Registered number: SC257927

MILNBANK LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

MILNBANK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr A R Banks

Mr W J Milne

Registered number SC257927

Registered office Unit 5

Station Place

Forfar Angus DD8 3TB

Accountants EQ Accountants LLP

Chartered Accountants

14 City Quay Dundee DD1 3JA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

			2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		89,986		110,483
Investment property	6		1,221,689		849,755
		-	1,311,675	-	960,238
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	411,861		362,223	
Bank and cash balances		136,298		298,769	
		548,159	_	660,992	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(252,102)		(237,051)	
Net current assets			296,057		423,941
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,607,732	-	1,384,179
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(660,968)		(413,315)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(16,324)		(20,048)	
			(16,324)		(20,048)
Net assets		-	930,440	- -	950,816
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss account			930,340		950,716
		-	930,440	-	950,816

MILNBANK LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC257927

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The Directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12 October 2023.

Mr W J Milne

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Milnbank Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland with registration number SC257927. The registered office is Unit 5, Station Place, Forfar, Angus, DD8 3TB.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 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.

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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 17 (2022 - 15).

4. Government grants

Included within other income are revenue grants relating to the following Government schemes:

	2023 £	2022 £
Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	-	1,746
		1,746

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2022	95,419	215,041	10,578	321,038
Additions	-	8,250	-	8,250
At 31 March 2023	95,419	223,291	10,578	329,288
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	73,710	127,942	8,903	210,555
Charge for the year on owned assets	4,343	23,839	565	28,747
At 31 March 2023	78,053	151,781	9,468	239,302
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	17,366	71,510	1,110	89,986
At 31 March 2022	21,709	87,099	1,675	110,483

6. Investment property

			Freehold investment property £
	Valuation		
	At 1 April 2022		849,755
	Additions at cost		371,934
	At 31 March 2023		1,221,689
	The 2023 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existi	ng use basis.	
7.	Debtors		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade debtors	169,051	176,455
	Other debtors	239,958	182,335
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,852	3,433
		411,861	362,223
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
Q.	Greditors. Amounts failing due within one year		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans	19,559	8,416
	Trade creditors	123,365	119,359
	Other taxation and social security	49,645	37,810
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	25,225	22,226
	Other creditors	3,102	2,664
	Accruals and deferred income	31,206	46,576

Hire purchase liabilities are secured over the assets to which they relate.

Bank loans are secured over the properties held within investment properties.

237,051

252,102

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

		2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans	648,346	378,469
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	12,622	34,846
		660,968	413,315
	Hire purchase liabilities are secured over the assets to which they relate.		
	Bank loans are secured over the properties held within investment properties.		
10.	Share capital		
		2023	2022
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
		400	400
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each		100

11. Transactions with directors

At the end of the year, a balance of £540 was due from the company to A R Banks (2022 - £540).

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