

Company Registration No. SC620417 (Scotland)

RAB ENERGY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

RAB ENERGY LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

RAB ENERGY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3		1,956
Current assets			
Debtors	4	15,994	
Cash at bank and in hand		106,255	
		<u>122,249</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(46,390)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>75,859</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>77,815</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(333)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>77,482</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital			1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>77,481</u>
Total equity			<u><u>77,482</u></u>

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 period ended 29 February 2020 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 period 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 27 July 2020

Mr R Speirs
Director

Company Registration No. SC620417

RAB ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

RAB Energy Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Dundas House, Westfield Park, Eskbank, Edinburgh, EH22 3FB.

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 Going concern

In common with most businesses the company is facing potential issues in respect of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is an ongoing situation and the company is adopting a strategy to manage the everchanging situation as effectively as possible.

The director is satisfied that these events do not affect the company's ability to continue as a going concern and this basis is appropriate for the preparation of the accounts.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.4 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance.
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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.

1.5 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.

RAB ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

RAB ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number
Total	2

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 6 February 2019	-
Additions	2,609
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At 29 February 2020	2,609
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Depreciation	
At 6 February 2019	-
Depreciation charged in the period	653
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At 29 February 2020	653
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Carrying amount	
At 29 February 2020	1,956
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RAB ENERGY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

4 Debtors

	2020
	£
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Trade debtors	15,540
Other debtors	454
	<u>15,994</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020
	£
Trade creditors	454
Corporation tax	32,008
Other taxation and social security	7,859
Other creditors	6,069
	<u>46,390</u>

6 Events after the reporting date

As noted in the accounting policies the company is facing significant issues in respect of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is an ongoing situation and the company is adopting a strategy to manage the everchanging situation as effectively as possible.

While the full financial impact on the company cannot be determined at this time, the director is satisfied that the above subsequent events do not affect the company's ability to continue as a going concern and this basis is appropriate for the preparation of the accounts.

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.