
		<u>3,430,248</u>	<u>3,176,409</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,625,238)	(1,891,211)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,805,010</u>	<u>1,285,198</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,152,465</u>	<u>1,511,354</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(102,083)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(10,220)	(21,781)
Other provisions		(76,000)	(76,000)
		<u>(86,220)</u>	<u>(97,781)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>2,066,245</u></u>	<u><u>1,311,490</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,180	1,180
Profit and loss account		2,065,065	1,310,310
		<u><u>2,066,245</u></u>	<u><u>1,311,490</u></u>

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED  
REGISTERED NUMBER:SC385735

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

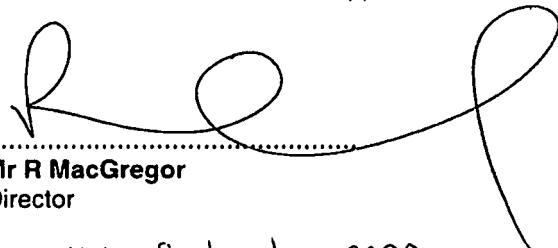
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

  
.....  
**Mr R MacGregor**  
Director

Date: 11th September 2020

The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

**1. General information**

Apollo Offshore Engineering Limited is a private company limited by share in the UK and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Nautilus House, 35 Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen, AB11 5BS.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements cover the 15 month period to 31 March 2020.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions**

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company has not taken advantage of any available exemption for qualifying entities.

**2.3 Going concern**

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In arriving at this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the impact of the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic on future operations and the ability of the company to continue to operate as a going concern. The directors recognise that the situation remains highly fluid and as a result, making accurate forecasts on the likely implications is difficult but the directors do recognise that trading over the coming months could potentially be adversely affected.

Despite this, the directors remain confident that the company can continue to operate as a going concern. This assessment is based on the understanding that the company will continue to trade over the coming months, albeit it at a potentially reduced level than was initially anticipated. This, along with government support and funding in place, will allow the company to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due and operate as a going concern.

As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**2.5 Revenue**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing agreement, the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and material, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

**2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.8 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.9 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.10 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

**2.11 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company contributes to a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**2.13 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold	- 10 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 3 years straight line
Computer equipment and software	- 3 - 5 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.14 Stocks**

Stocks and work-in-progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.15 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.16 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.17 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.18 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**2.19 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 45 (2018 - 37).

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment and software £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 January 2019	99,203	108,454	333,964	541,621
Additions	-	62,012	169,509	231,521
At 31 March 2020	99,203	170,466	503,473	773,142
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2019	13,473	79,809	222,183	315,465
Charge for the period on owned assets	14,037	17,987	78,198	110,222
At 31 March 2020	27,510	97,796	300,381	425,687
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 March 2020	71,693	72,670	203,092	347,455
At 31 December 2018	85,730	28,645	111,781	226,156

5. Debtors

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
Trade debtors	2,571,741	1,509,188
Other debtors	399,329	711,761
Prepayments and accrued income	185,852	205,202
	3,156,922	2,426,151

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



6. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,170	348,106
Less: bank overdrafts	(193,691)	(678,132)
	<u>(192,521)</u>	<u>(330,026)</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	193,691	678,132
Trade creditors	613,716	741,964
Amounts owed to group undertakings	400,000	-
Other taxation and social security	270,552	339,001
Other creditors	88,185	28,366
Accruals and deferred income	59,094	103,748
	<u>1,625,238</u>	<u>1,891,211</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
Bank loans	-	102,083
	<u>-</u>	<u>102,083</u>

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	-	102,083
	<u>-</u>	<u>102,083</u>

10. Security

A floating charge is held by Bank of Scotland plc and Lloyds Bank Commercial Finance Limited over the assets of the company.

11. Financial instruments

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,170</u>	<u>348,106</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

12. Deferred taxation

	2020 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	21,781	21,781
Charged to profit or loss	(11,561)	-
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>10,220</u>	<u>21,781</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



12. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	15,613	24,158
Short term timing differences	(5,393)	(2,377)
	<u>10,220</u>	<u>21,781</u>

13. Provisions

	Warranty £
At 1 January 2019	76,000
At 31 March 2020	<u>76,000</u>

14. Share capital

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1,180 (2018 - 1,180) Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,180</u>

15. Pension commitments

The Company contributes to a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £228,990 (2018 - £154,595). Contributions totalling £28,389 (2018 - £21,956) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



16. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	31 March 2020 £	31 December 2018 £
Not later than 1 year	149,708	104,961
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	276,160	332,374
	<u>425,868</u>	<u>437,335</u>

17. Related party transactions

During the period, the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

The Company made sales of £434,673 and recharged expenses of £40,284 to a company under common control. There was a balance due to the Company for £285,094 at the period end.

The Company made sales of £74,610 and had purchases of £487,668 from a company under common control. There was a balance of £31,758 outstanding at the period end.

18. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party identified by the company is the MacGregor family.

The period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 will be consolidated into the financial statements of GEG (Holdings) Limited. A copy of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 13 Henderson Road, Inverness, IV1 1SN.