Company Registration No. SC509919 (Scotland)
CGA ENGINEERING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Director** C G Angus

Company number SC509919

Registered office Clindrag Cottage

East Murkle THURSO KW14 8SR

Accountants Johnston Carmichael LLP

Clava House

Cradlehall Business Park

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### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	3		224		340
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	4	11,072 25,691		11,810 28,347	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	36,763 (24,049)		40,157	
Net current assets			12,714		13,852
Total assets less current liabilities			12,938		14,192
Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liability		38	(38)	61 ———	(61)
Net assets			12,900		14,131
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	6		100 12,800		100 14,031
Total equity			12,900		14,131

The director 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 31 March 2017 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 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.

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 11 December 2017

C G Angus

Director

Company Registration No. SC509919

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

CGA Engineering Limited (SC509919) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Clindrag Cottage, East Murkle, THURSO, KW14 8SR.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK" ("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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of CGA Engineering Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 2 July 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 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.

#### 1.3 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:

Computer equipment

33% Straight line

#### 1.4 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).

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction cost and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, loans and accruals 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.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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. 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 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

(Continued)

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

•	Taligisio iixou usoste	Plant and mad	hinery etc £
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017		350
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2016		10
	Depreciation charged in the year		116
	At 31 March 2017		126
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		224
	At 31 March 2016		340
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts faming due within one year.	4.	
	Trade debtors	10,972	11,710
	Other debtors	<b>1</b> 00	100
		11,072	11,810

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Corporation tax	14,215	11,769
	Other taxation and social security	4,634	2,975
	Other creditors	5,200	11,561
		24,049	26,305
	Included in other creditors is an amount of £2,929 due to the director. This loan no fixed terms of repayment.	is unsecured, interest fre	ee and has
6	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and not fully paid	100	100
	100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<del></del>	===
7	Related party transactions		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	Amounts owed to related parties	2017 £	2016 £
	Allounts offer to related parties	4	~

The loan is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms or repayment.

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.