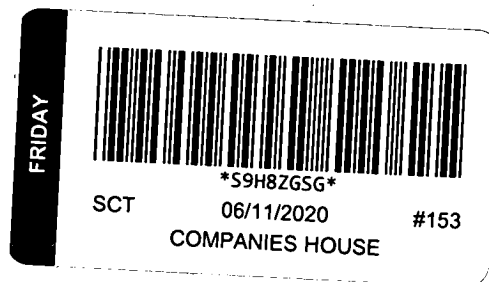


**OFFSHORE AGILITY LTD**  
**No. SC620607**

**FILLETED ACCOUNTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**



# OFFSHORE AGILITY LTD

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# OFFSHORE AGILITY LTD

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

|                                                       | Notes | £             | 2020<br>£     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Fixed assets</b>                                   |       |               |               |
| Tangible assets                                       | 4     |               | 100           |
| <b>Current assets</b>                                 |       |               |               |
| Debtors                                               | 5     | 30,147        |               |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              |       | 20,004        |               |
|                                                       |       | <u>50,151</u> |               |
| <b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b> | 6     | (21,688)      |               |
| <b>Net current assets</b>                             |       |               | <u>28,463</u> |
| <b>Net assets</b>                                     |       |               | <u>28,563</u> |
| <b>Capital and reserves</b>                           |       |               |               |
| Called up share capital                               | 7     |               | 2             |
| Profit and loss reserves                              |       |               | <u>28,561</u> |
| <b>Total equity</b>                                   |       |               | <u>28,563</u> |

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The director confirms that the company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 477(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and that the members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the period in accordance with section 476(1) of that Act. The director acknowledges his responsibility to ensure that the company keeps accounting records in accordance with section 386 and to prepare accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial period and of its profit for that financial period in accordance with section 394 and which otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2006 as far as applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Paul Eaton  
Director

Company Registration No. SC620607

# OFFSHORE AGILITY LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### 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 £.

#### 1.2 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.

However, due to the uncertainty regarding the effects of the spread of Coronavirus and the consequent measures that have been put in place by the UK Government to combat it, the company has undertaken and continues to monitor the activity of reviewing the scenario and evaluating the management actions to mitigate the impact to the business. The company has adopted initiatives to safeguard the health of its people and actions aimed at maintaining operational activity. The effects of any adjustments to the financial statements are currently not determinable in light of the volatility of the scenario. These will be reflected in the 2021 results.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.4 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:

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Computers | 33% Straight line |
|-----------|-------------------|

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.

#### 1.5 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.

## OFFSHORE AGILITY LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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 balance sheet 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.

##### **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.

## OFFSHORE AGILITY LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### **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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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 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**

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 when the company has 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.

## OFFSHORE AGILITY LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### 1.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

##### 1.11 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 2.

#### 3 Director's remuneration and dividends

|                             | 2020<br>£ |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Dividends paid to directors | 48,000    |

#### 4 Tangible fixed assets

|                                    | Plant and<br>machinery<br>etc<br>£ |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Cost</b>                        |                                    |
| At 8 February 2019                 | -                                  |
| Additions                          | 150                                |
| At 31 March 2020                   | 150                                |
| <b>Depreciation and impairment</b> |                                    |
| At 8 February 2019                 | -                                  |
| Depreciation charged in the period | 50                                 |
| At 31 March 2020                   | 50                                 |
| <b>Carrying amount</b>             |                                    |
| At 31 March 2020                   | 100                                |
| At 8 February 2019                 | -                                  |

## OFFSHORE AGILITY LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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|                                                                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>5 Debtors</b>                                                                | <b>2020</b>       |
|                                                                                 | <b>£</b>          |
| Amounts falling due within one year:                                            |                   |
| Trade debtors                                                                   | 30,147            |
|                                                                                 | <u>          </u> |
| <br><b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>                     | <br><b>2020</b>   |
|                                                                                 | <b>£</b>          |
| Corporation tax                                                                 | 17,935            |
| Other creditors                                                                 | 3,753             |
|                                                                                 | <u>          </u> |
|                                                                                 | <u>21,688</u>     |
| <br><b>7 Called up share capital</b>                                            | <br><b>2020</b>   |
|                                                                                 | <b>£</b>          |
| Ordinary share capital<br>Issued and fully paid<br>2 Ordinary shares of £1 each | <br><br><br>2     |
|                                                                                 | <u>          </u> |

On 8 February 2019, the company issued 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each at par.

#### **8 Director's transactions**

As at 31 March 2020 the company owed the director £1,253. This loan is interest free with no set repayment terms.

#### **9 Company information**

Offshore Agility Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 8 Whitehills Path, Cove, Aberdeen, AB12 3ZH.