

Company Registration No. SC353711 (Scotland)

**A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF)
LTD**

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		4,000		6,000
Tangible assets	4		134,106		122,381
			<u>138,106</u>		<u>128,381</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		3,000		3,000	
Debtors	5	324,333		251,804	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,682		42,756	
		<u>351,015</u>		<u>297,560</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(188,560)</u>		<u>(146,043)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>162,455</u>		<u>151,517</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>300,561</u>		<u>279,898</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(6,938)		-
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(21,802)</u>		<u>(19,590)</u>
Net assets			<u>271,821</u>		<u>260,308</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			271,721		260,208
Total equity			<u>271,821</u>		<u>260,308</u>

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

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Graham Alexander
Director

Ian Milne
Director

Company Registration No. SC353711

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A & M Building Services (Turriff) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office and business address is Collinshill, Greeness, TURRIFF, AB53 8JH.

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.

1.2 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of building and joinery 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.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

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:

Plant and machinery	- 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20% reducing balance

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 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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).

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials.

1.7 Construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When costs incurred in securing a contract are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, they are not included in contract costs if the contract is obtained in a subsequent period.

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

1.9 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs. Basic financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each financial reporting date with any resulting impairment recognised through profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price. 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 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 the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 9 (2018 - 8).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	20,000
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	14,000
Amortisation charged for the year	2,000
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At 31 March 2019	16,000
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	4,000
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2018	6,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc	£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2018		267,152
	Additions		45,251
	At 31 March 2019		312,403
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2018		144,771
	Depreciation charged in the year		33,526
	At 31 March 2019		178,297
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2019		134,106
	At 31 March 2018		122,381

5	Debtors	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	222,728	73,705
	Corporation tax recoverable	13,377	13,092
	Other debtors	88,228	165,007
		324,333	251,804

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	3,062	6,034
	Trade creditors	136,152	78,707
	Corporation tax	20,460	33,688
	Other taxation and social security	14,454	6,482
	Other creditors	-	2,801
	Accruals and deferred income	14,432	18,331
		188,560	146,043

The hire purchase liability is secured over the assets to which it relates.

A & M BUILDING SERVICES (TURRIFF) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases	6,938	-
	<u>6,938</u>	<u>-</u>

The hire purchase liability is secured over the assets to which it relates.

8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Directors' transactions

Interest free loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Loan	2.50	40,282	688	1,008	(8,000)	33,978
		<u>40,282</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>(8,000)</u>	<u>33,978</u>
		<u>40,282</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>(8,000)</u>	<u>33,978</u>

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.