

A & C RODGER ENGINEERING LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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**BALANCE SHEET
30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		106,706		111,812
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		3,650		3,500	
Debtors	5	229,862		179,531	
Cash in hand		<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>	
		233,514		183,033	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>239,190</u>		<u>175,832</u>	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			<u>(5,676)</u>		<u>7,201</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			101,030		119,013
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(39,703)		(77,745)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>(18,948)</u>		<u>(19,634)</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>42,379</u>		<u>21,634</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Retained earnings			<u>32,379</u>		<u>11,634</u>
			<u>42,379</u>		<u>21,634</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 September 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395
- (b) and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

BALANCE SHEET - continued
30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

A Rodger - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

A & C Rodger Engineering Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered office is 8 Flakefield, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G74 1PF.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets. There were no material departures from that standard.

Judgements

The company considers on an annual basis the judgements that are made by management when applying its significant accounting policies that would have the most significant effect on amounts that are recognised in the financial statements. The directors consider there are no such significant judgements.

Turnover

Turnover represents the net invoiced sale of goods, excluding value added tax. The company's policy is to recognise a sale when substantively all the risks and rewards in connection with the goods have been passed to the buyer.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Plant and machinery etc - 25% on cost and 10% on cost

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

Government grants

Grants relating to the purchase of fixed assets are accounted for as deferred income and amortised over the term of the expected useful life of the asset to which they relate.

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first out method and includes all purchase, transport and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans from related parties.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and trade creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for evidence of impairment and if found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 13 (2018 - 13) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
COST	
At 1 October 2018	357,049
Additions	<u>32,900</u>
At 30 September 2019	<u>389,949</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 October 2018	245,237
Charge for year	<u>38,006</u>
At 30 September 2019	<u>283,243</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2019	<u>106,706</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>111,812</u>

Included above is £63,061 (2018: £73,021) carrying value of assets for which the company has pledged as security.

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	215,953	175,170
Other debtors	<u>13,909</u>	<u>4,361</u>
	<u>229,862</u>	<u>179,531</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	52,325	49,396
Hire purchase contracts	19,698	19,698
Trade creditors	112,597	30,962
Taxation and social security	39,153	48,065
Other creditors	15,417	27,711
	<u>239,190</u>	<u>175,832</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	17,593	35,887
Other creditors	22,110	41,858
	<u>39,703</u>	<u>77,745</u>

8. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	52,325	49,396
Hire purchase contracts	37,291	55,585
	<u>89,616</u>	<u>104,981</u>

Hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.
The bank overdraft is secured by a floating charge over the assets of the company.

9. LEASING AGREEMENTS

The total amount of non-cancellable operating leases due within five years at the balance sheet date amounted to £20,000 (2018: £40,000).

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At 30 September 2019, a balance of £22,110 (2018: £38,858) is due to an owner holding a participating interest. The balance is interest free, unsecured and due for repayment in more than one year.

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.