

Company Registration No. 08236578 (England and Wales)

**OGH LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

WEDNESDAY



\*A81MLBAZ\*

A10

20/03/2019

#200

COMPANIES HOUSE

# OGH LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Director</b>	S P O'Donnell
<b>Company number</b>	08236578
<b>Registered office</b>	Palladium House 1-4 Argyll Street London W1F 7LD
<b>Auditor</b>	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP Palladium House 1-4 Argyll Street London W1F 7LD
<b>Business address</b>	Denmark House St Thomas Place Ely Cambridgeshire CB7 4EX

---

# OGH LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 2
Director's report	3 - 4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Profit and loss account	8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Group balance sheet	10
Company balance sheet	11
Group statement of changes in equity	12
Company statement of changes in equity	13
Group statement of cash flows	14
Notes to the financial statements	15 - 36

---

# **OGH LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017***

---

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activity of OGH Limited is that of a holding company with its primary subsidiaries being Oil & Gas Systems Limited ("OGSL") and Oil & Gas Measurement Limited ("OGML").

OGSL is a company concerned with the design and supply of bespoke engineered process packages and engineered metering systems to the oil, gas, power, chemical, and associated industries. It also supplies spare parts for these bespoke systems and provides site support services to its long-standing customer base. Renewed industry confidence has seen sales increase in this present financial year and oil price strength indicates that this strong performance will continue into 2018.

OGML is a company concerned with the production and ongoing research and development of class leading product technology focused on design and supply of bespoke engineered flowmeters for fiscal metering, quality measurement and mixing systems, liquid sampling systems and equipment for the oil and gas industry. In 2017, the sales of OGML increased significantly and we expect this to continue into 2018 and see OGML and its subsidiaries become a significant presence in the specialised oil and gas product market.

#### **Fair review of the business**

OGH Limited ("OGH") was established in 2012 to act as the holding company and strategic focal point for its group members. OGH oversees the developmental growth of several collaborative businesses and its aim is to create a vehicle that is recognisable throughout the world as a marquee of scientific and engineering excellence.

"Oil and Gas Holdings", the trading name for OGH, offers its group members a vehicle to consolidate their accounts and creates an environment where these developing businesses can be nurtured and allowed to flourish with an enhanced brand identity and corporate strength – something that will ultimately benefit both shareholders and the corporate group.

The present year figures show a substantial amelioration in the financial strength of OGH Limited and this is a direct result of the structural changes made in the Group as a whole from 2015 onwards. In the past three years, we have significantly invested in the engineering and production of innovative products and have also invested heavily into research and development in new arenas. This has led to newly acquired intellectual property and provides us with confidence that such R&D will bring financial benefit in the coming years. Increased confidence in the future of these businesses and their expected revenue growth has seen a greater equity investment into these subsidiaries.

With the price of crude oil increasing over the past twelve months and with the increasing range of the product portfolio that we presently have, we enter the next financial period with renewed confidence and in the belief that both of our major group subsidiaries, Oil & Gas Systems Limited and Oil & Gas Measurement Limited will show further growth as compared with their results this year.

# OGH LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

---

### Principal risks and uncertainties

OGH trades through its primary subsidiaries, namely Oil & Gas Systems Limited (OGSL) and Oil & Gas Measurement Limited (OGML). As such, its principal risks and uncertainties are detailed below.

The financial instruments used by the Company arise wholly and directly from its activities. The financial instruments comprise debtors, cash at bank, trade creditors, trade financial instruments and loans and the Company has put in place the following measures in order to manage the financial risks arising from these financial instruments:

1. The Company regularly monitors the level of its debtors to ensure that they are always kept at reasonable levels.
2. The Company carefully manages its cash position by regularly monitoring its cash flow using cash flow forecasting. The company mitigates its exposure to currency fluctuations by the use of natural hedging.
3. The financial risk arising from the possible non advance of credit by the Company's creditors, either by exceeding the credit limit or not paying within the specified terms, is managed by regularly monitoring the trade balance and credit limit terms for all suppliers. Deposit accounts are used to hold large cash sums for the purpose of paying creditors when their amounts fall due.
4. The Company has a substantial long term loan facility at competitive rates which will allow it to drive its growth further.
5. The Company ensures that all invoices received from suppliers are paid within the invoice terms.
6. The Company has improved its foreign currency exposure and uses structured products to control currency risk.

