

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02791711

G.C.S. (Shropshire) Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

29 February 2020

G.C.S. (Shropshire) Ltd
Statement of Financial Position

29 February 2020

		2020		2019	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	6		163,202		137,871
Investments	7		961,418		935,771
			<u>1,124,620</u>		<u>1,073,642</u>
Current Assets					
Debtors	8	737,341		641,558	
Cash at bank and in hand		253,335		82,790	
		<u>990,676</u>		<u>724,348</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	228,606		137,640	
		<u>228,606</u>		<u>137,640</u>	
Net Current Assets			762,070		586,708
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			<u>1,886,690</u>		<u>1,660,350</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		5,215		—
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			44,148		62,560
			<u>44,148</u>		<u>62,560</u>
Net Assets			<u>1,837,327</u>		<u>1,597,790</u>
Capital and Reserves					
Called up share capital	12		2		2
Profit and loss account			1,837,325		1,597,788
			<u>1,837,327</u>		<u>1,597,790</u>
Shareholders Funds			<u>1,837,327</u>		<u>1,597,790</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

G.C.S. (Shropshire) Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

29 February 2020

For the year ending 29th February 2020 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 year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 September 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P MacKenzie

Director

Company registration number: 02791711

G.C.S. (Shropshire) Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 29th February 2020

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Parkfields, Rodington, Nr Telford, Shropshire, SY4 4QL, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and Machinery	-	15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	15% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investment properties are initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

Investment properties are revalued to their fair values at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a 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 intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 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, which the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement 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, 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 payments 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. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2019: 5).

5. Tax on Profit

Major components of tax expense

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	92,973	36,002
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(22)	—
	-----	-----
Total current tax	92,951	36,002
	-----	-----
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(18,412)	7,330
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	74,539	43,332
	-----	-----

6. Tangible Assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1st March 2019	89,361	15,347	142,179	246,887
Additions	20,456	1,798	71,750	94,004
Disposals	(5,400)	—	(61,680)	(67,080)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 29th February 2020	104,417	17,145	152,249	273,811
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1st March 2019	46,125	12,326	50,565	109,016
Charge for the year	10,073	886	13,844	24,803
Disposals	(3,778)	—	(19,432)	(23,210)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 29th February 2020	52,420	13,212	44,977	110,609
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 29th February 2020	51,997	3,933	107,272	163,202
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 28th February 2019	43,236	3,021	91,614	137,871
	-----	-----	-----	-----

7. Investments

	Other investments other than loans
	£
Cost	
At 1st March 2019	935,771
Additions	149,372
Disposals	(2,870)
Revaluations	(120,855)

At 29th February 2020	961,418

Impairment	
At 1st March 2019 and 29th February 2020	—

Carrying amount

At 29th February 2020	961,418
-----------------------	---------

At 28th February 2019	935,771
-----------------------	---------

At the balance sheet date, the market value of the investments stood at £961,418 (2019 - £935,771).

8. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	160,693	118,945
Other debtors	576,648	522,613
	-----	-----
	737,341	641,558
	-----	-----

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	52,334	8,931
Corporation tax	106,439	91,666
Social security and other taxes	65,597	31,125
Other creditors	4,236	5,918
	-----	-----
	228,606	137,640
	-----	-----

Included within other creditors is £3,538 (2019 - £5,947) in respect of hire purchase liabilities which are secured against the fixed assets to which they have financed.

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	5,215	—
	-----	-----

Included within other creditors is £5,215 (2019 - £Nil) in respect of hire purchase which are secured against the fixed assets to which they have financed.

11. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in provisions	44,148	62,560
	-----	-----

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Revaluation of tangible assets	30,193	25,327
Other revaluations	13,955	37,233
	-----	-----
	44,148	62,560
	-----	-----

12. Called Up Share Capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2	2	2	2
	---	---	---	---

13. Directors' Advances, Credits and Guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2020

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P MacKenzie	136,548	74,162	(51,719)	158,991
Miss E L MacKenzie	141,242	3,483	(7,300)	137,425
Mrs C M Mackenzie	136,548	74,162	(51,719)	158,991
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	414,338	151,807	(110,738)	455,407
	-----	-----	-----	-----

2019

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P MacKenzie	43,733	143,757	(50,942)	136,548
Miss E L MacKenzie	144,082	3,560	(6,400)	141,242
Mrs C M Mackenzie	43,732	143,757	(50,941)	136,548
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	231,547	291,074	(108,283)	414,338
	-----	-----	-----	-----

Interest has been charged on the loans at a rate 2.5%. The loans are repayable on demand.

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.