Company Registration No. SC092113 (Scotland)

Eagle Couriers (Scotland) Limited

Audited financial statements

for the year ended 31 May 2023

Pages for filing with Registrar

Eagle Couriers (Scotland) Limited

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Eagle Couriers (Scotland) Limited

Balance sheet

as at 31 May 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**4**		**204,166**		-
Tangible assets	**5**		**244,921**		215,722
			449,087		215,722
Current assets					
Debtors	**6**	**3,485,771**		3,201,095	
Cash at bank and in hand		**2,677,214**		2,074,847	
		6,162,985		5,275,942	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	**(953,711)**		(1,137,567)	
Net current assets			**5,209,274**		4,138,375
Total assets less current liabilities			**5,658,361**		4,354,097
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		**-**		(3,069)
Provisions for liabilities	**9**		**(47,545)**		(84,131)
Net assets			**5,610,816**		4,266,897
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**60,000**		60,000
Profit and loss reserves			**5,550,816**		4,206,897
Total equity			**5,610,816**		4,266,897

The director of the company has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 February 2024

Ms F Deas
Director

Company Registration No. SC092113

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Eagle Couriers (Scotland) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 2 Inchmuir Road, Whitehill Industrial Estate, Bathgate, EH48 2EP.

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 £.

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 financial statements have been prepared on a going 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.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for courier deliveries net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised at the point the courier delivery is completed.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill as the cost of acquisition of trade and assets, acknowledges the premium paid over identifiable assets and liabilities in acquisitions. 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.

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:

Leasehold land and buildings	over the period of the lease
Plant and equipment	25% - 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 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 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.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

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 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

1.14 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are subject to continuous review. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Valuation of fixed assets

The annual annual depreciation and amortisation charge for fixed assets are sensitive to changes in estimated useful economic lives. The useful economic lives are reassessed annually and amended when necessary to reflect current estimates. For the consideration of impairment, see note 1.6.

Accuracy and valuation of provisions

Provisions are recognised based on legal or constructive obligations, with valuations reliant on factors such as historical data and expert opinions. While provisions are reviewed regularly, changes in estimates may impact future financial performance. The directors believe current provisions reflect reasonable estimations but acknowledge potential variations in actual outcomes.

Accuracy of accruals

The directors estimate requirements for accruals using post year end information. This identifies costs and income that are expected to be incurred. Accruals are only released when there is a reasonable expectation that these costs will not be invoiced in the future.

3 Employees

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

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	**62**	47

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 June 2022	30,000
Additions	244,999
Disposals	(30,000)
At 31 May 2023	244,999
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 June 2022	30,000
Amortisation charged for the year	40,833
Disposals	(30,000)
At 31 May 2023	40,833
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2023	204,166
At 31 May 2022	-

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 June 2022	106,919	333,178	440,097
Additions	5,071	190,563	195,634
Disposals	-	(85,620)	(85,620)
At 31 May 2023	111,990	438,121	550,111
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2022	97,450	126,925	224,375
Depreciation charged in the year	2,376	105,993	108,369
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(27,554)	(27,554)
At 31 May 2023	99,826	205,364	305,190
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2023	12,164	232,757	244,921
At 31 May 2022	9,469	206,253	215,722

6 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	**2,223,248**	1,834,292
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**1,134,656**	1,270,156
Other debtors	**127,867**	96,647
	3,485,771	3,201,095

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	**309,405**	558,253
Corporation tax	**241,930**	217,477
Other taxation and social security	**124,953**	172,300
Other creditors	**277,423**	189,537
	953,711	1,137,567

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other creditors	**-**	3,069

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2023 £	2022 £
Deferred tax liabilities	**19,945**	19,931
Dilapidations provision	**27,600**	64,200
	47,545	84,131

The dilapidations provision relates to lease properties.

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 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Diana Penny and the auditor was Henderson Loggie LLP.

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
	567,892	217,429

12 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Eagle Couriers (Holdings) Limited which owns 100% of the issued share capital, and its registered office is 2 Inchmuir Road, Whitehill Industrial Estate, Bathgate, Scotland, EH48 2EP. The ultimate controlling party is Ms Fiona Deas.

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.