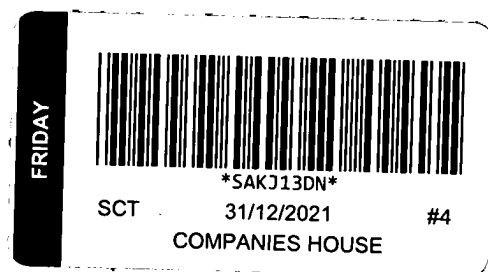


Registered number: SC385735

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

UNAUDITED

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**



APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr R Bell Mr I Cobban Mr G Farmer Mr R MacGregor Mr R Menzies
Registered number	SC385735
Registered office	Nautilus House 35 Waterloo Quay Aberdeen AB11 5BS

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

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APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 2021**

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	316	347
		<u>316</u>	<u>347</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		295	272
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	3,982	3,157
Cash at bank and in hand	6	2,710	1
		<u>6,987</u>	<u>3,430</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(3,495)	(1,625)
Net current assets		<u>3,492</u>	<u>1,805</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,808</u>	<u>2,152</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(4)	(10)
Other provisions	11	(71)	(76)
		<u>(75)</u>	<u>(86)</u>
Net assets		<u>3,733</u>	<u>2,066</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	1	1
Profit and loss account		3,732	2,065
		<u>3,733</u>	<u>2,066</u>

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC385735

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021**

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 year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

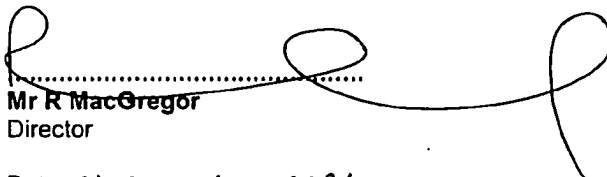
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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: 21 December 2021

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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.

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 company had net assets as at the Balance Sheet date of £3.7m. (2020: £2.1m).

The Directors have obtained confirmation from a fellow group undertaking that it will provide the necessary support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due. This confirmation is valid for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The funding of the Company is also dependent upon the overall funding position of the GEG (Holdings) Limited ("The Group").

The Group regularly monitors its funding position throughout the year to ensure that it has access to sufficient funds to meet its forecast cash requirements. Forecasts are regularly produced to give management's best estimates of forward liquidity, leverage and forecast covenant compliance as defined in the Group's loan documentation. This is done to identify risks to liquidity and covenant compliance and to enable management to formulate appropriate and timely mitigation strategies.

At the year end the Group has a strong liquidity position and has headroom under its financial covenants which form a part of these facilities. The Directors have reviewed the most recent projections and forecasts as prepared as part of its budgeting and strategic planning process, along with assessing severe but plausible downside sensitivity scenarios and their potential impacts on Group profitability and cash generation over the same period. By completing this analysis, these projections indicate that the Group's liquidity and covenant headroom is adequate. Therefore, the directors are confident that the Group has sufficient covenant headroom as well as adequate cash resources to meet all its liabilities as they fall due over the next 12 months. For these reasons the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis.

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 rate at the date of the transaction.

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.

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 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.

2.9 Borrowing costs

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

2.10 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.

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except where 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.

2.12 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.

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

2.18 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 and consultants, during the year was 100 (being 50 employees and a further 50 consultants). (2020 - 105).

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Computer equipment and software £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2020	99	171	503	773
Additions	-	-	78	78
Transfers between classes	20	(20)	-	-
At 31 March 2021	119	151	581	851
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2020	28	98	300	426
Charge for the year on owned assets	9	20	80	109
Transfers between classes	7	(7)	-	-
At 31 March 2021	44	111	380	535
Net book value				
At 31 March 2021	75	40	201	316
At 31 March 2020	71	73	203	347

5. Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade debtors	3,513	2,572
Amounts owed by group undertakings	63	-
Other debtors	277	399
Prepayments and accrued income	129	186
	3,982	3,157

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	2,710	1
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(194)
	<u>2,710</u>	<u>(193)</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	194
Trade creditors	1,687	613
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,241	400
Other taxation and social security	413	271
Other creditors	139	88
Accruals and deferred income	15	59
	<u>3,495</u>	<u>1,625</u>

8. Security

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

9. Financial instruments

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>2,710</u>	<u>1</u>

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

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

10. Deferred taxation

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At beginning of year	10	22
Charged to profit or loss	(6)	(12)
At end of year	4	10

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	8	15
Short term timing differences	(4)	(5)
	4	10

11. Provisions

	Warranty £000
At 1 April 2020	76
Charged to profit or loss	(5)
At 31 March 2021	71

12. Share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,180 (2020 - 1,180) Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	1	1

13. Pension commitments

The Company contributes to a defined contribution 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 £171,349 (2020 - £228,990). Contributions totalling £22,779 (2020 - £28,389) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

APOLLO OFFSHORE ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Not later than 1 year	135	150
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	260	276
	<u>395</u>	<u>426</u>

15. Related party transactions

	Sales £000	Purchases £000	Year end balance £000
Entities under common control	1,046	(1,674)	127
	<u>1,046</u>	<u>(1,674)</u>	<u>127</u>

16. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is GEG (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in Scotland.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is GEG Capital Investments Limited, a company registered in Scotland.

The smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include Apollo Offshore Engineering Limited is that of GEG (Holdings) Limited. The largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is that of GEG Capital Investments Limited.

The group financial statements can be obtained from 13 Henderson Road, Inverness, IV1 1SN.