Registered number
SC383821

ECG Joinery

Filleted Accounts

31 August 2020

ECG Joinery

Registered number: SC383821

Balance Sheet

as at 31 August 2020

	Notes		2020		2019
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		76,015		78,298
Current assets					
Stocks		68,080		88,080	
Debtors	4	46,099		70,966	
Cash at bank and in hand		63,113		14,771	
		177,292		173,817	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(184,962)		(157,766)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(7,670)		16,051
Total assets less current liabilities			68,345		94,349
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(4,162)		(13,193)
Net assets			64,183		81,156
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			926		926
Profit and loss account			63,257		80,230
Shareholders' funds			64,183		81,156

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mrs Lorraine Graham

Director

Approved by the board on 1 May 2021

ECG Joinery

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 August 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Motor Vehicles	over 5 years
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction

costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	13	25

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 September 2019	62,008	88,603	150,611
At 31 August 2020	62,008	88,603	150,611

Depreciation			
At 1 September 2019	28,249	38,518	66,767
Charge for the year	2,821	5,008	7,829
At 31 August 2020	31,070	43,526	74,596
Net book value			
At 31 August 2020	30,938	45,077	76,015
At 31 August 2019	28,213	50,085	78,298

4	**Debtors**	**2020**	**2019**
		£	**£**
	Trade debtors	46,099	70,966

5	**Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**	**2020**	**2019**
		£	**£**
	Bank loans and overdrafts	30,000	-
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	1,412	1,836
	Trade creditors	31,326	53,280
	Taxation and social security costs	77,815	85,784
	Other creditors	44,409	16,866
		184,962	157,766

6	**Dividends**	**2020** **£**	**2019** **£**
	Dividends for which company became liable durning the year	40,000	40,000

7	**Creditors: amounts falling due after one year**	**2020**	**2019**
		£	**£**
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	4,161	13,193

8 Other information

ECG Joinery is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland. Its registered office is:

5B Carron Place

Leith

Edinburgh

EH6 7RE

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.