

Company Registration No. SC538041 (Scotland)

**DRM PROPERTY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# DRM PROPERTY LIMITED

## CONTENTS

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	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

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# DRM PROPERTY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		876		719
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	12,005		14,134	
Cash at bank and in hand		57,034		54,078	
		69,039		68,212	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(69,223)		(57,357)	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			(184)		10,855
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			692		11,574
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(165)		(165)
<b>Net assets</b>			527		11,409
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			427		11,309
<b>Total equity</b>			527		11,409

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 October 2023 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 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 18 December 2023

Drew Gordon Mason  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. SC538041**

# DRM PROPERTY LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 November 2021</b>	100	10,261	10,361
<b>Year ended 31 October 2022:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,048	26,048
Dividends	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
	<u>100</u>	<u>11,309</u>	<u>11,409</u>
<b>Balance at 31 October 2022</b>	100	11,309	11,409
<b>Year ended 31 October 2023:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	44,118	44,118
Dividends	-	(55,000)	(55,000)
	<u>100</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>527</u>
<b>Balance at 31 October 2023</b>	100	427	527

# DRM PROPERTY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

DRM Property Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is C/O MSM Solicitors, 51 Moss Street, Paisley, PA1 1DR.

#### **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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

DRM Property Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of DRM Investments Scotland Ltd.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services in relation to the development of building projects. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received and represents amounts receivable net of value added tax.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer.

#### **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 recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers	20% straight line
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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.

#### **1.4 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.

# DRM PROPERTY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

##### **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.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Any impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. Subsequent reversals are reversed recognised in profit and loss but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

##### **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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

# DRM PROPERTY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.9 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits including holiday pay are recognised as a liability and an expense.

#### **1.10 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.11 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.

### 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.

# **DRM PROPERTY LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023**

### **3 Employees**

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

### **4 Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 November 2022	1,916
Additions	501
Disposals	(600)
	<u>1,817</u>
At 31 October 2023	<u>1,817</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 November 2022	1,197
Depreciation charged in the year	344
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(600)
	<u>941</u>
At 31 October 2023	<u>941</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2023	876
	<u>876</u>
At 31 October 2022	<u>719</u>
	<u>719</u>

### **5 Debtors**

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	12,005	14,134
	<u>12,005</u>	<u>14,134</u>



## DRM PROPERTY LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

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**6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	5,013	789
Amounts owed to group undertakings	40,000	37,500
Corporation tax	13,036	6,210
Other taxation and social security	4,621	4,346
Other creditors	6,553	8,512
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	69,223	57,357
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**7 Related party transactions**

DRM Property Ltd is a 100% subsidiary of DRM Investments Scotland Ltd.

**8 Parent company**

DRM Property Ltd is controlled by DRM Investments Scotland Ltd by virtue of its 100% shareholding in DRM Property Ltd.

The ultimate controlling party by virtue of his majority shareholding in DRM Investments Scotland Ltd is Drew Mason.

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.