

Aquatic Engineering & Construction Limited

**Director's report and financial
statements**

Registered number SC123734

31 December 2011

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Contents

Director and officer	1
Director's report	2
Statement of Director's responsibilities in respect of the Director's report and the financial statements	4
Independent auditor's report to the members of Aquatic Engineering & Construction Limited	5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to financial statement	8

Director and officer

Director: Dr B Bruggaier

Secretary: Paull & Williamsons LLP

Registered office: Union Plaza (6th Floor)
1 Union Wynd
Aberdeen
AB10 1DQ

Auditor: KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
37 Albyn Place
Aberdeen
AB10 1JB

Director's report

The director presents his annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £6,461,000 (2010: £4,274,000).

An interim dividend of £5,400,000 (2010: £8,400,000) was paid during the year.

Principal activity and review of the business

Aquatic Engineering & Construction Limited is part of the Foundations and Moorings business of Acteon, which is a global subsea services organisation. The group as a whole comprises a number of well known brands in the industry which are all focused on the crucial area of offshore oil and gas development and operations linking wells on the seabed with facilities on the surface.

Aquatic possesses leading engineering skills in many of the areas in which it operates. It employs approximately 100 people, most with technical skills, from its base in Aberdeen, UK. The company works both independently and in partnership with other Acteon companies to serve industry clients.

Development of the business

The company performed satisfactorily during 2011, reflecting the overall improvement in general economic conditions with there being investment activity increases in many of its clients. Turnover for the year was £20,747,000 (2010: £16,182,000) and the profit after taxation was £6,461,000 (2010: £4,274,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the company

The director has taken steps to ensure that the day-to-day risks which face the company in terms of, for example, health and safety and commercial risks, are managed comprehensively by the company, by insurance covers which should mitigate the impact of risks turning into reality, and by the preparation and review of comprehensive monthly management financial reporting packages, which can alert the board where appropriate to developments in trading performance and cash management.

Any business operates against a background of risks and uncertainties. The director believes that the principal such risks facing the company are:

- There could be a tail-off in the activity levels in the offshore oil and gas exploration and production industry, worldwide.
- Lead times and availability of raw materials and components which are required in order for the company to provide its products and services could deteriorate from their current levels.
- It could become more difficult to recruit and retain the highly qualified and experienced staff required in order to operate.
- The considerable health and safety risks which are inherent to the offshore oil and gas industry

Likely future developments in the business

The director believes that due to prevailing oil prices, (which have continued to remain high during 2011 and into 2012 with the prices at the time of this report still above \$100 per barrel), along with the continued improvement in general economic conditions provide a good basis for further increased levels of demand for the company's products and services in 2012.

Research and development

The company undertakes little in the way of pure research, but development is an important part of its offering. Many of its flexible products have been developed directly in response to client requirements.

Director's report *(continued)*

Financial instruments

The company sells to most of its clients on customary credit terms and is, as a result, exposed to the usual credit risk and cashflow risk associated with this form of trading. It manages this risk through its credit control procedures. The existence of these trade credit facilities does not expose the group to price risk or liquidity risk.

The company does not currently deploy interest rate or currency hedging since these risks are dealt with by, and at the level of, its parent company.

Directors

The director who served during the year was as follows:

Dr B Bruggaier

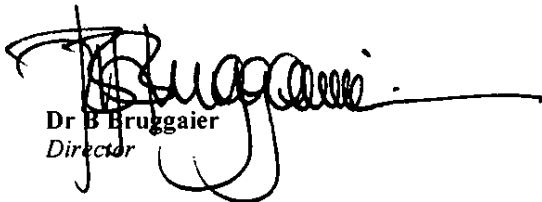
Disclosure of information to auditor

The director who held office at the date of approval of this Director's report confirm that, so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and the director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board


Dr B Bruggaier
Director

6th Floor
Union Plaza
1 Union Wynd
Aberdeen
AB10 1DQ
3 April 2012

Statement of Director's responsibilities in respect of the Director's report and the financial statements

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's 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 he has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to him to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Aquatic Engineering & Construction Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Aquatic Engineering & Construction Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 set out on pages 6 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's web-site at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

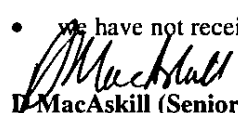
Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.


