

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr Robert Fergusson

Mr John Wallace CA

Company number SC156215

Registered office 30 Miller Road

Ayr Ayrshire KA7 2AY

Business address 30 Miller Road

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Ayrshire KA7 2AY

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Investment properties	3		775,000		775,000	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	108,512		49,018		
Cash at bank and in hand		27,024		40,900		
		135,536		89,918		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	/1/ 200		(14.210)		
year	5	(14,208)		(14,210) ———		
Net current assets			121,328		75,708	
Total assets less current liabilities			896,328		850,708	
Provisions for liabilities			4,115		4,115	
Net assets			900,443		854,823	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	6		175,000		175,000	
Revaluation reserve	7		323,890		323,890	
Capital redemption reserve			25,000		25,000	
Profit and loss reserves			376,553		330,933	
Total equity			900,443		854,823	

The directors 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 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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 DECEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 July 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Robert Fergusson **Director**

Company Registration No. SC156215

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aberfern Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 30 Miller Road, Ayr, Ayrshire, KA7 2AY.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents the total value, excluding value added tax, of rental income received from investment properties during the year.

1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.5 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 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.

2 Employees

The company had no employees during the current or prior years.

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

3	Investment property	
		2019
		£
	Fair value	
	At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	775,000

Investment property comprises commercial office premises. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out in February 2016 by Graham & Sibbald, Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The company's directors are satisfied that there has been no change in the value of the property at the year end.

4 Debtors

•	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	108,512	49,018
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	16 10,700 3,492 14,208	12 10,704 3,494 14,210
6	Called up share capital		
	Issued and fully paid 175,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	£ 175,000	175,000 =====
7	Revaluation reserve	2019 £	2018 £
	At the beginning and end of the year	323,890	323,890

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has granted a guarantee to a maximum of £535,000 in respect of its parent company's bank borrowing, secured by means of a floating charge over the company's assets.

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

9 Related party transactions

The company is a subsidiary of Ellersley House Ltd. During the year the company incurred expenditure of £37,994 on behalf of its parent (2018 - £37,994), and Ellersley House Ltd raised management charges of £13,500 to its subsidiary (2018 - £13,500). At the year end the amount of £108,512 was due to the company by Ellersley House Ltd (2018 - £49,017), and this amount is repayable on demand.

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.