

**BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED**  
**SC278311**

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

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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**BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	53,200	79,800
Tangible assets	5	26,206	34,978
		<u>79,406</u>	<u>114,778</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		16,000	14,000
Debtors	6	326,382	283,632
Cash at bank and in hand		137,030	97,642
		<u>479,412</u>	<u>395,274</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(373,752)</u>	<u>(374,480)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>105,660</u>	<u>20,794</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>185,066</u>	<u>135,572</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	8	<u>(4,979)</u>	<u>(6,646)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>180,087</u></u>	<u><u>128,926</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Profit and loss reserves		180,086	128,925
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>180,087</u></u>	<u><u>128,926</u></u>

The director of the company has 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 director acknowledges her 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 14 October 2022

Mrs K A Cameron  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. SC278311**

# **BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Big M Timber Products Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland.

##### **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 represents amounts receivable from the manufacture of timber products net of VAT and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised as earned when the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for goods and services provided to the customer.

##### **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 recognised as an asset, at cost, and 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, of 10 years.

##### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are recorded 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:

Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance
Computers	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 either credited to or charged to profit or loss.

##### **1.5 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting 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.

**BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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 is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in the 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.

***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.

**BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***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.

**1.9 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.

***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

**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**

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

**1.13 Leases**

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.

**1.14 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.

**BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022****2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

**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	10	8

**4 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	266,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021	186,200
Amortisation charged for the year	26,600
At 31 March 2022	212,800
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	53,200
At 31 March 2021	79,800

**BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

<b>5</b>	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		116,338
	<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
	At 1 April 2021		81,360
	Depreciation charged in the year		8,772
	At 31 March 2022		90,132
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 31 March 2022		26,206
	At 31 March 2021		34,978
<b>6</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade debtors	264,760	229,962
	Other debtors	61,622	53,670
		326,382	283,632
<b>7</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade creditors	136,098	107,621
	Corporation tax	18,736	17,928
	Other taxation and social security	22,878	23,969
	Other creditors	196,040	224,962
		373,752	374,480
<b>8</b>	<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Deferred tax	4,979	6,646



**BIG M TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022****9 Called up share capital**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

**10 Operating lease commitments****Lessee**

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

<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
33,000	33,000
<u>33,000</u>	<u>33,000</u>

**11 Related party transactions**

Included within other creditors is the amount of £186,614 (2021 - £207,964) due to the director at the year end. This loan 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.