COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC121731

Albacom Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

Albacom Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed Assets				
Tangible assets	**5**		283,754	299,346
Current Assets				
Stocks		543,555		535,116
Debtors	**6**	1,481,052		1,142,689
Cash at bank and in hand		22,619		11,055
		2,047,226		1,688,860
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	1,353,073		1,212,439
Net Current Assets			694,153	476,421
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			977,907	775,767
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		574,350	430,557
Net Assets			403,557	345,210
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital			1,672	1,672
Capital redemption reserve			630,539	630,539
Profit and loss account			(228,654)	(287,001)
Shareholders Funds			403,557	345,210

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 Section 1A of 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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2020 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;

- The directors acknowledge their 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 1 March 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A J Hay

Director

Company registration number: SC121731

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is George Buckman Drive, Camperdown Industrial Estate, Dundee, DD2 3SP.

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.

Warranties

The company gives a standard warranty on its products and provides for the estimated cost of meeting this on an accruals basis.

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 represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised on dispatch of goods.

Income Tax

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.

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.

Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Operating Leases

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

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:

Leasehold improvements	-	over 10 years
Plant and equipment	-	over 3 to 10 years
Computer and office equipment	-	over 4 to 10 years

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. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts
Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government Grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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 22 (2019: 21).

5. Tangible Assets

	Tenants Improvements	Plant and machinery	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 April 2019	168,239	718,886	117,691	1,004,816
Additions	–	16,550	4,699	21,249
At 31 March 2020	168,239	735,436	122,390	1,026,065
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	167,737	423,121	114,612	705,470
Charge for the year	143	35,189	1,509	36,841
At 31 March 2020	167,880	458,310	116,121	742,311
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2020	359	277,126	6,269	283,754
At 31 March 2019	502	295,765	3,079	299,346

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	494,326	242,839
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	774,762	774,762
Other debtors	211,964	125,088
	1,481,052	1,142,689

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	102,357	94,878
Trade creditors	177,649	114,609
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	675,754	714,714
Social security and other taxes	76,441	18,243
Other creditors	320,872	269,995
	1,353,073	1,212,439

Bank loans include £50,507 (2019 - £93,378) which is secured by a floating charge over the company assets. The company also has an outstanding balance for asset finance which is secured against the relevant assets.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	136,554	–
Other creditors	437,796	430,557
	574,350	430,557

The 201,076 Redeemable "A" preference shares of 75p each, value of £150,807, are entitled to a dividend of 5p per share per annum, payable in two equal instalments on 30 June and 31 December each year. The holders of the ordinary shares have one vote for each share in the company. The holders of the preference shares have no votes. On a return of capital, the holders of the ordinary shares and the "A" preference shares shall be treated as one class of share .

9. Related Party Transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company was due £774,762 (2019 - £774,762) from Two M&H Limited, the immediate parent company. The company was also due to pay Visio Stone Ltd, the ultimate parent company, £675,754 (2019 - £714,714). There is currently no repayment terms agreed or any interest accruing on this loan. The company also operated loan accounts with the company directors during the year. At the year end the outstanding balances were £33,312 (2019 - £40,000) due to Mr & Mrs A Hay and £20,817 (2019 - £25,000) due to Mr J Davidson. At present the loans are being paid back on a monthly basis with interest being charged on the outstanding balances.