W & D MCCULLOCH LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Company Registration No. SC309366 (Scotland)
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

W & D MCCULLOCH LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr Daniel McCulloch Mr William McCulloch
Company number	SC309366
Registered office	North Cottage Craigiemains 10a Main Street Ballantrae Ayrshire KA26 0NB
Accountants	William Duncan + Co 44 Bank Street Kilmarnock Ayrshire KA1 1HA
Business address	North Cottage Craigiemains 10a Main Street Ballantrae Ayrshire KA26 0NB
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland plc Glasgow City Branch (A) 10 Gordon Street Glasgow G1 3PL

W & D MCCULLOCH LIMITED

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W & D MCCULLOCH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			202,535		184,552
Tangible assets	4		1,193,884		1,263,276
Current assets					
Stocks		645,402		1,030,620	
Debtors	5	1,022,407		1,270,009	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,989,759		620,632	
		3,657,568		2,921,261	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,574,769)		(1,210,602)	
Net current assets			2,082,799		1,710,659
Total assets less current liabilities			3,479,218		3,158,487
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(7,093)
Provisions for liabilities			(181,516)		(172,895)
Net assets			3,297,702		2,978,499
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1,100		1,100
Profit and loss reserves			3,296,602		2,977,399
Total equity			3,297,702		2,978,499

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 March 2017 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Daniel McCulloch
Director

Mr William McCulloch
Director

Company Registration No. SC309366

1 Accounting policies

Company information

W & D McCulloch Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is North Cottage, Craigiemains, 10a Main Street, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, KA26 0NB.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of W & D McCulloch 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 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rail maintenance services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Patents	10% straight line

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 improvements	
Plant and machinery	12.5% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% 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.

1.6 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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.12 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 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 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 the profit and loss account 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 income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.15 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 65 (2016 - 52).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	214,050
Additions	39,389
At 31 March 2017	253,439
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	29,499
Amortisation charged for the year	21,405
At 31 March 2017	50,904
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	202,535
At 31 March 2016	184,552

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	35,056	2,230,409	2,265,465
Additions	29,661	368,958	398,619
Disposals	-	(371,097)	(371,097)
At 31 March 2017	64,717	2,228,270	2,292,987
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	-	1,002,188	1,002,188
Depreciation charged in the year	-	228,012	228,012
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(131,097)	(131,097)
At 31 March 2017	-	1,099,103	1,099,103
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	64,717	1,129,167	1,193,884
At 31 March 2016	35,056	1,228,220	1,263,276

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	767,632	1,165,351
Other debtors	254,775	104,658
	1,022,407	1,270,009

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	426,326	187,334
Other taxation and social security	559,486	498,377
Other creditors	588,957	524,891
	1,574,769	1,210,602

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	-	7,093

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 'A' Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
700 'B' Ordinary Shares of £1 each	700	700
300 'C' Ordinary Shares of £1 each	300	300
	1,100	1,100

9 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:

	2017	2016
	£	£
	60,000	60,000

10 Directors' transactions

Interest free loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Closing balance
		£	£	£
Directors Loan	-	9,790	6,453	16,243
Directors Loan	-	12,306	7,232	19,538
		22,096	13,685	35,781

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