Dundee Repertory Theatre Trading Ltd
financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

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Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2019

*				•		
•		2019		2018		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
		•	•			
Current assets			•			
Stocks		8,171		6,733		
Debtors	3	3,234		6,579		
Cash at bank and in hand	•	18,533	•	12,751		
		29,938		26,063		
Creditors: amounts falling due within	• • •	20,000		20,000		
one year	4	(29,914)		(19,199)		
						
Net current assets			24	•	6,864	
•			· ===			
				•		
Capital and reserves	•					
Called up share capital	5	-	· 1		1	
Profit and loss reserves.		•	23		6,863	
			· · · · · ·	,		
Total equity			24		6,864	
· ·		•			====	

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

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 6 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Greig Director

Company Registration No. SC232990

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dundee Repertory Theatre Trading Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Dundee Rep, Tay Square, Dundee, DD1 1PB.

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 on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues 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 services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.6 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 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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 direct issue costs.

1.8 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2018 - 7).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

3	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	2,503	2,076
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	•	4,212
	Other debtors	731	291
		3,234	6,579
			•
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		•
		2019	2018
		£	£
·	T 1 4'4	44.055	40.050
	Trade creditors	11,655	16,052
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,856	-
•	Taxation and social security	- 2 402	85
	Other creditors	2,403	3,062
		29,914	19,199
		====	===
		•	
5	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		'
	1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

6 Profit and loss reserves

The profit & loss reserve balance of £23 will be paid over to the charity under gift aid by 31 December 2019.

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Stephen Cartwright.

The auditor was MHA Henderson Loggie, a trading name of Henderson Loggie LLP.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

8 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions under Financial Reporting Standard 102 paragraph 33.1A from disclosure of transactions with the holding company, Dundee Rep and Scottish Dance Theatre Limited.

9 Parent company

Dundee Repertory Theatre Trading Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dundee Rep and Scottish Dance Theatre Limited, a charitable company registered in Scotland. The address of the parent company's registered office is Dundee Rep, Tay Square, Dundee, Scotland, DD1 1PB.