

CONTENTS

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

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		285,118		296,127
Current assets					
Stocks	4	312,207		355,513	
Debtors	5	462,651		490,454	
Cash at bank and in hand		53,685		33,283	
		828,543		879,250	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(748,204)		(801,444)	
Net current assets			80,339		77,806
Total assets less current liabilities			365,457		373,933
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(11,100)		(33,300)
Net assets			354,357		340,633
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			20,250		22,602
Capital redemption reserve			29,750		27,398
Profit and loss reserves			304,357		290,633
Total equity			354,357		340,633
- •					

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

For the financial year ended 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 2 July 2020 $\,$

W G MCINTOSH

W G McIntosh Director

Company Registration No. SC272317

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Newline Building Products Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Brodies House, 31-33 Union Grove, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB10 6SD.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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:

Freehold land and buildings 4% straight line
Plant and equipment 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings 20 - 33% straight line
Computers 20% 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 of stocks 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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 only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors. These are measured at amortised cost and 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.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution plan for it's employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 13 (2018 - 13).

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings	Computers £	Total £
	Cost	4	-	-	-	~
	At 1 November 2018	442.874	1,810	22,335	7,849	474,868
	Additions	3,909	· -	5,897	-	9,806
	At 31 October 2019	446,783	1,810	28,232	7,849	484,674
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 November 2018	148,785	1,810	21,946	6,200	178,741
	Depreciation charged in the year	18,56 1	-	1,429	825	20,815
	At 31 October 2019	167,346	1,810	23,375	7,025	199,556
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 October 2019	279,437	-	4,857	824	285,118
	At 31 October 2018	294,089	-	389	1,649	296,127
4	Stocks					
					2019 £	2018 £
	Stocks				312,207	355,513

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	424,464	4 4 7,970
	Other debtors	38,187 ———	42,484 ———
		462,651 ———	490,454
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans	22,200	22,200
	Trade creditors	386,216	423,088
	Corporation tax	20,484	16,804
	Other taxation and social security	47,119	39,875
	Other creditors	272,185	299,477
		748,204	801,444
	Included within other creditors is a balance due under an invoice financing facil	ity.	
7	Included within other creditors is a balance due under an invoice financing facility. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
7		ity. 2019 £	2018 £
7		2019	£
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019 £	
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts	2019 £	33,300
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts Loans and overdrafts	2019 £ 11,100 = 2019 £	33,300 2018
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts	2019 £ 11,100 —	33,300 2018
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans and overdrafts Loans and overdrafts	2019 £ 11,100 = 2019 £	33,300

Bank borrowings and invoice financing are guaranteed by a bond and a floating charge over all the assets of the company and a standard security over the property,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019 2018 £ £ 84,309 75,206

Operating lease commitments

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.