

Company registration number: **SC270039**

UK Whitegoods Limited

**Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements for the
year ended**

31 December 2020

Milliken & Co

Chartered Accountants

**9 Vennel Street, Stewarton, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire,
KA3 5HL, United Kingdom**

UK Whitegoods Limited

Chartered accountant's report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of UK Whitegoods Limited

Year ended 31 December 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, I have prepared for your approval the financial statements of UK Whitegoods Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given me.

As a practising member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), I am subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at icaew.com/regulations.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of UK Whitegoods Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of my engagement letter dated 8 March 2010. My work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of UK Whitegoods Limited and state those matters that I have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of UK Whitegoods Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than UK Whitegoods Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for my work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that UK Whitegoods Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of UK Whitegoods Limited. You consider that UK Whitegoods Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

I have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of UK Whitegoods Limited. For this reason, I have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to me and I do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Milliken & Co

Chartered Accountants

9 Vennel Street

Stewarton

Kilmarnock

Ayrshire

KA3 5HL

United Kingdom

UK Whitegoods Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	8,746	6,231
Investments	6	640	640
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		9,386	6,871
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		27,870	27,870
Debtors	7	29,662	23,566
Cash at bank and in hand		62,670	861
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		120,202	52,297
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(224,111)	(191,757)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current liabilities		(103,909)	(139,460)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		(94,523)	(132,589)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(40,000)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(6,426)	(6,426)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net liabilities		(140,949)	(139,015)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(141,949)	(140,015)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders deficit		(140,949)	(139,015)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

For the year ending 31 December 2020, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 December 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

K Watt

Director

Company registration number: SC270039

UK Whitegoods Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Unit 5/6 9-10 Munro Place, Bonnyton Industrial Estate, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, KA1 2NP, United Kingdom.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

CURRENT TAX

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.

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated

depreciation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount.

Any tangible assets carried at a revalued amount 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 capital and reserves. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that 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 capital and reserves. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Plant and machinery	15% per annum reducing balance
Office equipment	15% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% per annum reducing balance

FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Other fixed asset investments which are listed are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

All other Investments held as fixed assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

IMPAIRMENT

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.

STOCKS

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price and are subsequently measured as follows: Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost and commitments to receive a loan and to make a loan to another entity are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

All other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price and are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

All equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that would apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted at the statement of financial position date.

PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

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.

4 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 5 (2019: 5.00).

5 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc. £
COST	
At 1 January 2020	47,635
Additions	4,059
At 31 December 2020	<u>51,694</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2020	41,404
Charge	1,544
At 31 December 2020	<u>42,948</u>
CARRYING AMOUNT	
At 31 December 2020	8,746
At 31 December 2019	6,231

6 INVESTMENTS

	Other investments other than loans £
COST	
At 1 January 2020	<u>640</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>640</u>

IMPAIRMENT

At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020

-

CARRYING AMOUNT

At 31 December 2020

640

At 31 December 2019

640

7 DEBTORS

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	6,716	5,483
Other debtors	22,946	18,083
	<u>29,662</u>	<u>23,566</u>

8 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	7,292
Trade creditors	114,441	93,425
Taxation and social security	79,976	70,636
Other creditors	19,694	20,404
	<u>224,111</u>	<u>191,757</u>

9 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	40,000	-

10 DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDIT AND GUARANTEES

Mr K Watt Opening Debit Balance £7,067, Payments £8,750, Repayment £15,817, Closing Debit Balance £0.

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.