

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**Company Registration No. SC369014 (Scotland)
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		919,529		944,976
Current assets					
Debtors	4	60,658		101,673	
Cash at bank and in hand		220,990		147,452	
		<u>281,648</u>		<u>249,125</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(122,245)</u>		<u>(161,284)</u>	
Net current assets			159,403		87,841
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,078,932</u>		<u>1,032,817</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,122,771)		(1,114,724)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(13,043)</u>		<u>(2,456)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(56,882)</u>		<u>(84,363)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(57,882)</u>		<u>(85,363)</u>
Total equity			<u>(56,882)</u>		<u>(84,363)</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 June 2020 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Leslie Houston

Director

Company Registration No. SC369014

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hunter Group (Scotland) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Arran House, Drybridge Road, Dundonald, Ayrshire, KA2 9AF.

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.

1.2 Going concern

At 30 June 2020 the company's liabilities exceeded its assets by £56,882. Included within 'Other Creditors' is a loan from a connected company amounting to £1,122,771. This loan is on an interest only repayment basis at present, with no obligation to repay the loan capital principal amount within twelve months from the date of signing of the Balance Sheet. On this basis, at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts received from the sale of conservatory & sunrooms and associated building works at invoiced amounts (excluding VAT). Turnover is recognised when the customer is invoiced at regular stage intervals during construction of conservatory & sunrooms.

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.

1.4 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.

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

Land and buildings Freehold	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance

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.

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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.

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, 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 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.

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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 transaction 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.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 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 14 (2019 - 11).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	1,009,101	64,548	1,073,649
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2019	99,811	28,862	128,673
Depreciation charged in the year	20,094	5,353	25,447
At 30 June 2020	119,905	34,215	154,120
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2020	889,196	30,333	919,529
At 30 June 2019	909,290	35,686	944,976

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	55,742	98,200
Other debtors	500	500
Prepayments and accrued income	4,416	2,973
	60,658	101,673

HUNTER GROUP (SCOTLAND) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	37,881	77,688
Taxation and social security	13,094	44,067
Other creditors	1,350	142
Accruals and deferred income	69,920	39,387
	<u>122,245</u>	<u>161,284</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>1,122,771</u>	<u>1,114,724</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

8 Events after the reporting date

At the date on which the financial statements were approved, the financial implications arising from the Coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak, which has affected the UK, are uncertain. The directors are reviewing forecasts for an anticipated change in the company's operational activities in the short term. They are of the opinion that the Covid-19 outbreak is a non-adjusting Post Balance Sheet event and that the company remains a going concern.

9 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	<u>1,122,771</u>	<u>1,114,724</u>

10 Parent company

The parent company of Hunter Group (Scotland) Ltd is Hunter Mining (Offshore) Ltd and its registered office is Arran House, Drybridge Road, Dundonald, Ayrshire, KA2 9AF.

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.