### Development and performance

The Board of Directors is delighted that its primary subsidiaries, Oil & Gas Systems Limited and Oil & Gas Measurement Limited have improved their financial performance in this financial year but are aware the oil and gas engineering industries still face uncertain times ahead.

With this in mind, the Company continues to invest into Research and Development, In-House Manufacture and Testing in the belief that this will allow the Company to maintain its reputation in ever changing environments. We also continue to forge strong relationships with our partners throughout the globe in preparation for the future.

### Key performance indicators

We monitor key performance indicators on a monthly basis in both of the principal subsidiaries of the Company - Oil & Gas Systems Limited and Oil & Gas Measurement Limited.

The gross profit margin has increased to 35.3% (2016: 13.97%) from the previous year. Profit before tax has increased to £1,428,961 (2016: loss of £4,004,150). Administrative expenses have decreased 21.59% to £3,512,249 (2016: £4,479,147).

On behalf of the board



.....  
S P O'Donnell

Director

18.3.19

# OGH LIMITED

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### **Principal activities**

A holding company which has trading subsidiaries operating in the oil and gas sector.

#### **Director**

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

S P O'Donnell

J Lobo

(Resigned 5 June 2017)

L Makharinsky

(Resigned 11 July 2017)

M Gurevich

(Resigned 12 February 2018)

B Halpert

(Appointed 12 February 2018 and resigned 1 January 2019)

#### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a dividend.

No preference dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final preference dividend.

#### **Financial instruments**

##### ***Financial risk management***

The group's financial instruments comprise cash and liquid resources, and various items such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main financial risks arising from these financial instruments are currency, credit and liquidity risk.

The financial risks arising from these financial instruments are considered low because of the nature of the industry structure and its culture. The group proactively manages all aspects of its work in order to either remove or reduce any financial risks.

##### ***Liquidity risk***

The group manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the group has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

##### ***Foreign currency risk***

The group's principal foreign currency exposures arise from trading with overseas companies. Group policy permits but does not demand that these exposures may be hedged in order to fix the cost in sterling. This hedging activity involves the use of foreign exchange forward contracts.

# OGH LIMITED

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

---

### Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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 group and company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



.....  
S P O'Donnell

**Director**

Date: 18.3.19

# OGH LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF OGH LIMITED

---

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of OGH Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the group profit and loss account, the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### 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 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.



# OGH LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF OGH LIMITED

---

#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

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

#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

#### **Responsibilities of director**

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 director either intend to liquidate the group or the parent 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# OGH LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF OGH LIMITED

---

#### 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.

*Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP*

Michael Krieger FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor

*18<sup>th</sup> March 2019*

Palladium House  
1-4 Argyll Street  
London  
W1F 7LD

# OGH LIMITED

## GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>3</b>	11,255,932	4,954,843
Cost of sales		(7,281,816)	(4,262,516)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,974,116</b>	<b>692,327</b>
Administrative expenses		(3,512,249)	(4,479,147)
Other operating income		1,580	22,072
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>463,447</b>	<b>(3,764,748)</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>7</b>	3,451	1,790
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>8</b>	(336,561)	(241,192)
Other gains and losses		1,298,624	-
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation</b>		<b>1,428,961</b>	<b>(4,004,150)</b>
Tax on profit/(loss)	<b>9</b>	311,743	50,935
<b>Profit/(loss) for the financial year</b>		<b>1,740,704</b>	<b>(3,953,215)</b>
Profit/(loss) for the financial year is attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent company		1,743,494	(3,953,827)
- Non-controlling interests		(2,790)	612
		<b>1,740,704</b>	<b>(3,953,215)</b>

