

RIGQUIP LTD
SC399931

FILLETED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

RIGQUIP LTD

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RIGQUIP LTD**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		3,422,343		3,422,343
Current assets					
Debtors	4	231,432		231,432	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(173,113)		(171,338)	
Net current assets			<u>58,319</u>		<u>60,094</u>
Net assets			<u><u>3,480,662</u></u>		<u><u>3,482,437</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		10,000		10,000
Share premium account			1,190,000		1,190,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,280,662</u>		<u>2,282,437</u>
Total equity			<u><u>3,480,662</u></u>		<u><u>3,482,437</u></u>

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

The directors confirm that the company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and that the members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in accordance with section 476 of that Act. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities under the Act 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 year and of its profit for that financial year in accordance with section 394 and which otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2006 as far as applicable to the company.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M S Fraser
Director

Company Registration No. SC399931

RIGQUIP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. In arriving at this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on future operations. Thus the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

RIGQUIP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

RIGQUIP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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.

2 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	2	2

3 Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Investments	3,422,343	3,422,343

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021 & 31 December 2021	3,422,343
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	3,422,343
At 31 December 2020	3,422,343

4 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	231,432	231,432

RIGQUIP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	73,605	16,962
Other creditors	99,508	154,376
	<u>173,113</u>	<u>171,338</u>

Bank of Scotland PLC, Lloyds Bank Commercial Finance Limited, and Scottish Enterprise hold floating charges over all of the assets and undertakings of the company.

All parties also hold a cross corporate guarantee which includes companies: RigQuip Holdings Limited, RigQuip Ltd, RigQuip International Ltd and RigQuip Drilling Services Limited.

6 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

7 Directors' transactions

As at 31 December 2021 the company was due the directors £98,543 (2020 - £154,376). The amount is interest free and has no set repayment terms.

8 Parent company

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is RigQuip Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland.

9 Company information

Rigquip Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Johnstone House, 52-54 Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1HA.

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.