

Company Registration No. SC198132 (Scotland)

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 11

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit for the year	367,379	371,078
Other comprehensive income		
Fair value adjustments to financial assets	-	46,679
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>367,379</u>	<u>417,757</u>

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		3,000		6,000
Tangible assets	4		730,172		1,717,441
Investment properties	5		1,135,805		-
Investments	6		279,386		50,143
			2,148,363		1,773,584
Current assets					
Stocks		146,000		64,000	
Debtors	7	1,284,235		1,406,311	
Cash at bank and in hand		136,102		62,118	
			1,566,337		1,532,429
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8		(526,767)		(482,602)
Net current assets			1,039,570		1,049,827
Total assets less current liabilities			3,187,933		2,823,411
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(93,918)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(164,687)		(136,452)
Net assets			2,929,328		2,686,949
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			2,929,228		2,686,849
Total equity			2,929,328		2,686,949

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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 30 September 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A G King
Director

Mr G King
Director

Mrs R E King
Director

Company Registration No. SC198132

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A & G King Timber Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Rammerscales Sawmill, Hightae, Lockerbie, Dumfries & Galloway, DG11 1LD.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 twenty 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:

Freehold land and buildings	Not depreciated
Property improvements	7% straight line
Plant and equipment	25% and 10% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Fixed asset investments are revalued to fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 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.

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.

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.10 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 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2017 - 24).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	60,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2017	54,000
Amortisation charged for the year	3,000
At 30 September 2018	57,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	3,000
At 30 September 2017	6,000

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Property improvements	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 October 2017	1,359,912	160,024	1,896,607	22,453	3,438,996
Additions	-	-	235,212	-	235,212
Disposals	-	-	(34,852)	-	(34,852)
Transfer to investment property	(1,095,550)	-	-	-	(1,095,550)
At 30 September 2018	264,362	160,024	2,096,967	22,453	2,543,806
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 October 2017	-	72,049	1,627,054	22,453	1,721,556
Depreciation charged in the year	-	10,573	116,357	-	126,930
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(34,852)	-	(34,852)
At 30 September 2018	-	82,622	1,708,559	22,453	1,813,634
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2018	264,362	77,402	388,408	-	730,172
At 30 September 2017	1,359,913	87,975	269,553	-	1,717,441

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5	Investment property	2018
		£
	Fair value	
	At 1 October 2017	-
	Additions	40,255
	Transfers	1,095,550
		-
	At 30 September 2018	1,135,805
		-

The investment property was reclassified from tangible fixed assets, where it had previously been included in freehold property, as it is considered to meet the definition of investment property under FRS 102.

Investment property comprises property for commercial let. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 30 September 2017 by the Directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

The historic cost of the investment property was £573,973.

6	Fixed asset investments	2018	2017
		£	£
	Investments	279,386	50,143
		-	-

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2017	50,143
Additions	275,000
Valuation changes	4,386
Disposals	(50,143)
	-
At 30 September 2018	279,386
	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	279,386
	-
At 30 September 2017	50,143
	-

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

7 Debtors	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	827,162	768,263
Other debtors	457,073	638,048
	1,284,235	1,406,311
	1,284,235	1,406,311
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	350,853	290,251
Corporation tax	70,377	94,518
Other taxation and social security	69,319	87,679
Other creditors	36,218	10,154
	526,767	482,602
	526,767	482,602
9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	93,918	-
	93,918	-
	93,918	-
10 Called up share capital	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100
	100	100
11 Related party transactions		

No transactions with related parties were undertaken, other than disclosed in the notes, such as are required to be disclosed under the FRS102 Section 1A.

A & G KING TIMBER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

12 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £125,000 (2017 - £378,788) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Mr A G King -	-	507,388	175,000	(350,000)	332,388
		<u>507,388</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>(350,000)</u>	<u>332,388</u>
		<u><u>507,388</u></u>	<u><u>175,000</u></u>	<u><u>(350,000)</u></u>	<u><u>332,388</u></u>

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.