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# OGH LIMITED

## GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

---

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>	1,740,704	(3,953,215)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Currency translation differences	122,942	62,399
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>1,863,646</u>	<u>(3,890,816)</u>
 Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:		
- Owners of the parent company	1,866,436	(3,891,428)
- Non-controlling interests	<u>(2,790)</u>	<u>612</u>
	<u>1,863,646</u>	<u>(3,890,816)</u>


# OGH LIMITED

## GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Goodwill	10	114,621	167,736
Negative goodwill	10	(147,495)	(164,501)
Net goodwill		(32,874)	3,235
Other intangible assets	10	2,740,160	1,713,848
Total intangible assets		2,707,286	1,717,083
Tangible assets	11	4,264,749	3,264,456
Investments	12	6,028	6,028
		6,978,063	4,987,567
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	15	932,733	791,215
Debtors	16	5,359,718	4,005,560
Cash at bank and in hand		1,295,695	2,056,460
		7,588,146	6,853,235
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	17	(7,196,404)	(7,502,834)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		391,742	(649,599)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		7,369,805	4,337,968
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	18	(10,539,846)	(9,371,655)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		(3,170,041)	(5,033,687)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	22	3,111,291	3,111,291
Other reserves		141,365	141,365
Profit and loss reserves		(6,454,316)	(8,320,752)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the parent company</b>		(3,201,660)	(5,068,096)
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>		31,619	34,409
		(3,170,041)	(5,033,687)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18.3.19 and are signed on its behalf by:



S P O'Donnell  
Director

# OGH LIMITED

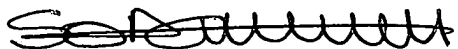
## COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investments	12		6,340,113		3,111,916
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	16	2,880,913		2,678,058	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,087		218,793	
		2,899,000		2,896,851	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	17	(143,236)		(176,659)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			2,755,764		2,720,192
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			9,095,877		5,832,108
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	18		(5,891,444)		(2,801,447)
<b>Net assets</b>			3,204,433		3,030,661
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	22	3,111,291		3,111,291	
Profit and loss reserves		93,142		(80,630)	
<b>Total equity</b>			3,204,433		3,030,661

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £173,772 (2016 - £44,908 loss).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18.3.19 and are signed on its behalf by:



S P O'Donnell  
Director

Company Registration No. 08236578

# **OGH LIMITED**

## **GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total controlling interest	Non- controlling interest	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2016</b>	3,111,291	138,122	(4,429,324)	(1,179,911)	(122)	(1,180,033)
<b>Year ended 31 December 2016:</b>						
Loss for the year	-	-	(3,953,827)	(3,953,827)	612	(3,953,215)
Other comprehensive income:						-
Currency translation differences	-	-	62,399	62,399	-	62,399
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(3,891,428)	(3,891,428)	612	(3,890,816)
Transfers	-	3,243	-	3,243	-	3,243
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	33,919	33,919
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	3,111,291	141,365	(8,320,752)	(5,068,096)	34,409	(5,033,687)
<b>Year ended 31 December 2017:</b>						
Profit for the year	-	-	1,743,494	1,743,494	(2,790)	1,740,704
Other comprehensive income:						
Currency translation differences on overseas subsidiaries	-	-	122,942	122,942	-	122,942
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,866,436	1,866,436	(2,790)	1,863,646
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	3,111,291	141,365	(6,454,316)	(3,201,660)	31,619	(3,170,041)

# OGH LIMITED

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	3,111,291	(35,722)	3,075,569
Year ended 31 December 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(44,908)	(44,908)
Balance at 31 December 2016	3,111,291	(80,630)	3,030,661
Year ended 31 December 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	173,772	173,772
Balance at 31 December 2017	3,111,291	93,142	3,204,433

---



# OGH LIMITED

## GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	26	337,899		807,292	
Interest paid		(336,561)		(241,192)	
Income taxes refunded		190,796		40,226	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		192,134		606,326	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,152,051)		(904,774)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(796,607)		(1,005,122)	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset investments		70,000		-	
Interest received		3,451		1,790	
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		(1,875,207)		(1,908,106)	
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Proceeds from borrowings		954,500		3,470,869	
Repayment of bank loans		-		(1,000,000)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(33,521)		(34,534)	
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		920,979		2,436,335	
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(762,094)		1,134,555	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,056,460		921,905	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		1,294,366		2,056,460	
<b>Relating to:</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		1,295,695		2,056,460	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(1,329)		-	

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

OGH Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, London, W1F 7LD.

