

MCDONALD INVESTMENTS LIMITED
No. SC568607

FILLETED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



MCDONALD INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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MCDONALD INVESTMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		385,000		385,000
Current assets					
Debtors	4	179,004		178,978	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,626		8,490	
		<u>191,630</u>		<u>187,468</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(121,392)</u>		<u>(119,257)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>70,238</u>		<u>68,211</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>455,238</u>		<u>453,211</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(138,004)</u>		<u>(152,399)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(49,136)</u>		<u>(49,564)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>268,098</u></u>		<u><u>251,248</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Other reserves			237,460		237,032
Profit and loss reserves			30,538		14,116
Total equity			<u><u>268,098</u></u>		<u><u>251,248</u></u>

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

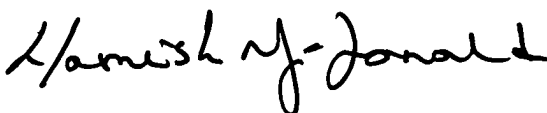
The directors confirm that the company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 477(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and that the members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in accordance with section 476(1) of that Act. The directors acknowledge their responsibility to ensure that the company keeps accounting records in accordance with section 386 and to prepare accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit for that financial year in accordance with section 394 and which otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2006 as far as applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Hamish McDonald
Director

Company Registration No. SC568607



MCDONALD INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

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 company has taken advantage not to disclose details of transactions and balances with other members of the HKK Holdings (Aberdeen) Limited Group (the 'Group').

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 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and rental income 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

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.

1.4 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 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.

MCDONALD INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

MCDONALD INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

3 Investment property

	2019
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	385,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on 19 June 2017 by J & E Shepherd Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The directors consider this value to remain reasonable at 31 March 2019.

MCDONALD INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 Investment property (continued)

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	99,706	99,706
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	<u>99,706</u>	<u>99,706</u>

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	100	100
Other debtors	178,904	178,878
	<u>179,004</u>	<u>178,978</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	14,358	14,358
Trade creditors	1,606	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	91,218	91,989
Corporation tax	3,852	1,850
Other taxation and social security	1,666	1,675
Other creditors	8,692	9,385
	<u>121,392</u>	<u>119,257</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>138,004</u>	<u>152,399</u>

The bank holds a floating charge over the assets of the company and security over the land at Chapel Croft, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.

MCDONALD INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessor

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Total	298,448	331,948

9 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due from related parties		
Other related parties	178,464	178,464

10 Parent company

The parent company of McDonald Investments Limited is HKK Holdings (Aberdeen) Limited, a company registered in Scotland. The registered office is 6 & 7 Queens Terrace, Aberdeen, AB10 1XL.

11 Company information

McDonald Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 6 & 7 Queens Terrace, Aberdeen, AB10 1XL.