Company Registration No. SC466421 (Scotland)

CRH MACHINING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CRH MACHINING LIMITED

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CRH MACHINING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	£	2020 £	£	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		485,839		362,873
Current assets					
Stocks		1,000		1,000	
Debtors	**4**	78,073		99,040	
Cash at bank and in hand		145,866		88,786	
		224,939		188,826	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(139,865)		(91,843)	
Net current assets			85,074		96,983
Total assets less current liabilities			570,913		459,856
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**6**		(461,757)		(327,677)
Provisions for liabilities			(34,397)		(27,329)
Net assets			74,759		104,850
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			74,659		104,750
Total equity			74,759		104,850

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 December 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 August 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

C R HALL

C R Hall
Director

Company Registration No. SC466421

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CRH Machining Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 8 Keir Heights, Balmedie, Aberdeenshire, AB23 8WJ.

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 £.

1.2 Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In arriving at this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the impact of the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic on future operations and the ability of the company to continue to operate as a going concern. The directors recognise that the situation remains highly fluid and as a result making accurate forecasts on the likely implications is difficult but the directors do recognise that trading over the coming months could potentially be adversely affected.

This assessment is based on the understanding that the company will continue to trade over the coming months, albeit at a potentially reduced level from what was initially anticipated. This, along with government support measures that are available and the cash at bank will allow the company to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due and operate as a going concern.

As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 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:

Freehold land and buildings	20% straight line
Plant and equipment	20% straight line and 10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line
Computers	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

1.5 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 cost and replacement 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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 only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from group companies. These are measured at amortised cost and are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 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.

1.9 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.10 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.

1.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	8	8

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 January 2020	-	537,094	8,662	13,819	38,002	597,577
Additions	127,759	57,573	-	490	-	185,822
Disposals	-	(13,500)	-	-	-	(13,500)
At 31 December 2020	127,759	581,167	8,662	14,309	38,002	769,899
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2020	-	213,280	4,949	7,906	8,569	234,704
Depreciation charged in the year	1,781	43,108	1,334	1,665	9,501	57,389
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(8,033)	-	-	-	(8,033)
At 31 December 2020	1,781	248,355	6,283	9,571	18,070	284,060
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2020	125,978	332,812	2,379	4,738	19,932	485,839
At 31 December 2019	-	323,814	3,713	5,913	29,433	362,873

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	76,663	98,540
Other debtors	1,410	500
	78,073	99,040

5 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	22,500	-
Trade creditors	18,261	27,159
Taxation and social security	31,166	39,868
Other creditors	67,938	24,816
	139,865	91,843

6 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	247,500	-
Other creditors	214,257	327,677
	461,757	327,677

The bank hold a standard security and floating charge over the property.

7 **Related party transactions**

Transactions with related parties

During the year, the company made advances to the directors of £51,446 and credits were received by the company of £39,830 which resulted in amounts due by company at the year end of £135,935 (2019 - £147,551).

There are no fixed repayment terms and interest is not charged on the above balance.

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.