D MacAskill (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

37 Albyn Place

Aberdeen

AB10 1JB

4 April 2012

Profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 December 2011

	<i>Note</i>	2011 £000	2010 £000
Turnover	2	20,747	16,182
Cost of sales		(10,039)	(8,136)
Gross profit		10,708	8,046
Administrative expenses		(1,919)	(2,528)
Operating profit		8,789	5,518
Income from shares in group undertakings	<i>6</i>	-	283
Interest receivable and similar income	<i>7</i>	-	61
Interest payable and similar charges	<i>8</i>	(92)	(13)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3-5	8,697	5,849
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<i>9</i>	(2,236)	(1,575)
Profit for the financial year	17	6,461	4,274

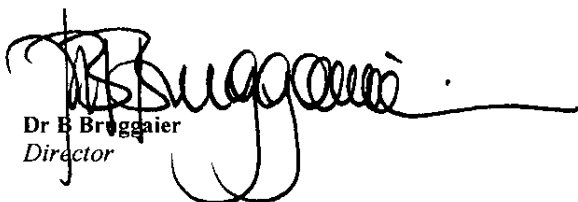
There were no recognised gains or losses other than those reported above.

Turnover and operating profit in the current and prior year arose wholly from continuing operations.

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2011

	<i>Note</i>	2011	2010
		£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	9,242	6,748
		<u>9,242</u>	<u>6,748</u>
Current assets			
Stock	12	143	117
Debtors	13	4,305	2,758
Cash at bank and in hand		155	164
		<u>4,603</u>	<u>3,039</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(9,491)	(6,640)
Net current liabilities		<u>(4,888)</u>	<u>(3,601)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,354</u>	<u>3,147</u>
Provisions for liabilities	15	(917)	(771)
Net assets		<u><u>3,437</u></u>	<u><u>2,376</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	152	152
Share premium account	17	3	3
Capital redemption reserve	17	210	210
Profit and loss account	17	3,072	2,011
Shareholders' funds	18	<u><u>3,437</u></u>	<u><u>2,376</u></u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on **3 April** 2012 and were signed on its behalf by:


 Dr B Bruggaier
 Director

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Under FRS 1 the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the Company in its own published consolidated financial statements.

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Acteon Group Limited, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group (or investees of the group qualifying as related parties). The consolidated financial statements of Acteon Group Limited, within which this Company is included, can be obtained from the address given in note 23.

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Business Review section of the Directors' Report on pages 2 to 3.

The company is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows on its own account for the foreseeable future. The company participates in the group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the directors of Acteon Group Limited, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of goods and services supplied by the company in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and sales taxes. This is in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 5, Application Note G, and UITF 40 where applicable.

The company recognises turnover in line with the fulfilment of its contractual obligations. In most cases relating to the supply of goods this represents the fulfilment of all obligations contained in its contracts. However in certain circumstances specific elements of the total income relating to a contract are recognised where completion of these elements entitles the company to the income.

Rental and operating lease income is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the rental or lease contract.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	-	6-33% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line

Notes *(continued)*

1 **Accounting policies** *(continued)*

Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis, and includes all direct costs incurred. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price allowing for all further costs of completion and disposal.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the profit before taxation.

Taxation

The charge or credit for taxation is based on the profit or loss for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

2 **Turnover**

Disclosure by geographical sector has not been made as required under SI2008 No. 410 Schedule 1 paragraph 68 (2) of the Companies Act 2006 as the directors are of the opinion that disclosure of such information would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

Notes (continued)

3 Notes to the profit and loss account

	2011 £000	2010 £000
<i>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging (crediting)</i>		
Depreciation written off tangible fixed assets		
Owned	664	550
Leased	-	1
Hire of plant and machinery – rentals payable under operating leases	32	21
Hire of other assets – operating leases	130	130
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	(80)
<i>Auditor's remuneration</i>		
Audit of these financial statements	15	15

4 Remuneration of directors

All of the directors are paid by other group companies and no recharge is made for their services to the company. Their emoluments are included in the aggregate directors emoluments disclosed in the financial statements of other group companies.

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2011	2010
Directors	1	1
Technical and administration	96	84
	97	85
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:		
Wages and salaries	4,823	4,196
Social security costs	510	445
Other pension costs (see note 22)	154	147
	5,487	4,788

6 Income from shares in group undertakings

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Dividends received	-	283

Notes *(continued)*

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Bank interest receivable	-	50
Net exchange gain	-	10
Other interest receivable	-	1
	-	61

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Bank interest payable	47	1
Net exchange losses	42	-
Interest payable to group companies	-	10
Other interest	3	2
	92	13

9 Taxation

Analysis of charge in year

	2011 £000	2010 £000
<i>UK corporation tax/ Group relief</i>		
Charge for the current year	2,100	1,457
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(225)	(74)
	1,875	1,383
<i>Foreign tax</i>		
Charge for current year	-	27
Adjustments in respect of prior years	215	80
	215	107
Total current tax	2,090	1,490
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	146	85
Total deferred tax	146	85
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	2,236	1,575

Notes (continued)

9 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting the tax charge (2010: charge) for the current year

The rate of corporation tax in the UK was reduced from 28% to 26% effective 1 April 2011. The composite rate applied during the year is 26.5%.

