Company registration number SC475021 (Scotland)

STRACHAN AND KEMP COMMERCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

STRACHAN AND KEMP COMMERCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

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STRACHAN AND KEMP COMMERCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2026

	Notes	2026		2025	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		185,438		203,980
Current assets					
Stocks	**5**	30,202		29,623	
Debtors	**6**	808,741		566,032	
Cash at bank and in hand		46,582		114,915	
		885,525		710,570	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(733,770)		(646,694)	
Net current assets			151,755		63,876
Total assets less current liabilities			337,193		267,856
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(54,173)		(70,522)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,414)		(3,743)
Net assets			281,606		193,591
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			281,506		193,491
Total equity			281,606		193,591

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2026

For the financial year ended 30 April 2026 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 August 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Elaine Smernicki
Director

Company registration number SC475021 (Scotland)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Strachan and Kemp Commercial Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Unit J1, Langlands Commercial Park, Kelvin Park South, East Kilbride, G75 0RH.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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 £.

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 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

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 are recoverable.

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:

Leasehold improvements	10% straight line
Plant and equipment	25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% on reducing balance
Computers	25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 Stocks

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.8 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 Leases

As lessee

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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2026 Number	2025 Number
Total	54	55

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 May 2025	93,470	35,589	12,399	7,050	277,952	426,460
Additions	11,610	13,493	-	7,055	-	32,158
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(33,487)	(33,487)
At 30 April 2026	105,080	49,082	12,399	14,105	244,465	425,131
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 May 2025	18,174	23,291	7,552	3,766	169,697	222,480
Depreciation charged in the year	10,314	5,133	1,212	1,794	25,336	43,789
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(26,576)	(26,576)
At 30 April 2026	28,488	28,424	8,764	5,560	168,457	239,693
Carrying amount						
At 30 April 2026	76,592	20,658	3,635	8,545	76,008	185,438
At 30 April 2025	75,296	12,298	4,847	3,284	108,255	203,980

5 Stocks

	2026	2025
	£	£
Stock and work in progress	30,202	29,623

6 Debtors

	2026	2025
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	591,939	525,236
Corporation tax recoverable	51,697	29,360
Other debtors	153,276	-
Prepayments and accrued income	11,829	11,436
	808,741	566,032

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2026	2025
		£	£
Bank loans	9	146,714	188,297
Obligations under finance leases	10	25,021	32,307
Trade creditors		269,785	247,388
Corporation tax		108,780	29,278
Other taxation and social security		128,661	98,912
Other creditors		29	44
Accruals and deferred income		54,780	50,468
		733,770	646,694

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2026	2025
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	9	-	833
Obligations under finance leases	10	54,173	69,689
		54,173	70,522

9 Loans and overdrafts

	2026	2025
	£	£
Bank loans	146,714	189,130
Payable within one year	146,714	188,297
Payable after one year	-	833

There is an bond and floating charge over the property and undertakings of the company in favour of Lloyds Bank Commercial Finance Limited in relation to bank borrowing.

10 Finance lease obligations

Amounts due:	2026	2025
	£	£
Within one year	25,021	32,307
After more than one year	54,173	69,689
	79,194	101,996

10 Finance lease obligations **(Continued)**

Future minimum lease payments due:	2026 £	2025 £
Within one year	25,021	32,307
In two to five years	54,173	69,689
	79,194	101,996

Obligations under finance leases are secured against the assets in which they relate.

11 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company:

Balances:	Liabilities 2026 £	Liabilities 2025 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,414	3,743

Movements in the year:	2026 £
Liability at 1 May 2025	3,743
Credit to profit or loss	(2,329)
Liability at 30 April 2026	1,414

12 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party by virtue of his majority shareholdings is Steven Smernicki.

13 Directors' transactions

Included within debtors is a balance due from Strachan and Kemp Property Venture LLC amounting to £153,176. The LLC is an entity controlled by the ultimate controlling party Steven Smernicki.

Included within creditors is a balance due from the directors amounting to £29 (2025- £44). The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.

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