

**C A ENGINEERING SCOTLAND LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023
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C A ENGINEERING SCOTLAND LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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C A ENGINEERING SCOTLAND LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	303,845	203,281
Investments	4	658,745	658,745
		962,590	862,026
Current assets			
Stocks		62,000	60,000
Debtors	5	350,354	331,708
Cash at bank and in hand		155,723	117,872
		568,077	509,580
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(291,959)	(258,304)
Net current assets		276,118	251,276
Total assets less current liabilities		1,238,708	1,113,302
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(72,313)	(126,351)
Provision for liabilities	8	(69,706)	(44,964)
Net assets		1,096,689	941,987
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		1,096,589	941,887
Total shareholders' funds		1,096,689	941,987

For the financial year ending 31 July 2023 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of C A Engineering Scotland Limited (registered number: SC428447) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2024. They were signed on its behalf by:

Cameron Charles Steel
Director

C A ENGINEERING SCOTLAND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

C A Engineering Scotland Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is Tolly Beau, Waterside, Strathdon, AB36 8XA, United Kingdom. The principal place of business is Unit 4 & 5 Concraig, Mains of Concraig, Kingswells, AB15 8RL

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Group accounts exemption

Group accounts exemption s399

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for engineering services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Turnover is recognised on an accruals basis as the service is provided.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

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Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	10 years straight line
Vehicles	25 % reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20 % reducing balance
Other property, plant and equipment	10 % reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

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Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries 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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies 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.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

2. Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	12	10

3. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Other property, plant and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 01 August 2022	21,485	220,547	3,423	129,841	375,296
Additions	0	174,924	1,018	6,999	182,941
Disposals	0	(44,015)	0	0	(44,015)
At 31 July 2023	21,485	351,456	4,441	136,840	514,222
Accumulated depreciation					
At 01 August 2022	2,698	116,690	2,277	50,350	172,015
Charge for the financial year	2,149	58,643	351	8,326	69,469
Disposals	0	(31,107)	0	0	(31,107)
At 31 July 2023	4,847	144,226	2,628	58,676	210,377
Net book value					
At 31 July 2023	16,638	207,230	1,813	78,164	303,845
At 31 July 2022	18,787	103,857	1,146	79,491	203,281

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4. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries

	2023
	£
Cost	
At 01 August 2022	658,745
At 31 July 2023	658,745
Carrying value at 31 July 2023	658,745
Carrying value at 31 July 2022	658,745

The investment represents 100% of the share capital of Hays Hydraulic & Mechanical Services Limited.

5. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	239,114	247,514
Other debtors	111,240	84,194
	350,354	331,708

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	94,897	94,897
Trade creditors	98,483	73,640
Taxation and social security	40,245	46,969
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	27,589	12,506
Other creditors	30,745	30,292
	291,959	258,304

Included in other creditors is an amount of £27,589 (2022 - £12,506) which relates to obligations under hire purchase contracts and finance leases which are secured over the asset to which they relate.

Bank loans contain floating charges which cover all the property and undertakings of the company. The company also has a Enterprise Finance Guarantee and a group guarantee between C A Engineering Scotland Limited and Hays Hydraulics & Mechanical Services Limited.

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7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	27,909	122,807
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	44,404	3,544
	72,313	126,351

Amounts included in other creditors relate to obligations under hire purchase contracts and finance leases which are secured over the asset to which they relate.

Bank loans contain floating charges which cover all the property and undertakings of the company. The company also has an Enterprise Finance Guarantee and a group guarantee between C A Engineering Scotland Limited and Hays Hydraulics & Mechanical Services Limited.

8. Provision for liabilities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred tax	69,706	44,964

9. Called-up share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100

10. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Due to C Steel	(80)	(620)
Due from A Milne	540	600

At 31/07/2022, an amount of £620 was due to Mr C Steel. During the year to 31/07/2023, £540 was repaid, leaving an amount due to Mr C Steel of £80.

At 31/07/2021, an amount of £600 was due from Mr A Milne. During the year to 31/07/2023, a further £540 was advanced and £600 was repaid, leaving amount due from Mr A Milne of £540.

There are no terms for repayment, and no interest is charged on directors' loan accounts.

Other related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions included in FRS102 33.1A not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

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11. Events after the Balance Sheet date

After the year end, the company declared dividends of £30,000 to the shareholders.

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.