

**KEILLS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL**  
**STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# KEILLS LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	A F Speedie A J Howie
<b>Secretary</b>	A F Speedie
<b>Company number</b>	SC343579
<b>Registered office</b>	3rd Floor George House 50 George Square GLASGOW G2 1EH
<b>Accountants</b>	Johnston Carmichael LLP 227 West George Street GLASGOW G2 2ND
<b>Solicitors</b>	Anderson Strathern LLP 3rd Floor George House 50 George Square GLASGOW G2 1EH

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# KEILLS LIMITED

## CONTENTS

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	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

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# KEILLS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		2,583		5,211
Investments	4		5,000		5,000
			<u>7,583</u>		<u>10,211</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	114,658		77,974	
Cash at bank and in hand		249,104		252,908	
		<u>363,762</u>		<u>330,882</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(67,507)</u>		<u>(63,297)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			296,255		267,585
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>303,838</u>		<u>277,796</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			303,738		277,696
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>303,838</u>		<u>277,796</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22/11/17 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
A F Speedie  
Director

Company Registration No. SC343579

# KEILLS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Keills Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 3rd Floor, George House, 50 George Square, GLASGOW, G2 1EH.

##### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of Keills Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

##### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

##### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33.3% straight line
Computer equipment	33.3% 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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

# KEILLS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

#### 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 balance sheet 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 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, 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.

# KEILLS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including certain creditors 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 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 profit and loss account 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.

##### **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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

#### **1.10 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.

# KEILLS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.12 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 profit and loss account for the period.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

#### Plant and machinery etc £

##### Cost

At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017 12,287

##### Depreciation and impairment

At 1 October 2016 7,076

Depreciation charged in the year 2,628

At 30 September 2017 9,704

##### Carrying amount

At 30 September 2017 2,583

At 30 September 2016 5,211

### 4 Fixed asset investments

#### 2017 £

#### 2016 £

Investments 5,000 5,000



# KEILLS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

<b>4</b>	<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	<b>(Continued)</b>	
	<b>Movements in fixed asset investments</b>		<b>Shares in group undertakings £</b>
	<b>Cost or valuation</b>		
	At 1 October 2016 & 30 September 2017		5,000
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 30 September 2017		5,000
	At 30 September 2016		5,000
<b>5</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
	Amounts due from group undertakings	100,000	64,000
	Other debtors	14,658	13,974
		<u>114,658</u>	<u>77,974</u>
<b>6</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade creditors	644	2,379
	Corporation tax	49,295	44,185
	Other taxation and social security	13,019	12,508
	Other creditors	4,549	4,225
		<u>67,507</u>	<u>63,297</u>
<b>7</b>	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
	<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
	15 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	15	15
	20 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	20
	45 C Ordinary shares of £1 each	45	45
	20 D Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	20
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

# KEILLS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017*

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### 8 Related party transactions

#### **Transactions with related parties**

During the year, the company charged £100,000 (2016, £64,000) to a connected party in relation to services provided to the company.