SAFAB LIMITED Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2019

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Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 . £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5	10,936	20,248
Current assets Stocks		31,248	37,528
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	282,206 332,596	467,286 351,105
		646,050	855,919
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	310,785	480,899
Net current assets		335,265	375,020
Total assets less current liabilities		346,201	395,268
Provisions	•	2,078	3,847
Net assets		344,123	391,421
Capital and reserves		100	100
Called up share capital Profit and loss account		344,023	391,321
Shareholders funds		344,123	391,421

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 November 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Alexander

Director

Mr A Scott Director

Company registration number: SC407202

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Barclay Curle Complex, 739 South Street, Glasgow, G14 0BX, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Corporation tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Equipment 20% straight line
33% straight line
33% straight line
33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2018: 10).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and Fix	Plant and Fixtures and			
	machinery	fittings	vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	133,455	3,499	29,245	_	166,199
Additions	_	_	_	2,655	2,655
Transfers	_	(2,688)		2,688	
At 31 March 2019	133,455	811	29,245	5,343	168,854
Depreciation	**************************************				
At 1 April 2018	129,840	2,924	13,187		145,951
Charge for the year	2,882	227	8,560	298	11,967
Transfers	-	(2,685)	_	2,685	-
At 31 March 2019	132,722	466	21,747	2,983	157,918
Carrying amount					•
At 31 March 2019	733	345	7,498	2,360	10,936
At 31 March 2018	3,615	575	16,058		20,248

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

6.	Debtors						
				2019 £	2018 £		
	Trade debtors			259,068	442,447		
	Other debtors			23,138			
				282,206	467,286		
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year					
				2019	2018		
				£	£		
	Trade creditors			246,783	337,766		
	Corporation tax			21,499	58,013		
	Social security and other taxes Other creditors			35,795 6,708	43,381 41,739		
	Other creditors						
				310,785	480,899		
8.	Operating leases						
	The total future minimum lease payments	s under non-	cancellable oper	ating leases a	re as follows:		
	The total ratare minimum lease payments	diaci non	cancellable open	2019	2018		
				£	£		
	Not later than 1 year			1,167	14,000		
	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 year	rs			1,167		
				1,167	15,167		
9.	Directors' advances, credits and guara	intees					
	During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company: 2019						
		Balance	Advances/				
		brought	(credits) to the	Amounts	Balance		
		forward	directors	repaid	outstanding		
	Mr R Alexander	£ 1,971	£ 2,670	£ (4,640)	£ 1		
	Mr A Scott	1,245		(4,641)			
		3,216	_	(9,281)			
		3,210	4,337	(9,201)	(1,708)		
		2018					
		Balance	Advances/	A t	Dalamas		
		brought forward	(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding		
		£	£	repaid £	£		
	Mr R Alexander	~ -	- 1,971	~ -	1,971		
	Mr A Scott	(1,256		-	1,245		
		(1,256	4,472	_	3,216		
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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees (continued)

The company has an overdraft facility which is guaranteed by the directors.

10. Related party transactions

Included in other debtors is an amount of £18,681 (2018-£18,681) owed to the company by DLS services. Included in trade creditors is an amount of £76,800 (2018-£76,800) owed to DLS Services. DLS Services is a partnership owned and controlled equally by the directors and is currently not trading.

11. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the directors as they own the majority of the share capital.