The group consists of OGH Limited and all of its subsidiaries as listed in Note 12.

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of tangible and intangible assets, and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £173,772 (2016-£44,908 loss)

##### 1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company's financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. Within the parent company, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of OGH Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the acquisition method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2017. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Neftegasmetrology LLC, Oil and Gas Measurement Technology LLC, Multi-Flow Valves Inc, Metering and Technology Ltd and Metering and Technology SAS have all been included in the group financial statements using the purchase method of accounting.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### 1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

During the year, the group had total comprehensive income of £1,863,646, however the company still has a negative balance sheet totalling £3,170,041. The directors are confident that the ultimate connected parent will continue to fund the group's working capital requirements, so that it meets the group's creditors when they fall due.

The group is reliant on ongoing funding from a connected company; creditors due in over 1 year includes a loan of £10,409,313 due from this company.

##### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company for equipment supplied and services provided, invoiced in accordance with contract payment terms once certain milestones have been reached and on the basis applied to long term contracts, excluding sales taxes and trade discounts.

Turnover not relating to long term contracts represents amounts receivable for equipment, spare parts, rental income and site services, project management and from the recharge of administrative costs to other companies.

Long term contracts are assessed on a contract-by-contract basis and reflected in the profit and loss account by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is ascertained in a manner appropriate to the stage of completion of the contract.

Revenue from the sale of equipment and spare parts is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the items have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the items), 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 the provision of project management and site services is recognised upon completion of the service.

##### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business 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 ten 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.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### 1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Development Costs	10 years straight line
Other intangibles	5 years straight line
Capitalised R&D	10 years straight line

Development costs are only amortised once the asset is completed and there is a related income stream or cost reduction. Some development costs are carried at valuation. The directors are of the opinion that the cost value of such assets represents the most accurate fair value.

##### 1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25% Reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% - 37.5% Reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	17% Straight line basis
Other assets	

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets within the "other assets" category relate to costs incurred in relation to multi-phase loops. This category of assets is carried at valuation. The directors are of the opinion that the cost value of these assets represents the most accurate fair value.

##### 1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### 1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.10 Stocks

Stock represents spares for engineering projects, other measurement and calibration equipment, and equipment for resale.

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell on a first in, first out basis. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

##### 1.11 Long term construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred and contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

#### 1.12 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.13 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

##### **Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the debtors are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### ***Impairment of financial assets***

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

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### ***Classification of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### ***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

##### ***Other financial liabilities***

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

##### ***Trade and other creditors***

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

##### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### 1.14 Equity instruments

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

##### 1.15 Taxation

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

###### *Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

###### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

##### 1.16 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

##### 1.17 Retirement benefits

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

##### 1.18 Leases

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

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



# **OGH LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### **1.19 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

### **2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

##### **Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

##### ***Useful lives of tangible fixed assets***

The cost of tangible fixed assets is depreciated over its estimated useful economic life. Management estimates the useful lives of these tangible assets to vary. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact on the useful economic lives and the residual values of these assets; therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The accounting policy of tangible fixed assets is described in note 1.7. The carrying amount of the group's tangible fixed assets in the balance sheet is disclosed in note 11 of the financial statements.

##### ***Warranty***

A warranty provision is provided on the construction contracts, providing for the anticipated cost of the labour and parts necessary to repair systems during the warranty period. The estimated warranty costs are accounted for by accruing these costs for each contract upon completion of the contract.

