

**Capital & Provincial (Rosyth)  
Limited**

Unaudited Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 July 2023

Company Number SC428575

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# **Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited**

## **Company Information**

**Directors**                      Saul Jonathan Forman  
   Gavin Lawrence Rabinowitz

**Registered number**                      SC428575

**Registered office**                      Management Suite  
   1 Global Road  
   Rosyth, Dunfermline  
   Fife  
   Scotland  
   KY11 2AQ

**Accountants**                      BDO LLP  
   Citypoint  
   65 Haymarket Terrace  
   Edinburgh  
   EH12 5HD

**Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited**

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# Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited

## Chartered accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited for the year ended 31 July 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited for the year ended 31 July 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icaew.com/regulation/a-z>.

It is your duty to ensure that Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) 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 Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited. You consider that Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 10 March 2022. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited and its board of directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

DocuSigned by:

BDO LLP

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**BDO LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Edinburgh  
24 April 2024

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

# Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited

Registered number:SC428575

## Balance sheet As at 31 July 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	200,000	200,000
		<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,989	1,763
Cash at bank and in hand	6	73,299	106,375
		<u>75,288</u>	<u>108,138</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(12,122)	(57,432)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>63,166</u>	<u>50,706</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>263,166</u>	<u>250,706</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(4,558,986)	(4,558,986)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(4,295,820)</u>	<u>(4,308,280)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	523	523
Profit and loss account		(4,296,343)	(4,308,803)
		<u>(4,295,820)</u>	<u>(4,308,280)</u>

# **Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited**

Registered number: SC428575

## **Balance sheet (continued)**

**As at 31 July 2023**

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 April 2024.



.....  
**Saul Jonathan Forman**

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

# Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2023

### 1. General information

Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited is a company incorporated in Scotland under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the information page and the nature of the company's principal activities is set out in the directors report.

The financial statements presentation currency is GBP and are rounded to the nearest £.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

# Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2023

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Freehold property	- 20% Straight Line see note 6
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% Straight Line see note 6

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.6 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

#### 2.7 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of

# **Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2023**

### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **2.10 Financial instruments (continued)**

financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

# Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2023

### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2.1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and the liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (see note 4)

Tangible fixed assets, other than investing properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

### 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land & property £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 August 2022	2,922,675	24,506	2,947,181
Disposals	(2,722,675)	-	(2,722,675)
At 31 July 2023	200,000	24,506	224,506
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 August 2022	2,722,675	24,506	2,747,181
Disposals	(2,722,675)	-	(2,722,675)
At 31 July 2023	-	24,506	24,506
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 July 2023	200,000	-	200,000
At 31 July 2022	200,000	-	200,000

# Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2023

### 4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Included in freehold land & property is freehold land of £200,000 (2022 - £200,000).

### 5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	-	52
Other debtors	1,989	1,234
Prepayments and accrued income	-	477
	<u>1,989</u>	<u>1,763</u>

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>73,299</u>	<u>106,375</u>

### 7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	6,006	67
Other taxation and social security	-	10,553
Other creditors	2,073	42,521
Accruals and deferred income	4,043	4,291
	<u>12,122</u>	<u>57,432</u>

### 8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other loans	<u>4,558,986</u>	<u>4,558,986</u>

# Capital & Provincial (Rosyth) Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2023

### 9. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
353 (2022 - 353) Ordinary A shares of £1 each	353	353
170 (2022 - 170) Ordinary C shares of £1 each	170	170
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	523	523
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 10. Related party transactions

Included within creditors amounts falling due after more than one year is a loan of £4,558,986 (2022 - £4,558,986) due to Geffin Investments Holdings Limited, the controlling party of the company.

### 11. Controlling party

The company is controlled by Geffin Investment Holdings Limited by the way of their majority shareholding.