

**REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD
SC265921**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

**MESTON REID & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

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REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	4,224	5,135
Investment properties	4	440,433	440,433
Investments	5	132,179	132,179
		<u>576,836</u>	<u>577,747</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	87,590	90,683
Cash at bank and in hand		86,911	117,130
		<u>174,501</u>	<u>207,813</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(85,128)	(105,924)
Net current assets		<u>89,373</u>	<u>101,889</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>666,209</u>	<u>679,636</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(19,533)	(37,243)
Net assets		<u><u>646,676</u></u>	<u><u>642,393</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Profit and loss reserves		646,675	642,392
Total equity		<u><u>646,676</u></u>	<u><u>642,393</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 14 August 2020

Mr G S Cooper

Director

Company Registration No. SC265921

REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2017	1	577,775	577,776
Year ended 30 September 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	94,617	94,617
Dividends	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Balance at 30 September 2018	1	642,392	642,393
Year ended 30 September 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	34,283	34,283
Dividends	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Balance at 30 September 2019	1	646,675	646,676

REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Remote Systems Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares in the United Kingdom, incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 3 Woodend Terrace, Aberdeen, AB15 6YG.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the provision of consultancy services to the Oil and Gas sector and income generated from property letting. Revenue in respect of consultancy services is recognised when the company fulfils its contractual obligations to customers by supplying services. Revenue in respect of property letting is recognised when receivable.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing balance
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 company 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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 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 income statement 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

The company provides for deferred taxation in respect of all unreversed timing differences arising between accounting and taxable profit.

1.11 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.

1.12 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2 Employees

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

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Total	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	34,573
	<u>34,573</u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2018	29,438
Depreciation charged in the year	911
	<u>30,349</u>
At 30 September 2019	30,349
	<u>30,349</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2019	4,224
	<u>4,224</u>
At 30 September 2018	5,135
	<u>5,135</u>

4 Investment property

	2019
	£
Fair value	
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	440,433
	<u>440,433</u>

Investment property comprises of two Canadian rental properties, 40 Old Maddox Cove Road and 50 Charter Avenue. The fair value of the investment property has been based upon the director's knowledge of the local commercial property market as at 30 September 2019. The director considers the carrying value of the investment properties to be reflective of the open market value by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 Fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Loans to group undertakings and participating interests	132,179	132,179
	<u>132,179</u>	<u>132,179</u>

REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

5	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)	
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			Loans to group undertakings and participating interests
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 October 2018 & 30 September 2019		132,179
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 September 2019		132,179
	At 30 September 2018		132,179
6	Debtors	2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	16,168	33,627
	Other debtors	71,422	57,056
		87,590	90,683
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans	18,000	18,000
	Trade creditors	4,922	3,363
	Corporation tax	8,322	21,828
	Other creditors	53,884	62,733
		85,128	105,924
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	19,533	37,243

REMOTE SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

9 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

10 Control

The company was under the control of Mr G S Cooper throughout the current and previous year.

11 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is £42,142 (2018 - £55,315) due to director G S Cooper at the year end. The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

£132,179 is due to Remote Systems Solutions Limited by Remote Vacations LLC and the long term loan is shown within fixed asset investments. Included within other debtors is an amount of £57,200 (2018 - £43,038) also due by Remote Vacations LLC.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.