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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

			2020		2019
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
ntangible assets	3		655,316		764,526
Tangible assets	4		5,042		6,471
nvestments	5		682		682
			661,040		771,679
Current assets					
Debtors	6	356,107		760,869	
Cash at bank and in hand		146,686		280,529	
		502,793		1,041,398	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	7	(614,743)		(1,223,373)	
Net current liabilities			(111,950)		(181,975
Total assets less current liabilities			549,090		589,704
Provisions for liabilities			(958)		(951
Net assets			548,132		588,753
					-
Capital and reserves Called up share capital			200,000		200,000
Profit and loss reserves			348,132		388,753
Fotal equity			548,132		588,753

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 2020 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

M H DAGET

M H Daget

Director

Company Registration No. SC163377

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Techdrill International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 252 Union Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1TN.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In arriving at this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the impact of the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic on future operations and the ability of the company to continue to operate as a going concern. The directors recognise that the situation remains highly fluid and as a result making accurate forecasts on the likely implications is difficult but the directors do recognise that trading over the coming months could potentially be adversely affected.

Despite this, the directors remain confident that the company can continue to operate as a going concern. This assessment is based on the understanding that the company will continue to trade over the coming months, albeit at a potentially reduced level from what was initially anticipated. This, along with government support measures that are available and the cash at bank will allow the company to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due and operate as a going concern.

As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 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.

Income arising from licence sales is recognised in the period of the sale. Maintenance income is spread over the period which the agreement covers.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Fixtures and fittings 20% straight line Office equipment 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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries 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.

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 only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade debtors and creditors. These are measured at amortised cost and are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	3	4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3 Intangi	ble fixed assets				
		Trademarks		Intellectual property rights	Total
		£	costs £	£	£
Cost					
At 1 Jai	nuary 2020 and 31 December 2020	42,000	263,869	2,884,224	3,190,093
Amorti	sation and impairment				
At 1 Jai	nuary 2020	42,000	263,869	2,119,698	2,425,567
Amortis	ation charged for the year			109,210	109,210
At 31 D	ccember 2020	42,000	263,869	2,228,908	2,534,777
Carryin	ng amount				
At 31 D	ecember 2020			655,316	655,316
At 31 D	ecember 2019			764,526	764,526
4 Tangib	le fixed assets				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Fixtures andC fittings	ffice equipment	Total
			£	£	£
Cost					
	nuary 2020		15,784	90,604	106,388
Addition	ns			905	905
At 31 D	ecember 2020		15,784	91,509	107,293
Deprec	iation and impairment				
	nuary 2020		15,784	84,133	99,917
Deprec	iation charged in the year			2,334	2,334
At 31 D	ecember 2020		15,784	86,467	102,251
Carryir	ig amount				
At 31 D	ecember 2020			5,042	5,042
At 31 D	ecember 2019		-	6,471	6,471
5 Fixed a	sset investments				
- 117000				2020	2019
				£	£
Shares	in group undertakings and participating interests			682	682

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6	Debtors		
_		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	25,251	14,415
	Other debtors	324,399	744,682
	Prepayments and accrued income	6,457	1,772
		356,107	760,869
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	20,056	20,048
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	61,145	635,356
	Corporation tax	70,809	50,606
	Other taxation and social security	15,284	-
	Other creditors	69,546	157,797
	Accruals and deferred income	377,903	359,566
		614,743	1,223,373

8 Related party transactions

During the year, the company made advances to the directors of £229,958 and received credits of £580,141 which resulted in amounts due to the company at the year end of £157,076 (2019 - £507,259). The company also has amounts due to group undertakings at the year end of £61,145 (2019 - £635,356). The loans are unsecured and interest free with no fixed repayment terms in place.

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.