

Company Registration No. SC011787 (Scotland)

Stevenson Reeves Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2018**

Pages for filing with the Registrar



Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Stevenson Reeves Limited

Company information

Directors	Hector Mein Richard Mein Andrew Mein
Secretary	Hector Mein
Company number	SC011787
Registered office	40 Oxfangs Bank Edinburgh EH13 9LH
Accountants	Saffery Champness LLP Edinburgh Quay 133 Fountainbridge Edinburgh EH3 9BA
Bankers	Bank of Scotland plc Edinburgh Royal Mile 300 Lawnmarket Edinburgh EH1 2PH
Solicitors	Anderson Strathern LLP 1 Rutland Court Edinburgh Midlothian EH3 8EY

Stevenson Reeves Limited

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Stevenson Reeves Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 January 2018**

	Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		349,805		359,750
Current assets					
Stocks		126,009		113,734	
Debtors	5	111,991		87,328	
Cash at bank and in hand		105,235		116,116	
			343,235	317,178	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(187,040)		(190,903)	
Net current assets			156,195		126,275
Total assets less current liabilities			506,000		486,025
Provisions for liabilities			(11,312)		(12,314)
Net assets			494,688		473,711
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		56,500		56,500
Profit and loss reserves			438,188		417,211
Total equity			494,688		473,711

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

Stevenson Reeves Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 January 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14/5/18 and are signed on its behalf by:

H. Mein

Hector Mein

Director

Company Registration No. SC011787

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Stevenson Reeves Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 40 Oxbgangs Bank, Edinburgh, EH13 9LH.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied in relation to the manufacture and sale of hydrometers and thermometers. Revenue is recognised when the company fulfils its contractual obligations to customers by making the supply.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Nil and over 50 years straight line
Machinery and other equipment	10% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% reducing balance; 15 years straight line
Computer equipment	10% reducing balance and 20% 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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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 income statement 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 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 are included in the income statement for the period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 January 2018

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 12 (2017 - 13).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2017 and 31 January 2018	25,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 February 2017 and 31 January 2018	25,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2018	-
At 31 January 2017	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 February 2017	463,533	255,978	719,511
Additions	-	2,950	2,950
At 31 January 2018	463,533	258,928	722,461
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 February 2017	173,890	185,871	359,761
Depreciation charged in the year	1,273	11,622	12,895
At 31 January 2018	175,163	197,493	372,656
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2018	288,370	61,435	349,805
At 31 January 2017	289,643	70,107	359,750

Stevenson Reeves Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2018

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	102,118	78,512
Other debtors	9,873	8,816
	<u>111,991</u>	<u>87,328</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	15,299	17,025
Corporation tax	14,495	11,037
Other taxation and social security	17,468	15,065
Other creditors	139,778	147,776
	<u>187,040</u>	<u>190,903</u>

Other creditors include directors' loan of £88,707 (2017: £99,051) and a shareholder's loan of £36,296 (2017: £40,289).

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
56,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	56,500	56,500
	<u>56,500</u>	<u>56,500</u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Within one year	5,402	-
Between two and five years	5,402	-
	<u>10,804</u>	<u>-</u>

9 Directors' transactions

At the year end, a total balance of £88,707 (2017: £99,051) is due to directors.