

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC238115

PHILIP ENGINEERING (ELGIN) LIMITED.

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 October 2023

PHILIP ENGINEERING (ELGIN) LIMITED.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

Contents	Page	
Officers and professional advisers	1	
Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements		2
Statement of financial position	3	
Notes to the financial statements	5	

PHILIP ENGINEERING (ELGIN) LIMITED.

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors	A. Philip
	Mrs L. Philip
Company secretary	Mrs L Philip
Registered office	20 Perimeter Road
	Pinefield Industrial Estate
	Elgin
	Moray
	IV30 6AF
Accountants	Ritsons
	Chartered Accountants
	26-30 Marine Place
	Buckie
	Moray
	AB56 1UT

PHILIP ENGINEERING (ELGIN) LIMITED.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PHILIP ENGINEERING (ELGIN) LIMITED.

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Philip Engineering (Elgin) Limited. for the year ended 31 October 2023, 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 ICAS, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance. This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Philip Engineering (Elgin) Limited., as a body. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Philip Engineering (Elgin) Limited. and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of ICAS as detailed at www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Philip Engineering (Elgin) Limited. and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Philip Engineering (Elgin) Limited. 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 Philip Engineering (Elgin) Limited.. You consider that Philip Engineering (Elgin) Limited. 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 Philip Engineering (Elgin) Limited.. 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.

Ritsons Chartered Accountants

26-30 Marine Place Buckie Moray AB56 1UT

18 January 2024

PHILIP ENGINEERING (ELGIN) LIMITED.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 October 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	603,734	521,777
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		17,805	14,175
Debtors	6	459,252	356,629
Cash at bank and in hand		332,925	329,033
		809,982	699,837
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	7	164,044	192,163
NET CURRENT ASSETS		645,938	507,674
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,249,672	1,029,451
PROVISIONS			
Taxation including deferred tax		150,542	98,823
NET ASSETS		1,099,130	930,628
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		1,098,130	929,628
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		1,099,130	930,628

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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 October 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

PHILIP ENGINEERING (ELGIN) LIMITED.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 October 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 January 2024 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A. Philip

Director

Company registration number: SC238115

PHILIP ENGINEERING (ELGIN) LIMITED.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 20 Perimeter Road, Pinefield Industrial Estate, Elgin, Moray, IV30 6AF.

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.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

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	-	5% reducing balance
Plant and Equipment	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and Fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% 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.

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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 7 (2022: 10).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Nov 2022	5,421	1,076,310	15,910	44,899	28,902	1,171,442
Additions	–	156,180	–	42,416	1,155	199,751
Disposals	–	(17,450)	–	(26,076)	–	(43,526)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 Oct 2023	5,421	1,215,040	15,910	61,239	30,057	1,327,667
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation						
At 1 Nov 2022	3,681	576,454	10,156	36,772	22,602	649,665
Charge for the year	87	98,204	863	11,498	1,122	111,774
Disposals	–	(16,071)	–	(21,435)	–	(37,506)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 Oct 2023	3,768	658,587	11,019	26,835	23,724	723,933
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount						
At 31 Oct 2023	1,653	556,453	4,891	34,404	6,333	603,734
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 Oct 2022	1,740	499,856	5,754	8,127	6,300	521,777
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	459,239	356,616
Other debtors	13	13
	-----	-----
	459,252	356,629
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	43,003	80,514
Corporation tax	40,302	40,175
Social security and other taxes	77,329	68,745
Other creditors	3,410	2,729
	-----	-----
	164,044	192,163
	-----	-----

8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At 31 October 2023, the company owed the directors £1,086 (2022: the directors owed the company £286) by way of a director's loan account.

9. Related party transactions

During the year the company paid dividends of £38,000 (2022: £65,000) to the directors.

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.