



Scott-Moncrieff
business advisers and accountants

CHISHOLM CONTRACTORS LIMITED

Company registration number SC470627

FILING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

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CHISHOLM CONTRACTORS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	S Chisholm
Registered number	SC470627
Registered office	The Stables Cannich Krow By Beaully IV4 7NA
Accountants	Scott-Moncrieff Chartered Accountants 10 Ardross Street Inverness IV3 5NS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

	Note	2018 £	As restated 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	123,227	82,981
		<u>123,227</u>	<u>82,981</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	9,918	39,980
Cash at bank and in hand		73,917	34,640
		<u>83,835</u>	<u>74,620</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(48,251)	(36,179)
Net current assets		<u>35,584</u>	<u>38,441</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>158,811</u>	<u>121,422</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(7,007)	(14,651)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(20,252)	(14,107)
		<u>(20,252)</u>	<u>(14,107)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>131,552</u></u>	<u><u>92,664</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		131,452	92,564
		<u>131,552</u>	<u>92,664</u>

The director considers that the compa is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the compa to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statement.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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

As permitted by Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the director has not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the directors' report or a copy of the company's statement of income and retained earnings for the year ended 28 February 2018.

The financial statement were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
S Chisholm

Director

Date: 5 November 2018

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018**

1. General information

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (GBP), as that is the currency in which the company's transactions are denominated. They comprise the financial statements of the company drawn up for the year ended 28 February 2018.

The continuing activities of Chisholm Contractors Limited ('the company') is highway contracting and groundworks.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in Scotland. Details of the registered office can be found on the company information page of these financial statements. The company's registered number is SC470627.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Small Entities).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with Section 1A 'Small Entities' of FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has sufficient financial resources. The director believes that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

The director has reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to operate the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	on cost
Motor vehicles	-	20%	on cost
Office equipment	-	20%	on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.11 Leased assets: the company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the difference between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the difference between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

4. Director's remuneration

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Director's emoluments	8,064	<i>8,064</i>
	<u>8,064</u>	<u><i>8,064</i></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2017	68,336	51,600	695	120,631
Additions	52,158	28,140	167	80,465
At 28 February 2018	<u>120,494</u>	<u>79,740</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>201,096</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2017	19,631	17,880	139	37,650
Charge for the year on owned assets	24,099	15,948	172	40,219
At 28 February 2018	<u>43,730</u>	<u>33,828</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>77,869</u>
Net book value				
At 28 February 2018	<u>76,764</u>	<u>45,912</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>123,227</u>
At 28 February 2017	<u>48,705</u>	<u>33,720</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>82,981</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are £15,120 (2017 - £22,680).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018**

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,325	18,240
Other debtors	300	-
Prepayments and accrued income	4,553	18,000
Tax recoverable	3,740	3,740
	<u>9,918</u>	<u>39,980</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	<i>As restated</i> 2017 £
Trade creditors	1,121	96
Corporation tax	10,794	262
Other taxation and social security	-	12,847
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	7,644	7,644
Other creditors	25,610	14,119
Accruals and deferred income	3,082	1,211
	<u>48,251</u>	<u>36,179</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	7,007	14,651
	<u>7,007</u>	<u>14,651</u>

Hire purchase liabilities are secured against the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

9. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	14,107
Charged to profit or loss	6,145
At end of year	<u>20,252</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	20,252	14,107
	<u>20,252</u>	<u>14,107</u>

10. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

11. Prior year adjustment

During the preparation of these accounts an adjustment to the prior year figures was identified, a dividend of £7,500 declared on 31 March 2016 had been omitted in error. An adjustment has been made to recognise this dividend and increase the directors loan account within other creditors accordingly. This adjustment has resulted in a decrease in reserves of £7,500.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

12. Related party transactions

S Chisholm

Company Director

During the period the director withdrew funds of £26,986 (2017 - £8,074) and introduced funds of £38,477 (2017 as restated - £8,481).

During the year dividends of £36,500 (2017 as restated - £7,500) were credited to the directors loan account.

Amount due to the related party as at the year end date was £25,610 (2017 as restated - £14,119).

Amounts due are repayable in accordance with normal business terms and are unsecured.

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.