COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC046812

Mackay and Lynn Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 August 2019

CHARLES BURROWS & CO
Chartered Accountants
7 Palmerston Place
Edinburgh
EH12 5AH

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Mackay and Lynn Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director	Iain A Lynn
Company secretary	Mrs C Lynn
Registered office	18/7 Dryden Road Bilston Glen Loanhead EH20 9LZ
Accountants	Charles Burrows & Co Chartered Accountants 7 Palmerston Place Edinburgh EH12 5AH

Mackay and Lynn Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2019

	Note	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		20,114		24,100
Current assets					
Stocks		11,402		10,489	
Debtors	6	47,149		55,267	
Cash at bank and in hand		111,661		95,456	
		170,212		161,212	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	32,926		39,378	
Net current assets			137,286		121,834
Total assets less current liabilities			157,400		145,934
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			674		1,314
Net assets			156,726		144,620

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Mackay and Lynn Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 August 2019

	Note	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			70,000		70,000
Capital redemption reserve			35,000		35,000
Profit and loss account			51,726		39,620
Shareholders funds			156,726		144,620

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 February 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Iain A Lynn
Director

Company registration number: SC046812

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 18/7 Dryden Road, Bilston Glen, Loanhead, EH20 9LZ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation *(continued)*

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Tenants' improvements	-	straight line over period of lease
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line
Computer equipment	-	25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2018: 3).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	**Total £**
Cost						
At 1 Sep 2018 and 31 Aug 2019	30,684	26,808	36,668	15,995	6,461	116,616
Depreciation						
At 1 Sep 2018	13,501	26,808	36,668	9,597	5,942	92,516
Charge for the year	614	–	–	3,199	173	3,986
At 31 Aug 2019	14,115	26,808	36,668	12,796	6,115	96,502
Carrying amount						
At 31 Aug 2019	16,569	–	–	3,199	346	20,114
At 31 Aug 2018	17,183	–	–	6,398	519	24,100

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	41,564	47,519
Prepayments and accrued income	5,585	7,748
	47,149	55,267

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	19,796	21,510
Accruals and deferred income	7,590	11,099
Corporation tax	1,216	834
Social security and other taxes	4,324	5,935
	32,926	39,378

8. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	27,125	42,625

9. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of the Lynn family throughout the current and previous year.

There are no transactions with related parties which require to be disclosed under FRS 102.