

Company Registration No. SC298317 (Scotland)

CHARLES REID LTD.
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CHARLES REID LTD.

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CHARLES REID LTD.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		10,560		12,320
Tangible assets	4		280,206		230,257
			<u>290,766</u>		<u>242,577</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		246,152		393,847	
Debtors	5	87,848		122,551	
Cash at bank and in hand		84,213		203	
		<u>418,213</u>		<u>516,601</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(399,818)</u>		<u>(594,962)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			18,395		(78,361)
Total assets less current liabilities			309,161		164,216
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(240,864)		(65,559)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability		53,213		39,144	
		<u>(53,213)</u>		<u>(39,144)</u>	
Net assets			<u>15,084</u>		<u>59,513</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			14,984		59,413
Total equity			<u>15,084</u>		<u>59,513</u>

CHARLES REID LTD.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2020

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 May 2020 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 2 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C A Reid

Director

Company Registration No. SC298317

CHARLES REID LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Charles Reid Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office and principal place of business is Stonehouse Smiddy, Gight, ELLON, AB41 7HY.

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 pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for engineering, building and repairs work net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on an accruals basis.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 20 years. The directors believe this to be a reasonable estimation.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, 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	- 20% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	- 20% Reducing Balance

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.

1.6 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).

CHARLES REID LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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

1.8 Construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred and contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable.

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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.

CHARLES REID LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

CHARLES REID LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 10 (2019 - 11).

3 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill
£

Cost

At 1 June 2019 and 31 May 2020

35,200

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 June 2019

22,880

Amortisation charged for the year

1,760

At 31 May 2020

24,640

Carrying amount

At 31 May 2020

10,560

At 31 May 2019

12,320

CHARLES REID LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2019	722,209
Additions	127,442
Disposals	(28,917)
At 31 May 2020	820,734
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 June 2019	491,952
Depreciation charged in the year	58,701
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(10,125)
At 31 May 2020	540,528
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2020	280,206
At 31 May 2019	230,257

5 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	72,150	122,551
Corporation tax recoverable	11,613	-
Other debtors	4,085	-
	87,848	122,551

CHARLES REID LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	203,031
Obligations under finance leases	59,171	34,947
Trade creditors	43,729	115,606
Corporation tax	-	14,964
Other taxation and social security	43,983	9,402
Other creditors	190,989	195,515
Accruals and deferred income	61,946	21,497
	<u>399,818</u>	<u>594,962</u>

Obligations under finance lease are secured over the assets to which they relate.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		150,000	-
Obligations under finance leases		90,864	65,559
		<u>240,864</u>	<u>65,559</u>

Obligations under finance lease are secured over the assets to which they relate.

8 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Key management personnel	189,412	190,875
	<u>189,412</u>	<u>190,875</u>

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.