Company No: SC473193 (Scotland)

PENTLAND LIVESTOCK LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

Contents

Balance Sheet	. 3
Notes to the Financial Statements	. 4

PENTLAND LIVESTOCK LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		£	£
			Restated - note 2
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,052,383	1,040,366
		1,052,383	1,040,366
Current assets			
Stocks		55,066	43,825
Debtors	5	118,450	158,705
Cash at bank and in hand		74,769	536,990
		248,285	739,520
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(44,331)	(513,858)
Net current assets		203,954	225,662
Total assets less current liabilities		1,256,337	1,266,028
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(1,151,839)	(1,150,709)
Provision for liabilities	8, 9	(27,023)	(32,130)
Net assets		77,475	83,189
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		77,375	83,089
Total shareholders' funds		77,475	83,189

For the financial year ending 31 March 2023 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 financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Pentland Livestock Limited (registered number: SC473193) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 28 June 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

Graham Craig Burke Director Fiona Burke Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Pentland Livestock Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is 15 Academy Street, Forfar, DD8 2HA, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Prior year error

The comparative results for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been restated to incorporate the impact of a misclassification of interest only loan payments as capital repayments. Details of the adjustment are included within Note 2.

Turnover

Turnover represents commission received for the auctioning and procurement of livestock and machinery net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue is recognised when the company has entitlement to the income in exchange for the goods on despatch.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings 10 years straight line

Plant and machinery etc. 20 - 25 % reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews 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). The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its 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.

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. 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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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 measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

2. Prior year adjustment

The comparative results for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been restated to incorporate the impact of a misclassification of interest only loan payments as capital repayments.

	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Year ended 31 March 2022	£	£	£
Bank loans : Amounts falling due within one year	45,021	(35,021)	10,000
Bank loans: Amounts falling due after more than one year	1,062,685	79,982	1,142,667
Other loans interest payable	(5,245)	(34,873)	(40,118)
Retained earnings	121,960	(10,088)	111,872
3. Employees			
		2023	2022
		Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons during the year, including directors	employed by the Company	5	5

4. Tangible assets

4. Taligible assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc.	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 April 2022	910,173	230,081	1,140,254
Additions	0	69,381	69,381
Disposals	0	(30,970)	(30,970)
At 31 March 2023	910,173	268,492	1,178,665
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 April 2022	2,648	97,240	99,888
Charge for the financial year	1,014	42,559	43,573
Disposals	0	(17,179)	(17,179)
At 31 March 2023	3,662	122,620	126,282
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	906,511	145,872	1,052,383
At 31 March 2022	907,525	132,841	1,040,366
5. Debtors			
		2023	2022
		£	£
Trade debtors		109,907	154,188
Corporation tax		8,543	0
Other debtors		0	4,517

118,450

158,705

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Trade creditors	440	454,207
Corporation tax	7,854	18,616
Other taxation and social security	8,709	13,075
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)	5,655	7,252
Other creditors	11,673	10,708
	44,331	513,858

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the related assets.

The bank loan is a 100% government guaranteed bounce back loan.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	1,132,735	1,142,667
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)	19,104	8,042
	1,151,839	1,150,709

Amounts repayable after more than 5 years are included in creditors falling due over one year:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans (secured)	1,111,000	1,111,000

Bank loans include an interest only loan which is secured over the freehold property held by the Company.

8. Provision for liabilities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred tax	27,023	32,130

9. Deferred tax

2023	2022
£	£
(32,130)	(23,863)
5,107	(8,267)
(27,023)	(32,130)
2023 £	2022 £
100	100
	£ (32,130) 5,107 (27,023) 2023 £

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.