

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**  
**SC216542**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**MESTON REID & CO**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
**12 CARDEN PLACE**  
**ABERDEEN**  
**AB10 1UR**

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**

**CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

---

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		435,345		299,102
Investments	5		90		-
			<u>435,435</u>		<u>299,102</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		-		8,705	
Debtors	6	2,606,739		2,807,121	
Cash at bank and in hand		259,136		-	
		<u>2,865,875</u>		<u>2,815,826</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(1,660,462)</u>		<u>(1,612,705)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>1,205,413</u>		<u>1,203,121</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,640,848</u>		<u>1,502,223</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(102,269)</u>		<u>(53,784)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>1,538,579</u></u>		<u><u>1,448,439</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			5,000		5,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,533,579</u>		<u>1,443,439</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>1,538,579</u></u>		<u><u>1,448,439</u></u>

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 March 2022 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 members have 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.

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Earl of Aboyne

**Director**

**Company Registration No. SC216542**

## AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

AJC Construction Scotland Limited (SC216542) is a private company in the United Kingdom, limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 12 Carden Place, Aberdeen, AB10 1UR. The business address is Aboyne Castle, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, AB34 5JP.

##### 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 on 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 represents amounts receivable for general construction services net of VAT and trade discounts and in the case of long term contracts the value of work undertaken during the year.

Profits in respect of long term contracts are included where the contract outcome can be foreseen with reasonable certainty and are determined by reference to the valuation of work done less related costs. Provision is made for all foreseeable contract losses.

##### 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, the rates are now as follows:

Tenant improvements	25% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25 % straight line
Motor vehicles	20 % 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.

##### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

## AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

***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 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.

**1.9 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.

**1.10 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.

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***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.

**1.11 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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.

**1.12 Retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

**1.13 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.

**1.14 Government grants**

Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred revenue and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are recorded in the profit and loss account in the period in which the related expenditure is incurred.

**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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

**2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**3 Employees**

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	30	39

**4 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Land and buildings £</b>	<b>Plant and machinery £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	12,254	1,065,421	1,077,675
Additions	-	341,553	341,553
Disposals	(12,254)	(317,090)	(329,344)
At 31 March 2022	-	1,089,884	1,089,884
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2021	10,921	767,652	778,573
Depreciation charged in the year	-	111,699	111,699
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(10,921)	(224,812)	(235,733)
At 31 March 2022	-	654,539	654,539
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	-	435,345	435,345
At 31 March 2021	1,333	297,769	299,102

**5 Fixed asset investments**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other investments other than loans	90	-

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**5 Fixed asset investments (Continued)**

**Movements in fixed asset investments**

	<b>Investments £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2021	-
Additions	90
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	90
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	90
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2021	-
	<hr/>

**6 Debtors**

	<b>2022 £</b>	<b>2021 £</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,979,896	2,075,429
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	89,027	67,010
Other debtors	185,647	208,106
Prepayments and accrued income	352,169	456,576
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,606,739	2,807,121
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2022 £</b>	<b>2021 £</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	160,241
Trade creditors	1,056,007	896,107
Corporation tax	5,000	-
Other taxation and social security	44,297	51,631
Other creditors	123,629	93,699
Accruals and deferred income	431,529	411,027
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,660,462	1,612,705
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The bank overdraft facility is secured by a bond and floating charge over the whole assets of the company.

**AJC CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

---

**8 Directors' transactions**

Included within loans and overdrafts are amounts due from/ (to) the directors as follows:

	<b>Earl of Aboyne</b>
Interest rate	- %
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	75,618
Amounts advanced during the year	(22,601)
Interest charged	-
Amounts repaid/credited during the year	(52,000)
	<hr/>
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	1,017
	<hr/>

**9 Related party transactions**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

**AJC Homes Scotland Limited**

AJC Homes Scotland Limited is under the direct control of the Earl of Aboyne, director.

During the year, AJC Homes Scotland Limited charged the company £290,000 (2021 - £305,000) in respect of management fees.

At the year end a balance of £1,421,873 (2021 - £1,501,171) was due from AJC Homes Scotland Limited for the supply of construction services during the year and is included within trade debtors. At the year end there is no outstanding balance due to AJC Homes Scotland Limited within creditors (2021 - £29,000).

An amount due from AJC Homes Scotland Limited of £1,316 is included in other debtors and is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**AJC Joinery Workshops Limited**

From 16 February 2021 AJC Construction Scotland Limited held 90% of the shares in AJC Joinery Workshops Limited.

An amount due from AJC Joinery Workshops Limited of £71,693 is included in other debtors and is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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.