

Company Registration No. SC262513 (Scotland)

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Unaudited financial statements

for the year ended 31 October 2016

Pages for filing with Registrar

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SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Company information

Directors	M S McKay C M McKay
Company number	SC262513
Registered office	The Granary Dronley Road Birkhill Dundee DD2 5QD
Accountants	Henderson Loggie The Vision Building 20 Greenmarket Dundee DD1 4QB
Bankers	Clydesdale Bank plc 96 High Street Dundee DD1 9DD

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

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SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Balance sheet

as at 31 October 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		604		3,854
Investment properties	4		3,280,000		3,280,000
			<u>3,280,604</u>		<u>3,283,854</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		426,676		381,733	
Debtors	5	50,562		149,373	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,901,362		352,456	
		<u>2,378,600</u>		<u>883,562</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,299,659)		(971,892)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>78,941</u>		<u>(88,330)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,359,545</u>		<u>3,195,524</u>
Provisions for liabilities	7		(219,822)		(219,822)
Net assets			<u><u>3,139,723</u></u>		<u><u>2,975,702</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			3,139,623		2,975,602
Total equity			<u><u>3,139,723</u></u>		<u><u>2,975,702</u></u>

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

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

as at 31 October 2016

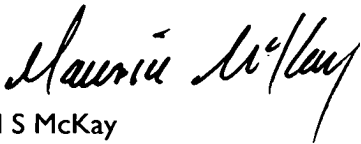
For the financial year ended 31 October 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 June 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



M S McKay
Director

Company Registration No. SC262513

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 October 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

SLC Prestige Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is The Granary, Dronley Road, Birkhill, Dundee, DD2 5QD.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016 are the first financial statements of SLC Prestige Developments Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 November 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced to third parties, in respect of work done, rental income and services provided.

1.3 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:

Plant and machinery	25%
Computer equipment	20%

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.

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.6 Stocks

Development land is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The expenditure relating to development land has been capitalised as it relates to the building of properties that will derive income in the future.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of development land 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.

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2015 - 2).

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2016

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016

13,250

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 November 2015

9,396

Depreciation charged in the year

3,250

At 31 October 2016

12,646

Carrying amount

At 31 October 2016

604

At 31 October 2015

3,854

4 Investment property

2016

£

Fair value

At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016

3,280,000

On transition to FRS 102 the company's investment properties have been revalued from £2,180,891 to £3,280,000 by the directors. At the end of the reporting period the directors still believe this valuation to be correct.

5 Debtors

2016

2015

Amounts falling due within one year:

£

£

Trade debtors

36,902

59,251

Other debtors

13,660

90,122

50,562

149,373

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2016

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	16,008	24,524
Amounts due to related companies	1,339,343	-
Corporation tax	40,862	42,830
Other creditors	903,446	904,538
	<u>2,299,659</u>	<u>971,892</u>

7 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Balances:		
Revaluations	<u>219,822</u>	<u>219,822</u>

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

8 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
20 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	20	20
60 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	60	60
20 Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each	20	20
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Ordinary shares carry full ownership, voting and equal rights.

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2016

9 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves include all current and prior period retained distributable profit and losses.

Non distributable reserves represent the revaluation gain arising on investment property under FRS 102. To comply with the requirements of FRS 102 deferred tax has been applied on the gain.

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts owed to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	1,339,343	-
Key management personnel	900,812	900,812

Included in amounts owed to related parties are loans from SLC (Duncol) Limited of £243,380 (2015 - a debtor balance of £76,620) and SLC (Parkview) Limited of £1,095,963 (2015 - £nil) which are companies with common directors. The key management amount of £900,812 is a loan advanced by MS McKay. No interest is being charged on this loan and there is no fixed repayment term.

11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

Reconciliation of equity

		1 November 2014	31 October 2015
	Notes	£	£
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		1,926,696	2,096,415
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Revaluation of investment properties	1	1,099,109	1,099,109
Deferred tax on revaluation	2	(219,822)	(219,822)
Equity reported under FRS 102		2,805,983	2,975,702

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2016

11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	2015 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	169,721

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1. Revaluation of investment properties

On transition to FRS 102 the company's investment properties have been revalued and are now held at fair value.

2. Deferred tax on revaluation

The revaluation gain arising on the revalued investment properties has been transferred to retained earnings and deferred tax has been applied on the revaluation as prescribed by FRS 102.