Registration number: SC155709

# Progressive Partnership Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 May 2019



Jamieson Campbell Kerr Limited Chartered Accountants 14 - 15 Main Street Longniddry EH32 0NF

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(Registration number: SC155709) Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets	4 _	25,221	20,209
Current assets			
Stocks	5	2,500	2,500
Debtors	6	105,267	93,819
Cash at bank and in hand	_	316,496	199,352
		424,263	295,671
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7 _	(245,887)	(200,952)
Net current assets		178,376	94,719
Total assets less current liabilities		203,597	114,928
Provisions for liabilities	. <b>-</b>	(4,133)	(3,036)
Net assets	=	199,464	111,892
Capital and reserves			
Share premium reserve		1,105	1,105
Capital redemption reserve		24	24
Profit and loss account	_	198,335	110,763
Total equity		199,464	111,892

For the financial year ending 31 May 2019 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 215 and signed on its behalf by:

Mrs & Oag Director

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in Scotland.

The address of its registered office is: Q Court

Edinburgh

3 Quality Street

EH4 5BP

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Tenants improvements Computer equipment Fixtures and fittings 10% straight line 20% straight line 15% reducing balance

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

## Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 69 (2018 - 68).

#### 4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 June 2018	15,890	191,622	207,512
Additions	-	13,031	13,031
At 31 May 2019	15,890	204,653	220,543
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2018	15,890	171,413	187,303
Charge for the year		8,019	8,019
At 31 May 2019	15,890	179,432	195,322
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2019	-	25,221	25,221
At 31 May 2018		20,209	20,209

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £Nil (2018 - £Nil) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

#### 5 Stocks

Other inventories	2019 £ 	2018 £ 2,500
6 Debtors	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	73,953	70,763
Other debtors	31,314	23,056
	105,267	93,819

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

## 7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	17,463	19,962
Taxation and social security	85,763	61,270
Accruals and deferred income	· 111,397	91,104
Other creditors	31,264	28,616
	245,887	200,952