

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

**Company Registration Number:
SC395299 (Scotland)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 January 2017

End date: 31 December 2017

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

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KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets:	3	253,130	301,130
Tangible assets:	4	129,764	494,718
Total fixed assets:		<u>382,894</u>	<u>795,848</u>
Current assets			
Debtors:	5	512,857	796,066
Cash at bank and in hand:		27,119	
Total current assets:		<u>539,976</u>	<u>796,066</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:	6	(726,150)	(1,122,261)
Net current assets (liabilities):		<u>(186,174)</u>	<u>(326,195)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities:		196,720	469,653
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year:	7	(1,246,853)	(1,319,099)
Total net assets (liabilities):		<u>(1,050,133)</u>	<u>(849,446)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account:		(1,060,133)	(859,446)
Shareholders funds:		<u>(1,050,133)</u>	<u>(849,446)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 19 November 2018
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: Robert J Gordon
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

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 arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between 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.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases: Tenants improvements period of lease Plant and equipment 5-15 years Computers 2-4 years The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation policy

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Other accounting policies

Going concern The company has recorded a loss before taxation during the period, and has net current liabilities of £186,000. While there is an overall excess of liabilities over assets of £1,050,000 at 31 December 2017, included within creditors falling due in greater than one year are loans totalling in excess of £1,247,000 from the directors or companies controlled by the directors. It has been agreed that these loans will not be repaid to the detriment of any third party creditors. Since the year end, the company has returned to profitable trading. The directors, having made due and careful enquiry preparing forecasts and assessing current profitability are of the opinion that the company will have adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors have also had no indication from the bank that facilities may be withdrawn or renewed on adverse terms. Taking into account the above, on this basis, the directors believe it is appropriate that the financial statements are to be prepared on the going concern basis and the company can continue as a going concern, meeting its obligations and liabilities as they fall due.

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

2. Employees

	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
Average number of employees during the period	26	21

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

3. Intangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 January 2017	535,573
At 31 December 2017	<u>535,573</u>
Amortisation	
At 01 January 2017	234,443
Charge for year	48,000
At 31 December 2017	<u>282,443</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	<u>253,130</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>301,130</u>

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

4. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 January 2017	1,275,539
Additions	23,367
Disposals	(844,842)
At 31 December 2017	<u>454,064</u>
Depreciation	
At 01 January 2017	780,821
Charge for year	76,174
On disposals	(532,695)
At 31 December 2017	<u>324,300</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	<u>129,764</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>494,718</u>

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

5. Debtors

	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
	£	£
Debtors due after more than one year:	0	0

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year note

Creditors - amounts falling due within one year 2017 Bank loans and overdrafts 309,968 Trade creditors 223,529 Taxation and social security 100,687 Other creditors 91,966 Total 726,150 2016 Bank loans and overdrafts 521,507 Trade creditors 256,302 Taxation and social security 136,169 Other creditors 208,283 Total 1,122,261

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year note

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 2017 Other creditors 1,246,853 2016 Other creditors 1,319,099

KERLOCH OIL TOOLS LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2017

8. Related party transactions

Name of the related party:	Amounts owed to related parties	
Relationship:	Companies under common control	
Description of the Transaction:	Loan	
		£
Balance at 01 January 2017		1,052,770
Balance at 31 December 2017		1,023,770

Name of the related party:	Amounts owed to related parties	
Relationship:	Directors	
Description of the Transaction:	Directors loans	
		£
Balance at 01 January 2017		240,580
Balance at 31 December 2017		223,081

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