Company registration number 04437686 (England and Wales)	
GILLIGAN ENGINEERING SERVICES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

		2023		2023 2022		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	5		40,179		47,582	
Current assets						
Stocks		205,673		200,310		
Debtors	6	280,915		368,926		
Cash at bank and in hand		115,780		19,177		
		602,368		588,413		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		002,000		000,410		
year	7	(778,134)		(542,941)		
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(175,766)		45,472	
Total assets less current liabilities			(135,587)		93,054	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more						
than one year	8		(21,667)		(31,667)	
Provisions for liabilities			213,487		148,582	
Net assets			56,233		209,969	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			100		100	
Profit and loss reserves			56,133		209,869	
Total aquity			56,233		200.060	
Total equity			50,233		209,969	

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2023 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 member has 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P Fairley

Director

Company registration number 04437686 (England and Wales)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gilligan Engineering Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, The registered office is Andrews House, Princess Way, Low Prudhoe Industrial Estate, Prudhoe, Northumberland, NE42 6HR

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 goods and 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 the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Leasehold land and buildings20% straight linePlant and equipment20% straight lineFixtures and fittings10% straight line

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. 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 and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price. 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.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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 profit and loss account 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.

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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2023 Number	
Total 7	8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

3	Taxation		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	(61,625)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,272)	8,358
	Changes in tax rates	(48,633)	-
	Total deferred tax	(64.005)	8,358
	rotal deletred tax	(64,905)	0,356
			
	Total tax credit	(64,905)	(53,267)
		====	====
4	Intangible fixed assets		
			Goodwill
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2023		92,169
	A management of the colours of		
	Amortisation and impairment		00.400
	At 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2023		92,169
	Carrying amount		· <u> </u>
	At 31 May 2023		_
	7 H 0 1 H May 2020		
	At 31 May 2022		
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

5	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildingsma	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 June 2022 Additions	25,108	261,583	286,691
	Additions		2,433	2,433
	At 31 May 2023	25,108	264,016	289,124
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 June 2022	23,389	215,720	239,109
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,156	8,680	9,836
	At 31 May 2023	24,545	224,400	248,945
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 May 2023	563	39,616	40,179
	At 31 May 2022	1,719	45,863	47,582
	7.KOTINGY 2022	====	====	====
6	Debtors			
			2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		257,194	264,136
	Corporation tax recoverable		-	61,625
	Other debtors		23,721	43,165
			280,915	368,926
_				
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2023	2022
			£	£
	Bank loans		10,000	10,000
	Trade creditors		327,180	155,542
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		35,000	-
	Taxation and social security		120,194	167,554
	Other creditors		285,760 ———	209,845
			778,134	542,941

Included in other creditors is an amount of £168,099 (2022: £129,762) which is secured by a fixed and floating charge on the property and undertaking of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	21,667	31,667

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.