##### ***Construction contracts***

The group recognises contract revenue and expenses in the income statement by using the stage of completion method. The stage of completion is determined by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date to the estimated total contract costs. Significant judgement is required in determining the stage of completion, the extent of the contract costs incurred, the estimated total contract revenue and costs, as well as the recoverability of the contracts. In determining the stage of completion of any contract, the group will also base its judgement on past experience and by relying on the work of specialists.

##### ***Stock***

The group writes down stock to net realisable value based on an estimate of the realisable value of stock. Written down stock is recorded when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be realised. The identification of write-downs requires the use of judgement and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate or judgement, such difference will impact the carrying value of stock and write-downs of stock in the periods in which such estimates or judgements have been changed. The accounting policy of stocks is described in note 1.10. At the year end the carrying amount of stocks is stated in note 15.

##### ***Impairment of trade debtors***

The group reviews trade debtor balances for impairment and this is performed on a regular basis. Those balances which are considered to be recoverable remain in trade debtors and those which are not, are impaired and the impairment loss is recorded in the profit or loss. In making this judgement, the company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the trade debtors, including factors such as industry and sector performance. The accounting policy of trade debtors is described in note 1.13. At the year end the carrying amount of trade debtors is stated in note 16

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Contract sales, spares and site services	11,255,932	4,954,843

---

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	3,451	1,790

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
United Kingdom	2,134,811	814,436
Europe	227,278	76,630
Rest of the world	8,893,843	4,063,777
	<u>11,255,932</u>	<u>4,954,843</u>

#### 4 Operating profit/(loss)

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging:		
Exchange losses	23,901	282,707
Research and development costs	60,277	47,049
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	944,602	948,479
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	2,231	15,130
Amortisation of intangible assets	161,839	48,819
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	6,200,210	2,643,831
Operating lease charges	<u>160,563</u>	<u>129,555</u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £23,901 (2016 - £282,707).

#### 5 Auditor's remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	13,863	27,233
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	<u>31,650</u>	<u>12,000</u>
	<u>45,513</u>	<u>39,233</u>

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group during the year was:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Workshop and engineering	97	66
Administration	8	5
Sales	5	4
Management	2	3
	<u>112</u>	<u>78</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,791,752	3,115,209
Social security costs	296,438	339,977
Pension costs	52,720	26,458
	<u>3,140,910</u>	<u>3,481,644</u>

#### 7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	2,664	1,087
Other interest income	787	703
	<u>3,451</u>	<u>1,790</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>2,664</u>	<u>1,087</u>
--	--------------	--------------

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,654	3,483
Other interest on financial liabilities	252,912	223,804
	<u>256,566</u>	<u>227,287</u>
<b>Other finance costs:</b>		
Other interest	79,995	13,905
Total finance costs	<u>336,561</u>	<u>241,192</u>

### 9 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Current tax</b>		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(278,467)	-
Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	61,120	(50,935)
Total current tax	<u>(217,347)</u>	<u>(50,935)</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	53	-
Other adjustments	(94,449)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(94,396)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax credit for the year	<u>(311,743)</u>	<u>(50,935)</u>

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 9 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	1,428,961	(4,004,150)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2016: 20.00%)	271,503	(800,830)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	823	772
Gains not taxable	(233,439)	-
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(69,240)	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	(307,380)	652,084
Adjustments in respect of prior years	63,821	2
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(6,396)	(12,295)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	15,755	38,660
Other permanent differences	(68,524)	-
Effect of overseas tax rates	2,399	-
Foreign exchange differences	18,935	70,672
Taxation credit for the year	(311,743)	(50,935)

# **OGH LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

#### **10 Intangible fixed assets**

Group	Goodwill £	Negative goodwill £	Development Costs £	Other intangibles £	Capitalised R&D £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January 2017	220,851	(170,059)	1,477,018	272,404	-	1,800,214
Additions - internally developed	-	-	1,092,471	-	-	1,092,471
Additions - separately acquired	-	-	-	-	59,580	59,580
At 31 December 2017	220,851	(170,059)	2,569,489	272,404	59,580	2,952,265
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>						
At 1 January 2017	53,115	(5,558)	-	35,574	-	83,131
Amortisation charged for the year	53,115	(17,006)	-	125,730	-	161,839
Exchange adjustments	-	-	-	9	-	9
At 31 December 2017	106,230	(22,564)	-	161,313	-	244,979
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At 31 December 2017	114,621	(147,495)	2,569,489	111,091	59,580	2,707,286
At 31 December 2016	167,736	(164,501)	1,477,018	236,830	-	1,717,083

