Company registration number SC008621 (Scotland)

W..D.C. & F. Thomson Limited

financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Pages for filing with registrar

W..D.C. & F. Thomson Limited

Contents

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

W..D.C. & F. Thomson Limited

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	**3**		**15,826,833**		14,842,593
Current assets					
Debtors	**4**	**27,539**		23,889	
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,267,669**		728,276	
		1,295,208		752,165	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	**(164,292)**		(65,190)	
Net current assets			**1,130,916**		686,975
Total assets less current liabilities			**16,957,749**		15,529,568
Provisions for liabilities			**(2,192,026)**		(1,850,547)
Net assets			**14,765,723**		13,679,021
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**6**		**11,400**		11,400
Revaluation reserve	**7**		**6,962,388**		6,191,624
Capital reserve	**8**		**6,627,432**		6,263,601
Profit and loss reserves	**9**		**1,164,503**		1,212,396
Total equity			**14,765,723**		13,679,021

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

These financial statements 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 22 May 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

AF Thomson
Director

Company Registration No. SC008621

1 Accounting policies

Company information

W..D.C. & F. Thomson Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 22 Meadowside, Dundee, DD1 1LN.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered relevant information, including the financial projections, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. The directors have performed a robust analysis of forecast future cash flows taking into account the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from rising input costs and the economic conditions in the UK. This analysis also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the company, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Investments are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, and deposits held at call with banks.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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, 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.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Investment income

Investment income receivable is recognised on an accruals basis which for franked investment income means on an XD basis.

Capital gains or losses are transferred net of related tax to the capital reserve.

1.10 Management expenses

Management expenses are stated on the basis of amounts applicable to the financial year.

2 Employees

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

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Total	**0**	0

3 Fixed asset investments

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other investments other than loans	**15,826,833**	14,842,593

3 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2025	**14,842,593**
Additions	**568,025**
Valuation changes	**1,546,719**
Disposals	**(1,130,504)**
At 31 December 2025	**15,826,833**
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	**15,826,833**
At 31 December 2024	14,842,593

4 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	£
Other debtors	**27,539**	23,889

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Corporation tax	**146,885**	17,554
Other creditors	**17,407**	47,636
	164,292	65,190

6 Called up share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	Number	**£**	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**11,400**	11,400	**11,400**	11,400

Each ordinary share carries one vote and is entitled to participate pari passu with other ordinary shares in any dividend or capital distribution.

7 Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative effect of the revaluations of fixed asset investments net of any deferred tax associated with the future sale of these investments.

8 Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents gains or losses realised on disposal of investments and is available for distribution to shareholders.

9 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account represents amounts available for distribution amongst the shareholders.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor's report is unqualified and includes the following:

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Blair Davidson
Statutory Auditor:	Henderson Loggie LLP
Date of audit report:	22 May 2026

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchase of services	
	2025	2024
	£	£
Other related parties	**70,490**	76,534

11 Related party transactions (continued)

	Dividends paid	
	2025	2024
	£	£
Other related parties	**24,639**	23,467

12 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £5,285 (2024 - £9,955) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

13 Controlling party

No one individual has ultimate control of the company.

14 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditor to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

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.