The current tax charge (2010: charge) is lower (2010: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK, 26.5% (2010: 28%). The differences are explained below:

	2011 £000	2010 £000
<i>Current tax reconciliation</i>		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	8,697	5,849
Current tax at 26.5% (2010: 28%)	2,305	1,638
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Income not taxable for tax purposes	-	(101)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10	12
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(214)	(115)
Other Short Term Differences	(1)	1
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	(10)	6
Other timing differences	-	2
Chargeable gains	-	47
Total current tax charge (see above)	2,090	1,490

The 2011 Budget on 23 March 2011 announced that the UK corporation tax rate will reduce to 23% over a period of four years from 2011. The first reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 28% to 27% (effective from 1 April 2011) was substantively enacted on 20 July 2010, and further reductions to 26% (effective from 1 April 2011) and 25% (effective from 1 April 2012) were substantively enacted on 29 March 2011 and 5 July 2011 respectively.

This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly and further reduce the deferred tax liability at 31 December 2011 (which has been calculated based on the rate of 25% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date).

It has not yet been possible to quantify the full anticipated effect of the announced further 2% rate reduction, although this will further reduce the company's future current tax charge and reduce the company's deferred tax liability accordingly.

10 Dividends

The aggregate amount of dividends comprises:

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Interim dividends paid in respect of the current year	5,400	8,400
Aggregate amount of dividends paid in the financial year	5,400	8,400

Notes *(continued)*

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant, machinery and motor vehicles £000
<i>Cost</i>	
At beginning of year	10,600
Additions	3,162
Disposals	(29)
At end of year	13,733
<i>Depreciation</i>	
At beginning of year	3,852
Charge for year	664
Disposals	(25)
At end of year	4,491
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 December 2011	9,242
At 31 December 2010	6,748

12 Stock

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Parts stock	143	117

13 Debtors

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Trade debtors	2,857	2,320
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3	160
Prepayments and accrued income	1,297	136
Other debtors	148	142
	4,305	2,758

Notes *(continued)*

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Bank overdraft	5,382	3,869
Trade creditors	1,043	576
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,060	45
Corporation tax	1,093	1,457
Other taxes and social security	208	347
Other creditors	705	346
	<u>9,491</u>	<u>6,640</u>

The bank overdraft is secured by way of a cross corporate guarantee over the assets of the group.

15 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax £000
At 1 January 2011	771
Charge for the year	146
	<u>917</u>
At 31 December 2011	

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	921	776
Other timing differences	(4)	(5)
	<u>917</u>	<u>771</u>

Notes *(continued)*

16 Called up share capital

	2011 £000	2010 £000
<i>Authorised</i>		
106,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	107	107
45,000 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	45	45
255,000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each	255	255
	407	407
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
106,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	107	107
45,000 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	45	45
	152	152

The specific rights attaching to the 'A' ordinary shares are as follows:

The 'A' ordinary shares are entitled to a participating dividend based on adjusted profit on ordinary activities before taxation and amounts payable to ordinary shareholders.

The 'A' ordinary shares may be converted to a like number of ordinary shares at any time.

The holders of these shares are entitled to attend and vote at general meetings and are entitled to the same voting rights as the ordinary shareholders.

The 'A' ordinary shareholders would rank before the ordinary shareholders on a winding up of the company. In such circumstances they are entitled to the subscription price paid for the shares plus all dividend arrears. Any capital surplus remaining after distribution to ordinary shareholders is payable to both 'A' ordinary and ordinary classes of shares as if all shares were of the same class.

17 Reserves

	Share premium account £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000
At 1 January 2011	3	210	2,011
Profit for the year	-	-	6,461
Dividends on shares classified in shareholders' funds	-	-	(5,400)
At 31 December 2011	3	210	3,072

Notes (continued)

18 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Profit for the financial year	6,461	4,274
Dividends on shares classified in shareholders' funds	(5,400)	(8,400)
Net increase (reduction) in shareholders' funds	1,061	(4,126)
Opening shareholders' funds	2,376	6,502
Closing shareholders' funds	3,437	2,376

19 Contingent liabilities

The company has a cross guarantee with other group companies in respect of group borrowings.

20 Capital commitments

At 31 December the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	423	276

21 Other commitments

At 31 December the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Plant and equipment		Land and buildings	
	2011 £000	2010 £000	2011 £000	2010 £000
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	2	2	-	18
Between one and five years	19	17	28	27
After more than five years	-	-	84	84

22 Pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Contributions made by the company to the scheme during the year amounted to £154,000 (2010: £147,000). Contributions outstanding at the yearend were £17,000 (2010: £16,000).

Notes *(continued)*

23 Ultimate parent company

The company is controlled by Acteon Group Limited.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Acteon Group Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is FR X Offshore GP Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

