

Company Registration No. SC255397 (Scotland)

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

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A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

Report To The Directors On The Preparation Of The Unaudited Statutory Accounts Of A-Fix Scotland Ltd.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of A-Fix Scotland Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise, the Statement Of Financial Position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the ICAS we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icas.com/professional-resources/practice/support-and-guidance/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january->

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of A-Fix Scotland Ltd., as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of A-Fix Scotland Ltd. and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of A-Fix Scotland Ltd., as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the ICAS as detailed at <https://www.icas.com/professional-resources/practice/support-and-guidance/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january-> To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than A-Fix Scotland Ltd. and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that A-Fix Scotland Ltd. has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of A-Fix Scotland Ltd.. You consider that A-Fix Scotland Ltd. is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of A-Fix Scotland Ltd.. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Condie & Co
Chartered Accountants

12 December 2019

10 Abbey Park Place
Dunfermline
Fife
KY12 7NZ

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

Statement Of Financial Position

As At 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		-		-
Tangible assets	5		11,575		15,411
Current assets					
Stocks		1,500		8,000	
Debtors	6	17,980		8,648	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,905		7,312	
		<u>21,385</u>		<u>23,960</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(25,947)</u>		<u>(28,881)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(4,562)		(4,921)
Total assets less current liabilities			7,013		10,490
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		(5,393)
Provisions for liabilities	10		(2,199)		(2,928)
Net assets			<u>4,814</u>		<u>2,169</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		150		150
Profit and loss reserves			4,664		2,019
Total equity			<u>4,814</u>		<u>2,169</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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 12 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C Forrester

Director

Company Registration No. SC255397

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A-Fix Scotland Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 2 Atholl Cottages, Westfield, Bathgate, EH48 3DF.

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 services 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.

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 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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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). 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 Stock and work in progress

Work in progress is valued based on the company's performance of contracts undertaken and its subsequent right to consideration. Profit can be recognised on contracts which were not invoiced at the year end based on the stage of completion of the individual contracts, where the profit can be ascertained with reasonable certainty.

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 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.

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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.

1.9 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 income statement 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.

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

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 income statement, 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 1 (2018 - 3).

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2019

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	45,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	45,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	-

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	1,597	3,522	1,887	32,838	39,844
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2018	33	3,172	1,865	19,364	24,434
Depreciation charged in the year	391	53	22	3,369	3,835
At 31 March 2019	424	3,225	1,887	22,733	28,269
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2019	1,173	297	-	10,105	11,575
At 31 March 2018	1,564	350	23	13,474	15,411

Tangible fixed assets with a net book value of £11,575 (2018: £15,411) have been pledged as security in favour of Clydesdale Bank PLC.

6 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	13,789	7,383
Other debtors	4,191	1,265
	17,980	8,648

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2019

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases	5,393	5,394
Trade creditors	3,989	5,313
Corporation tax	3,580	2,299
Other taxation and social security	4,708	6,545
Other creditors	2,762	4,583
Accruals and deferred income	5,515	4,747
	<u>25,947</u>	<u>28,881</u>

The Clydesdale Bank PLC hold a floating charge and standard security, dated 11 November 2003 and 5 May 2004, over all assets of the company as security.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases	-	5,393
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,393</u>

The Clydesdale Bank PLC hold a floating charge and standard security, dated 11 November 2003 and 5 May 2004, over all assets of the company as security.

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	2,199	2,928
	<u>2,199</u>	<u>2,928</u>

10 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	2,199	2,928
	<u>2,199</u>	<u>2,928</u>

A-FIX SCOTLAND LTD.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2019

10 Deferred taxation		(Continued)
		2019 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 April 2018		2,928
Credit to profit or loss		(729)
		<u>2,199</u>
Liability at 31 March 2019		<u><u>2,199</u></u>

11 Called up share capital		2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital			
Issued and fully paid			
150 Ordinary shares of £1 each		150	150
		<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>
		<u><u>150</u></u>	<u><u>150</u></u>

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of Section 1 AC35 of FRS102 whereby only material transactions which are not under normal market conditions need to be disclosed.

13 Directors' transactions

Description	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr C Forrester	1,803	811	(5,540)	(2,926)
Mrs S A Forrester	1,180	-	(33)	1,147
	<u>2,983</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>(5,573)</u>	<u>(1,779)</u>
	<u><u>2,983</u></u>	<u><u>811</u></u>	<u><u>(5,573)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,779)</u></u>

The balance due to/(from) the directors, which is included in other creditors and other debtors, is interest free and repayable on demand.

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.