Company Registration No. SC262513 (Scotland)

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Unaudited financial statements

for the year ended 31 October 2018

Pages for filing with Registrar

SLC Prestige Developments Limited

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SLC Prestige Developments Limited

Balance sheet

as at 31 October 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		**104**		354
Investment properties	**4**		**3,280,000**		3,280,000
			3,280,104		3,280,354
Current assets					
Stocks		**205,729**		969,890	
Debtors	**5**	**278,596**		520,276	
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,789,027**		1,847,125	
		2,273,352		3,337,291	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	**(1,684,365)**		(3,011,460)	
Net current assets			**588,987**		325,831
Total assets less current liabilities			**3,869,091**		3,606,185
Provisions for liabilities	**7**		**(186,849)**		(186,849)
Net assets			**3,682,242**		3,419,336
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**8**		**100**		100
Non distributable reserve	**9**		**912,260**		912,260
Profit and loss reserves			**2,769,882**		2,506,976
Total equity			**3,682,242**		3,419,336

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 October 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 July 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

M S McKay
Director

Company Registration No. SC262513

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 a mounts 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.

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.

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 profit or loss.

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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

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 Accounting policies (continued)

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 (2017 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	**13,250**
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 November 2017	**12,896**
Depreciation charged in the year	**250**
At 31 October 2018	**13,146**
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2018	**104**
At 31 October 2017	354

4 Investment property

	2018
	£
Fair value	
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	**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

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	£
Trade debtors	**68,162**	60,138
Amounts owed by related companies	**200,000**	450,000
Other debtors	**10,434**	10,138
	278,596	520,276

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	**10,644**	(14,085)
Amounts due to related companies	**682,492**	1,856,030
Corporation tax	**66,199**	59,875
Other taxation and social security	**10,024**	7,749
Other creditors	**915,006**	1,101,891
	1,684,365	3,011,460

7 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2018	Liabilities 2017
Balances:	**£**	£
Revaluations	**186,849**	186,849

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

8 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
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
	100	100

Ordinary shares carry full ownership, voting and equal rights.

9 Revaluation reserve

	2018	2017
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	**912,260**	912,260

10 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.

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018	2017
Amounts owed to related parties	**£**	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	**682,492**	1,856,030
Key management personnel	**891,637**	1,075,712

Included in amounts owed to related parties are loans from SLC (Parkview) Limited of £682,492 (2017 - £1,856,030) which is a companyy with common directors. The key management amount of £891,637 (2017 - £1,075,712) is a loan advanced by MS McKay. No interest is being charged on this loan and there is no fixed repayment term.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018 Balance
Amounts owed by related parties	**£**
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	**200,000**
Key management personnel	**399,053**

Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	450,000

Included in amounts owed by related parties is a loan to SLC Ashludie Limited of £200,000 (2017 - £450,000).

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.