# FORSBERG SERVICES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Mr F C W Forsberg

Mr C J A Mayne

Secretary

Mrs L H Hintz

·Company number

SC104949

Registered office

1 East Craibstone Street

Aberdeen

**AB11 6YQ** 

**Accountants** 

CLB Coopers Fleet House New Road Lancaster LA1 1EZ

# ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF FORSBERG SERVICES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Forsberg Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Forsberg Services Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 21 February 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Forsberg Services Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Forsberg Services Limited, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Forsberg Services Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Forsberg Services Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Forsberg Services Limited. You consider that Forsberg Services Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Forsberg Services Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

**CLB Coopers** 

Chs Coopers

Accountants

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Fleet House New Road Lancaster LA1 1EZ

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		20	17	2016 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			975,274		696,032
Tangible assets	4		56,204		44,791
Current assets					
Stocks		370,053		504,686	
Debtors	5	986,884		631,374	
Cash at bank and in hand		124,369		229,980	
		1,481,306		1,366,040	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	6	(1,048,441)		(1,106,870)	
Net current assets			432,865		259,170
Total assets less current liabilities			1,464,343		999,993
Provisions for liabilities			(7,160)		(4,962)
Net assets			1,457,183		995,031
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,457,083		994,931
Total equity			1,457,183		995,031

### BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

Mr F C W Forsberg

**Director** 

Company Registration No. SC104949

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Forsberg Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 1 East Craibstone Street, Aberdeen, AB11 6YQ.

The company trades from its premises at Richmond House, White Cross, Lancaster, LA1 4XF.

#### 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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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 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.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a customer list and product line 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 5 years.

#### 1.4 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

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:

**Patents** 

33% straight line once benefits receivable

Development

over the uselife of the asset

#### 1.5 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:

Other fixed assets
Fixtures, fittings and equipment
Computer equipment

25% reducing balance 25% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

Computer equipment Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

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.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

#### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 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.

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.

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.14 Leases

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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.16 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 year was 26 (2016 - 26).

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Patents £	Development £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	268,103	2,450	839,630	1,110,183
Additions - separately acquired	-	-	452,745	452,745
At 31 December 2017	268,103	2,450	1,292,375	1,562,928
Amortisation and impairment			<del></del>	
At 1 January 2017	89,368	2,450	322,333	414,151
Amortisation charged for the year	53,621	-	119,882	173,503
At 31 December 2017	142,989	2,450	442,215	587,654
Carrying amount	<del></del>			
At 31 December 2017	125,114	-	850,160	975,274
At 31 December 2016	178,735		517,297	696,032

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Other fixed assets	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	and the second of the second o	<b> £</b>	equipment	<b> </b>	<b>.</b>	
	Cost	_	_	_	_	-
	At 1 January 2017	48,743	25,823	67,360	35,847	177,773
	Additions	-	13,952	16,196	-	30,148
	At 31 December 2017	48,743	39,775	83,556	35,847	207,921
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2017	36,999	18,726	48,518	28,739	132,982
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,936	5,262	8,760	1,777	18,735
	At 31 December 2017	39,935	23,988	57,278	30,516	151,717
	Carrying amount				<del></del>	<del></del>
	At 31 December 2017	8,808	15,787	26,278	5,331	56,204
	At 31 December 2016	11,744	7,097	18,842	7,108	44,791
				<del></del>		
5	Debtors				2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year	r:			£	£
	Trade debtors				644,632	551,936
	Amounts owed by group undertakings				34,125	-
	Other debtors				141,363	4,377
	Prepayments and accrued income				166,764 	75,020 ———
					986,884	631,333 =======
	• ,				2017	2016
	Amounts falling due after more than	one year:			£	£
	Other debtors				-	41
	Total debtors				986,884	631,374

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED). FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	<b>N</b>	2017	2016	
	Notes	£	1	
	Bank loans and overdrafts	6,385	139,91	
	Trade creditors	625,410	766,57	
	Amounts due to group undertakings	46,525	46,58	
	Corporation tax	-	44,61	
	Other taxation and social security	133,243	36,65	
	Other creditors	62,425	57,15	
	Accruals and deferred income	174,453	15,37	
		1,048,441	1,106,87	
	Called up share capital			
	·	2017	201	
		£	;	
٠	Ordinary share capital			
	Issued and fully paid			
	85 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	85	8	
	15 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	15 	1:	
		100	10	
3	Operating lease commitments			
	Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for fut	ıre minimum lea	se payments	
	under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	2047	204	
		2017 £	2010	
			•	
		12,488 ———	18,617	
•	Related party transactions			
	Transactions with related parties  During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related	ed parties:		
		Subcontracted work		
		2017	201	
		£	1	
	Other related parties	34,125		

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9	Related party transactions		(Continued)
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:  Amounts owed to related parties	2017 £	2016 £
	Other related parties	89,026	56,679
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		2017 Balance
	Amounts owed by related parties		£
	Other related parties		34,125

There were no amounts owed in the previous period.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of FRS 102 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are part of the group, where 100% of the voting rights in the entities are controlled within the group.

#### 10 Prior period adjustment

During the prior year costs of £308,139 were expenses to the profit and loss account instead of being capitalised as development costs in line with the company's accounting policy. The prior year adjustment has increased opening intangible development costs and profit and loss reserves by £308,139.

#### Reconciliation of changes in equity

		1 January : 2016		
	Notes	£	2016 £	
Equity as previously reported		586,917	686,892	
Adjustments to prior year				
Capitalisation of development costs		-	308,139	
Equity as adjusted		586,917	995,031	