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2016.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 11 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Other assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2017	4,239,782	1,622,304	65,552	-	5,927,638
Additions	398,174	51,490	-	1,575,567	2,025,231
Exchange adjustments	(127,143)	1,538	-	-	(125,605)
At 31 December 2017	4,510,813	1,675,332	65,552	1,575,567	7,827,264
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 January 2017	1,450,630	1,148,095	64,457	-	2,663,182
Depreciation charged in the year	825,557	120,181	1,095	-	946,833
Exchange adjustments	(47,098)	(402)	-	-	(47,500)
At 31 December 2017	2,229,089	1,267,874	65,552	-	3,562,515
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 December 2017	2,281,724	407,458	-	1,575,567	4,264,749
At 31 December 2016	2,789,152	474,209	1,095	-	3,264,456

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2016.

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	6,694	45,391	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	2,231	15,130	-	-

#### 12 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Investments in subsidiaries	13	3	3	6,340,113	3,111,916
Unlisted investments		6,025	6,025	-	-
		6,028	6,028	6,340,113	3,111,916



# **OGH LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

### **12 Fixed asset investments**

#### **Movements in fixed asset investments Group**

	Shares in group undertakings	Other investments other than loans	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	3	6,025	6,028
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2017	3	6,025	6,028
At 31 December 2016	3	6,025	6,028

#### **Movements in fixed asset investments Company**

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2017	3,111,916
Additions	3,228,197
At 31 December 2017	6,340,113
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2017	6,340,113
At 31 December 2016	3,111,916

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Flow Calibration Services Limited	England	Non-trading	Ordinary		100
Maurer Instruments Limited	England	Non-trading	Ordinary		100
Maurer Technologies Limited	England	Non-trading	Ordinary		100
Metering & Technology Ltd	England	Holding Company	Ordinary		82
Metering & Technology SAS	France	Manufacturing flow meters and conditioners	Ordinary		82
Multi-Flow Valves, Inc	USA	Producing multi flow valves for the oil and gas industry	Ordinary	100	
Neftegasmetrology LLC	Russia	Producing oil sampling equipment for the oil and gas exploration industry	Ordinary		100
Oil & Gas Manufacturing Limited	England	Dormant	Ordinary		100
Oil & Gas Measurement Limited	England	Producing oil sampling equipment for the oil and gas exploration industry	Ordinary	100	
Oil & Gas Measurement Technology LLC	Russia	Producing oil sampling equipment for the oil and gas exploration industry	Ordinary		100
Oil & Gas Services Limited	England	Dormant	Ordinary	100	
Oil & Gas Systems Limited	England	The design and supply of bespoke engineered process packages and engineered metering systems	Ordinary	100	

On 1 September 2016, OGH indirectly acquired 82% of the ordinary share capital of Metering & Technology Ltd, a UK holding company, and its wholly owned trading subsidiary Metering & Technology SAS, a company registered in France, by virtue of its holding in Oil & Gas Measurement Limited.

