COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC137331

SLT HANDLING SERVICES LIMITED

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2018

SLT HANDLING SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		**330,794**	328,034
Current assets				
Stocks		**5,248**		10,300
Debtors	6	**179,314**		183,599
Cash at bank and in hand		**291,019**		311,510
		475,581		505,409
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**206,568**		261,441
Net current assets			**269,013**	243,968
Total assets less current liabilities			**599,807**	572,002
Net assets			**599,807**	572,002
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**2**	2
Profit and loss account			**599,805**	572,000
Shareholders funds			**599,807**	572,002

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;

- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

SLT HANDLING SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 May 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A MacLean

Director

Company registration number: SC137331

SLT HANDLING SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 4 Napier Way, Wardpark North, Cumbernauld, Glasgow, G68 0EH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 9 (2017: 10).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost					
At 1 April 2017	41,695	607,561	26,660	136,561	**812,477**
Additions	–	93,250	–	13,906	**107,156**
Disposals	–	(68,140)	–	(23,308)	**(91,448)**
At 31 March 2018	41,695	632,671	26,660	127,159	**828,185**
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2017	36,702	333,908	23,167	85,808	**479,585**
Charge for the year	1,248	54,656	699	12,908	**69,511**
Disposals	–	(37,323)	–	(14,382)	**(51,705)**
At 31 March 2018	37,950	351,241	23,866	84,334	**497,391**
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2018	3,745	281,430	2,794	42,825	**330,794**
At 31 March 2017	4,993	273,653	3,493	50,753	332,892

6. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	**179,314**	183,599

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**75,353**	79,988
Trade creditors	**34,825**	60,185
Corporation tax	**26,686**	36,345
Social security and other taxes	**65,643**	68,201
Other creditors	**4,061**	16,722
	206,568	261,441

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