FRASER & MACDONALD (ELECTRIC MOTORS) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

Milne Craig
Chartered Accountants
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

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FRASER & MACDONALD (ELECTRIC MOTORS) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

REGISTERED OFFICE:

176 Woodville Street
Ibrox
Glasgow
G51 2RN

REGISTERED NUMBER:

SC046742 (Scotland)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Milne Craig
Chartered Accountants
Abercorn House

79 Renfrew Road

Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

BALANCE SHEET 31 MAY 2021

		202	21	202	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		50,794		51,290
Investment property	6		400,000		400,000
			450,794		451,290
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	7	16,686		15,875	
Debtors	8	343,524		157,480	
Investments	9	2,341,227		2,126,897	
Cash at bank and in hand		817,194		724,473	
		3,518,631		3,024,725	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	10	778,108		635,826	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,740,523		2,388,899
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			3,191,317		2,840,189
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	11		53,842		44,290
NET ASSETS			3,137,475		2,795,899
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	12		10,000		10,000
Retained earnings			3,127,475		2,785,899
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			3,137,475		2,795,899

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 May 2021.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

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BALANCE SHEET - continued 31 MAY 2021

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 24 February 2022 and were signed by:

Graeme MacDonald - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Fraser & Macdonald (Electric Motors) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number is SC046742 and registered office address is 176 Woodville Street, Ibrox, Glasgow, G51 2RN.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are that of the distribution and repair of electric motors.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

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 \pounds .

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.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the director has made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Inventories are assessed for evidence of obsolescence and a provision is made against any inventory unlikely to be sold, or where stock is sold post year end at a loss.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Consideration is given to the point at which the Company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Buildings - 2.5% on cost

Plant and machinery - 10% on reducing balance Fixtures and fittings - 10% on reducing balance Motor vehicles - 25% on reducing balance

Computer equipment - 33% on cost

Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are recognised initially at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition

i. investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are held at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period that they arise; and

ii. no depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties applying the fair value model.

If a reliable measure is not available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, this item is thereafter accounted for as tangible fixed assets in accordance with section 17 until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

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 transactions 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.

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 8 (2020 - 7).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

COST	Buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £
COST At 1 June 2020	16.255	71 140	16 247
Additions	16,255	71,148	16,347
	16 255	7,813	16 247
At 31 May 2021 DEPRECIATION	16,255	<u> 78,961</u>	16,347
	11 274	40.506	15 650
At 1 June 2020	11,374	42,526	15,659
Charge for year At 31 May 2021	<u>406</u> 11,780	3,644 46,170	<u>69</u> 15,728
NET BOOK VALUE	11,/60	40,170	13,720
At 31 May 2021	4,475	32,791	619
•			
At 31 May 2020	4,881	28,622	<u>688</u>
	Motor	Computer	
	vehicles	equipment	Totals
	£	£	£
COST		*	, L
At 1 June 2020	43,301	19,733	166,784
Additions	15,501	979	8,792
At 31 May 2021	43,301	20,712	175,576
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 June 2020	29,473	16,462	115,494
Charge for year	3,457	1,712	9,288
At 31 May 2021	32,930	18,174	124,782
NET BOOK VALUE			121,702
At 31 May 2021	10,371	2,538	50,794
At 31 May 2020	13,828	3,271	51,290
11. 51 11tay 2020	15,020		

Included within tangible fixed assets are assets held under hire purchase agreements with net book value totalling £nil (2020: £5,321). Depreciation charged on these assets in the year was £nil (2020: £1,774).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

6.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY	
		Total
		£
	FAIR VALUE	
	At 1 June 2020	

and 31 May 2021	400,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 May 2021	400,000
At 31 May 2020	400 000

The investment property was valued on a market value basis on 11 June 2008 by Hardies LLP. The historical cost of the investment property was £214,115.

	investment property was £214,115.		
7.	STOCKS		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Stocks	<u>16,686</u>	<u>15,875</u>
8.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade debtors	341,836	154,870
	Other debtors	1,688	$\frac{2,610}{157,480}$
		343,524	137,480
9.	CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Listed investments	<u>2,341,227</u>	2,126,897
	Market value of listed investments at 31 May 2021 - £ 2,341,227 (2020 - £ 2,126,897).		
10.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts	244.250	710
	Trade creditors Tax	244,250 44,870	83,678 23,752
	Social security and other taxes	4,701	4,299
	VAT	29,583	40,212
	Other creditors	22,734	26,942
	Director's current account	431,970	456,233
		<u>778,108</u>	635,826
11.	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		
	ARO TAMOTO A OR MINDERLINO	2021	2020
		£	£
	Deferred tax	<u>53,842</u>	44,290

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

11. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

	Deferred
	tax
	£
Balance at 1 June 2020	44,290
Charge to Statement of Income and Retained Earnings during year	9,552
Balance at 31 May 2021	53,842

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	2021	2020
		value:	£	£
10,000	Ordinary	£1	10,000	10,000

13. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

During the year, the company made net repayments totalling £24,263 to (2020: received net advances of £91,048 from) Mr G A MacDonald, director. At the year end date, the company owes £431,970 (2020: £456,233) to Mr G A MacDonald.

14. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Graeme MacDonald.

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.