All the business combinations have been accounted for under merger accounting apart from Maurer Instruments Limited, Flow Calibration Services Limited and Neftegasmetrology LLC which have been accounted for under acquisition accounting. The comparative subsidiary accounts that have been consolidated into the group all cover the year ended 31 December 2017 with the exception of Metering & Technology Ltd and its subsidiary, Metering & Technology SAS, which have been consolidated from its acquisition date at 1st September 2016.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 14 Financial instruments

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,973,802	1,761,192	2,880,913	2,678,058
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	6,025	6,025	-	-
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>				
Measured at amortised cost	17,564,930	16,730,085	6,032,531	2,974,157

### 15 Stocks

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	57,007	96,061	-	-
Work in progress	369,980	-	-	-
Finished goods and spares/parts for resale	505,746	695,154	-	-
	932,733	791,215	-	-

### 16 Debtors

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>				
Trade debtors	2,900,912	1,794,837	40,544	5,997
Unpaid share capital	501	501	-	-
Corporation tax recoverable	131,716	12,062	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	2,832,144	2,671,801
Other debtors	432,462	462,221	8,225	260
Prepayments and accrued income	1,894,127	1,735,939	-	-
	5,359,718	4,005,560	2,880,913	2,678,058

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	19	1,329	-	-	-
Obligations under finance leases	20	1,502	33,389	-	-
Other borrowings	19	149,250	234,042	-	-
Trade creditors		3,527,100	4,638,680	132,254	136,095
Corporation tax payable		60	1,353	-	-
Other taxation and social security		171,260	143,051	2,149	3,949
Other creditors		729,685	1,179,965	-	-
Accruals and deferred income		2,616,218	1,272,354	8,833	36,615
		<u>7,196,404</u>	<u>7,502,834</u>	<u>143,236</u>	<u>176,659</u>

#### 18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Obligations under finance leases	20	-	1,634	-	-
Other borrowings	19	10,409,313	9,370,021	5,891,444	2,801,447
Other creditors		130,533	-	-	-
		<u>10,539,846</u>	<u>9,371,655</u>	<u>5,891,444</u>	<u>2,801,447</u>

#### 19 Loans and overdrafts

		Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts		1,329	-	-	-
Other loans		10,558,563	9,604,063	5,891,444	2,801,447
		<u>10,559,892</u>	<u>9,604,063</u>	<u>5,891,444</u>	<u>2,801,447</u>
Payable within one year		150,579	234,042	-	-
Payable after one year		10,409,313	9,370,021	5,891,444	2,801,447

Other loans bear interest at a rate of 1.625%, are unsecured and repayable on demand with no fixed repayment date.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 20 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	1,502	33,389	-	-
In two to five years	-	1,634	-	-
	<u>1,502</u>	<u>35,023</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Finance lease obligations are secured by way of a first legal charge over the relevant fixed asset.

### 21 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>52,720</u>	<u>26,458</u>

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

### 22 Share capital

	Group and company 2017 £	2016 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,373,378 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,373,378</u>	<u>1,373,378</u>
<b>Preference share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
3,500,000 Preference shares of \$1 each	<u>1,737,913</u>	<u>1,737,913</u>

The preference shares have no voting rights attached to them.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 23 Operating lease commitments

##### Lessee

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

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	64,736	89,832	-	-
Between two and five years	32,067	96,803	-	-
	<u>96,803</u>	<u>186,635</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

#### 24 Related party transactions

##### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>155,176</u>	<u>251,642</u>

Turnover includes amounts received from the following connected companies in respect of engineering goods and services provided:-

- Technoimpex Engineering Limited £nil (2016: £16,318)

Included within creditors due after one year is a balance of £nil (2016: £200,150) owed to Technoimpex Engineering Limited, a connected company.

At the year end, the group owed Talesword Limited, a connected company, £8,804,860 (2016: £7,344,122) on which interest of £148,850 (2016: £115,626) was charged at an annual rate of 1.625%.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, as the company has wholly owned subsidiary undertakings to which it is party to the transactions.

#### 25 Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate controlling party is the Solaris Trust.

# OGH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

---

#### 26 Cash generated from group operations

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	1,740,704	(3,953,215)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation credited	(311,743)	(50,935)
Finance costs	336,561	241,192
Investment income	(3,451)	(1,790)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	161,839	48,819
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	1,123,063	963,609
Gain on sale of investments	(70,000)	-
Other gains and losses	(1,228,624)	-
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(141,518)	(478,903)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(1,252,063)	1,973,088
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(16,869)	2,065,427
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>337,899</b>	<b>807,292</b>