

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC102685

Ross & Co (Painters & Decorators) Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
For the year ended
28 February 2023

Ross & Co (Painters & Decorators) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	390,959	207,755
Current assets			
Stocks		52,482	49,254
Debtors	6	47,911	40,696
Cash at bank and in hand		65,319	76,972
		165,712	166,922
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	75,102	61,323
Net current assets		90,610	105,599
Total assets less current liabilities		481,569	313,354
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	144,129	176,453
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		18,517	17,950
Net assets		318,923	118,951
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3,105	3,105
Revaluation reserve		180,218	—
Profit and loss account		135,600	115,846
Shareholders funds		318,923	118,951

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 28 February 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Ross & Co (Painters & Decorators) Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

28 February 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D F Ross

Director

Company registration number: SC102685

Ross & Co (Painters & Decorators) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Alder House, Cradlehall Business Park, Inverness, IV2 5GH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented. (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property (excluding flat)	-	4% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	10% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Office equipment - 33% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 11 (2022: 11).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 Mar 2022	157,089	24,841	14,595	168,246	5,276	370,047
Additions	—	15,000	—	33,900	3,574	52,474
Disposals	—	—	—	(62,327)	—	(62,327)
Revaluations	136,411	—	—	—	—	136,411
At 28 Feb 2023	293,500	39,841	14,595	139,819	8,850	496,605
Depreciation						
At 1 Mar 2022	43,807	15,423	12,651	85,611	4,800	162,292
Charge for the year	—	2,431	217	23,747	501	26,896
Disposals	—	—	—	(39,735)	—	(39,735)
Revaluations	(43,807)	—	—	—	—	(43,807)
At 28 Feb 2023	—	17,854	12,868	69,623	5,301	105,646
Carrying amount						
At 28 Feb 2023	293,500	21,987	1,727	70,196	3,549	390,959
At 28 Feb 2022	113,282	9,418	1,944	82,635	476	207,755

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	45,015	26,024
Other debtors	2,896	14,672
	47,911	40,696

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	14,410	14,463
Corporation tax	14,429	9,829
Social security and other taxes	8,994	11,571
Other creditors - desc in a/cs	660	—
Other creditors	36,609	25,460
	75,102	61,323

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors	144,129	176,453
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9. Related party transactions

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.