Company Registration No. SC045228 (Scotland)
WILLIAM JOHNSTON & COMPANY LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr W Hardie

Mr R Dawson Mr C J Edwards Mr R A McEwen Mrs F McEwen Mr A C McEwen Mrs S D Patrick

Secretary Mrs F McEwen

Company number SC045228

Registered office 9 Spiersbridge Terrace

Thornliebank Industrial Estate

Glasgow Strathclyde Scotland G46 8JH

Accountants Consilium Chartered Accountants

169 West George Street

Glasgow United Kingdom G2 2LB

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020

		202	0	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		97,640		81,747
Current assets					
Stocks		330,677		398,578	
Debtors	4	775,836		866,945	
Cash at bank and in hand		541,891		338,297	
		1,648,404		1,603,820	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(768,175)		(759,300)	
Net current assets			880,229		844,520
Total assets less current liabilities			977,869		926,267
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(18,410)		(11,385
Provisions for liabilities	11		(8,949)		(4,498
Net assets			950,510		910,384
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		681		681
Capital redemption reserve			1,844		1,844
Profit and loss reserves			947,985		907,859
Total equity			950,510		910,384

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 October 2020 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 OCTOBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A C McEwen

Director

Mrs S D Patrick

Director

Company Registration No. SC045228

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

William Johnston & Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 9 Spiersbridge Terrace, Thornliebank Industrial Estate, Glasgow, Strathclyde, Scotland, G46 8JH. The company's registration number is SC045228.

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 and presentational currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \mathfrak{L} .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all goods sold during the year, less returns received, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the product, such as obsolescence, have been transferred to the customer.

1.3 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:

Improvements to property15-33% on costPlant and machinery15% on costFixtures and fittings15% on costMotor vehicles25% on cost

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 the profit and loss account.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost represents purchase price.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

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 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.

1.6 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.

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 profit and loss account, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Retirement benefits

The company operates defined contribution pension schemes and a small self administered scheme for executives. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company, with the defined contribution schemes independently administered.

Pension contributions payable for the year are charged to the profit and loss account.

1.8 Leases

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value, and are depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies.

Future instalments payable under such agreements, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the capital element, which reduces the outstanding obligation included within creditors, and the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

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.

1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

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

	2020	2019
Total	32	32

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

3	Tangible fixed assets					
		Improvements to property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 November 2019	28,795	233,218	157,025	23,520	442,558
	Additions	-	-	51,290	-	51,290
	At 31 October 2020	28,795	233,218	208,315	23,520	493,848
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 November 2019	20,135	205,387	120,642	14,647	360,811
	Depreciation charged in the year	8,660	7,328	16,335	3,074	35,397
	At 31 October 2020	28,795	212,715	136,977	17,721	396,208
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 October 2020	-	20,503	71,338	5,799	97,640
	At 31 October 2019	8,660	27,831	36,383	8,873	81,747

Included within the net book value is £15,407 (2019 - £43,275) relating to assets held under hire purchase and finance lease agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £6,508 (2019 - £12,332).

4 Debtors

4	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	772,207	861,811
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	12
	Other debtors	3,629	5,122
		775,836	866,945
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank overdrafts	-	72,330
	Trade creditors	401,286	315,031
	Taxation and social security	242,611	277,086
	Other creditors	124,278	94,853
		768,175	759,300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

		2020 £	2019 1
Other	creditors	18,410	11,38
' Hire p	urchase and finance lease obligations		
		2020	201
Future	minimum lease payments due under hire purchase and finance leases:	£	4
Within	one year	8,551	12,72
In two	to five years	2,834	11,38
		11,385	24,11
8 Secure	ed debts	2020 £	2019
		-	
	overdrafts	-	72,33
Hire pu	urchase contracts and finance leases	11,385	24,11
		11,385	96,44
	le within one year le after one year	8,551 2,834	85,05 11,38

Bank borrowings are secured by way of a floating charge over the whole assets of the company.

Hire purchase and finance lease creditors are secured over the individual assets to which they relate.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
140,188	204,337

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

10	Provisions for liabilities		2020 £	2019 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	11	8,949	4,498

11 Deferred taxation

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

	Balances:	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
	Balances.	~	~
	Accelerated capital allowances	8,949 =====	4,498 ====
			2020
	Movements in the year:		£
	Liability at 1 November 2019		4,498
	Charge to profit or loss		4,451
	g		
	Liability at 31 October 2020		8,949
	·		
12	Called up above conital		
12	Called up share capital	2020	2019
		£	2013 £
	Ordinary share capital	2	~
	Issued and fully paid		
	68,124 Ordinary shares of 1p each	681	681
			_

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

13 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors at the balance sheet date are amounts totalling £18,985 (2019 - £4,424) due to the directors. These loans are unsecured, interest free and with no fixed terms of repayment in place.

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

14 Ultimate controlling party

The company is under the control of the shareholders of the ultimate parent company, William Johnston & Company (UK) Limited. No individual shareholder has a controlling interest.

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