**REGISTERED NUMBER: SC338325 (Scotland)** 

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

<u>FOR</u>

SAFETY WELDING AND LIFTING HOLDINGS LIMITED

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# SAFETY WELDING AND LIFTING HOLDINGS LIMITED

# COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

DIRECTOR:	M McDonald
SECRETARY:	LC Secretaries Limited
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Rosskeen Old Manse Invergordon Ross-shire IV18 0PL
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC338325 (Scotland)
AUDITORS:	CIB Audit Statutory Auditor 63 Kenneth Street Stornoway Isle of Lewis HS1 2DS

# BALANCE SHEET 30 NOVEMBER 2021

30.11.20			_	30.11.	30.11.21	
£	£		Notes	£	£	
		FIXED ASSETS				
	362,963	Investments	5		362,963	
		CREDITORS				
172,333		Amounts falling due within one year	6	182,243		
	(172,333)	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			(182,243)	
	190,630	TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT				
		LIABILITIES			<u> 180,720</u>	
		CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
	200,000	Called up share capital			200,000	
	(9,370)				(19,280)	
	190,630	-			180,720	

The 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.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 8 August 2022 and were signed by:

M McDonald - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Safety Welding and Lifting Holdings Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling  $(\pounds)$  and the accounts are rounded to the nearest £1.

### Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The director is required to state whether it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and to identify any material uncertainties as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern over a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The period of management's going concern assessment is the period to 30 November 2023.

The Company has reviewed its forecasts and projections for the going concern assessment period to November 2023. Based on the anticipated demand for services, the directors has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period to 30 November 2023. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

#### Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Safety Welding and Lifting Holdings Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Rosskeen Holdings Limited, Rosskeen Old Manse, Invergordon, Ross-shire, IV18 0PL.

## Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets, liabilities, income and expenditure.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods should it affect future periods

## **Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **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 balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses the financial assets for evidence of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective eviidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognituon of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

#### 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 and loans from group companies are classified as debt and are initially recognised at transaction price. 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.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancell.

#### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

## 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### 4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2020 - NIL).

## 5. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

-			Shares in group undertakings £
	COST		
	At 1 December 2020		
	and 30 November 2021		<u> 362,963</u>
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 30 November 2021		362,963
	At 30 November 2020		362,963
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		30.11.21	30.11.20
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u> 182,243</u>	<u>172,333</u>

## 7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Calum Macdonald (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of CIB Audit

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.