

Company Registration No. SC477646 (Scotland)

Reith Ecosse Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 May 2022**

Pages for filing with the Registrar

Reith Ecosse Limited

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Reith Ecosse Limited**Statement of financial position****As at 31 May 2022**

			2022		2021
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,752,690		2,734,136
Investment properties	4		836,293		836,293
			<u>3,588,983</u>		<u>3,570,429</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	94,744		90,316	
Cash at bank and in hand		30,775		16,976	
		<u>125,519</u>		<u>107,292</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,738,971)		(3,628,888)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(3,613,452)</u>		<u>(3,521,596)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(24,469)</u>		<u>48,833</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100,000		100,000
Profit and loss reserves			(124,469)		(51,167)
Total equity			<u>(24,469)</u>		<u>48,833</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.

Reith Ecosse Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 May 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16 May 2023

Richard Seaman

Director

Company Registration No. SC477646

Reith Ecosse Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 May 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Reith Ecosse Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Edinburgh Quay, 133 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9BA.

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 for property rental income and the management and operation of sporting estates, net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from property rental income is recognised by reference to the accounting period. Leases which are non-coterminous with the period end date are deferred or accrued as necessary.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

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

Heritable land and property	Nil
Estate improvements	Nil
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	10% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% 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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for in line with note 1.3.

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 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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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, 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.

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.

1.8 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.

Reith Ecosse Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 May 2022****1 Accounting policies (continued)****1.9 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.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	4	4

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Heritable land and property	Estate improvements	Equipment, furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 June 2021	2,600,590	67,537	62,634	30,746	2,761,507
Additions	-	8,079	8,500	15,200	31,779
At 31 May 2022	2,600,590	75,616	71,134	45,946	2,793,286
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 June 2021	-	-	11,997	15,374	27,371
Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	5,155	8,070	13,225
At 31 May 2022	-	-	17,152	23,444	40,596
Carrying amount					
At 31 May 2022	2,600,590	75,616	53,982	22,502	2,752,690
At 31 May 2021	2,600,590	67,537	50,637	15,372	2,734,136

Reith Ecosse Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 May 2022****4 Investment property**

	2022
	£
Fair value	
At 1 June 2021 and 31 May 2022	836,293

Investment property comprises property held for rental income. No formal valuation of the property has been carried out since its acquisition in July 2014, however the director has considered the condition of the property and considers the current fair value to not be materially different.

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	15,735	15,729
Other debtors	79,009	74,587
	<u>94,744</u>	<u>90,316</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	6,174	9,791
Taxation and social security	1,739	6,387
Other creditors	3,731,058	3,612,710
	<u>3,738,971</u>	<u>3,628,888</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

8 Related party transactions

During the year, Finances Et Terroirs Hild, the parent company, advanced loans of £103,000 (2021: £38,000) to the company. At the year end, £3,694,741 (2021: £3,591,741) was outstanding.

Reith Ecosse Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 May 2022

9 Control

In the opinion of the director, the ultimate controlling party is L. Hild. L. Hild is the beneficial owner of the company through his ownership of Finances Et Terroirs Hild.

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.