

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017**

**Company Registration No. SC409621 (Scotland)
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr David Thomson Mr Rodger Thomson
Company number	SC409621
Registered office	45 Barrhill Road Cumnock Ayrshire KA18 1PW
Accountants	William Duncan + Co 44 Bank Street Kilmarnock Ayrshire KA1 1HA
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 65 Glaisnock Street Cumnock Ayrshire KA18 1BS

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

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J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		43,826		49,086
Current assets					
Stocks		208,495		240,203	
Debtors	4	27,462		46,249	
Cash at bank and in hand		124,198		126,427	
		<u>360,155</u>		<u>412,879</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(156,812)</u>		<u>(231,447)</u>	
Net current assets			203,343		181,432
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>247,169</u>		<u>230,518</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(63,307)		(79,512)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(7,895)</u>		<u>(8,756)</u>
Net assets			<u>175,967</u>		<u>142,250</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		150		150
Profit and loss reserves			175,817		142,100
Total equity			<u>175,967</u>		<u>142,250</u>

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 August 2017 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 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.

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr David Thomson
Director

Mr Rodger Thomson
Director

Company Registration No. SC409621

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J K Thomson & Sons Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 45 Barrhill Road, Cumnock, Ayrshire, KA18 1PW.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2017 are the first financial statements of J K Thomson & Sons Ltd 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 September 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 invoiced for the sale of new & secondhand motor vehicles, repairs, maintenance & servicing of motor vehicles and income from the retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores. Turnover is recognised upon delivery of vehicles, at invoice point for all maintenance work and at retail point in relation to fuel sales. Turnover is stated 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 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	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% 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.

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 16 (2016 - 16).

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 September 2016	76,426
Additions	2,563
At 31 August 2017	78,989
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2016	27,340
Depreciation charged in the year	7,823
At 31 August 2017	35,163
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2017	43,826
At 31 August 2016	49,086

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	10,221	22,262
Other debtors	17,241	23,987
	27,462	46,249

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	19,475	20,860
Trade creditors	17,597	53,171
Other taxation and social security	25,349	50,445
Other creditors	94,391	106,971
	156,812	231,447

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £19,475 (2016 - £20,860).

J K THOMSON & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	63,307	79,512

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £63,307 (2016 - 79,512).

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	905	-
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7 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
150 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	150	150

8 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 £
47,000	-

Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

2017 £	2016 £
31,000	-

9 Related party transactions

The company rents commercial premises from Rodger Thomson and David Thomson, both directors of the company. The charge for the year ended 31 August 2017 amounted to 43,083.

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.