COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC525321

LD Seating Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

LD Seating Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**4**		1,977	–
Current assets				
Stocks		2,235		–
Debtors	**5**	74,867		100,878
Cash at bank and in hand		76,482		42,832
		153,584		143,710
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	121,991		129,135
Net current assets			31,593	14,575
Total assets less current liabilities			33,570	14,575
Net assets			33,570	14,575
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	**7**		100	100
Profit and loss account			33,470	14,475
Shareholders funds			33,570	14,575

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Stewart

Director

Company registration number: SC525321

LD Seating Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 2 Osborne Place, Dundee, DD2 1BD, Scotland.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The company saw a 50% reduction in sales in the first seven months of the next financial year as a result of the COVID crisis. The directors have assessed that the company has adequate resources to meet the ongoing costs of the business for the foreseeable future. For this reason the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which presumes the realisation of assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Corporation tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	Office Equipment

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

4. Tangible assets

	Equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	–
Additions	2,965
At 31 March 2020	2,965
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	–
Charge for the year	988
At 31 March 2020	988
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	1,977
At 31 March 2019	–

5. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	74,778	100,711
Other debtors	89	167
	74,867	100,878

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	57,393	58,489
Corporation tax	4,617	3,845
Social security and other taxes	20,466	26,348
ABF Workspace Ltd Loan	38,465	39,453
Other creditors	1,050	1,000
	121,991	129,135

7. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100

8. Events after the end of the reporting period

Since the year end the company has seen a significant downturn in sales due to the Covid crisis. However, the directors are confident that turnover will increase as their customers return to work.

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

The company was under the control of the directors throughout the current & previous year.

10. Related party transactions

During the year the company received management services of £50,000 (2019 - £40,000) from ABF Workspace Limited, a company under common control. At the year end the company was due to pay ABF Workspace Limited £38,465 (2019 - £39,453).

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.