# CULTURE PERTH AND KINROSS TRADING LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors Mr W J H Elles

Mr A J Parrott Mr C J Ahern

Company number SC526979

Registered office A K Bell Library

2-8 York Place

Perth

United Kingdom PH2 8EP

Auditor Azets Audit Services

5 Whitefriars Crescent

Perth

**United Kingdom** 

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Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland

12 Dunkeld Road

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PH1 5RB

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# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr W J H Elles Mr A J Parrott Mr C J Ahern

#### **Auditor**

In accordance with the company's articles, Azets Audit Services were re-appointed as auditor.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr W J H Elles

Director

1 July 2022

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBER OF CULTURE PERTH AND KINROSS TRADING LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Culture Perth and Kinross Trading Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- · the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF CULTURE PERTH AND KINROSS TRADING LIMITED

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take
  advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF CULTURE PERTH AND KINROSS TRADING LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- · Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of
  journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of
  significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for
  indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

From the testing performed, no irregularities were detected.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Neil Morrison (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

1 July 2022

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

5 Whitefriars Crescent Perth United Kingdom PH2 0PA

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	72,771	7,421
Cost of sales	(31,392)	(4,312)
Gross profit	41,379	3,109
Administrative expenses	(51,955)	(12,717)
Other operating income	434	10,000
Operating (loss)/profit	(10,142)	392
Interest receivable and similar income	18	13
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(10,124)	405
Tax on (loss)/profit	1,906	(1,906)
Loss for the financial year	(8,218)	(1,501)

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		812		1,625
Current assets					
Stocks		17,027		13,733	
Debtors	5	6,342		483	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,093		11,725	
		55,462		25,941	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	6	(54,181)		(17,255)	
Net current assets			1,281		8,686
Net assets			2,093		10,311
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			2,092		10,310
Total equity			2,093		10,311

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 July 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr W J H Elles

Director

Company Registration No. SC526979

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2020		1	21,811	21,812
Year ended 31 March 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		3 H 32	(1,501)	(1,501)
Donation to charitable parent company			(10,000)	(10,000)
Balance at 31 March 2021		1	10,310	10,311
Year ended 31 March 2022:		Comment of		
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year			(8,218)	(8,218)
Balance at 31 March 2022		1	2,092	2,093
중요하는 20일 전에 가장하다 했다. 그는 그 전문에 되었다. 그렇게 하게 하게 하는 것이 나를 하는 것이 되었다.			2005.15	×31 = 30

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Culture Perth and Kinross Trading Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is A K Bell Library, 2-8 York Place, Perth, United Kingdom, PH2 8EP.

#### 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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 is recognised to the extent that it is probably that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as far as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before the revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transactions; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical costs includes expenditure that is directly attributable to brining the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the matter intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on a reducing value basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and equipment

25% straight line

A full year's depreciation is provided in the year of acquisition and no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted retrospectively, if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying value of the asset and are recognised within profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks.

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 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.

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 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### 1.7 Government grants

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2021 - 0).

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total		- 1 T = 3 H

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and equipment
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		5,849
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2021		4,224
	Depreciation charged in the year		813
	At 31 March 2022		5,037
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		812
	At 31 March 2021		1,625
5	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	3,122	-
	Other debtors	3,220	483
		6,342	483
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade creditors	3,871	1,400
	Taxation and social security	1,081	
	Other creditors	43,615	10,907
	Accruals and deferred income	5,614	4,948
		54,181	17,255
			A Secretary

#### 7 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 1AC.35 from the requirement to disclose the information on transactions with entities which are part of the group on the basis that the consolidated group financial statements are publically available.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 8 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Culture Perth and Kinross Limited, a charitable company registered in Scotland (No SC518247). The registered office of Culture Perth and Kinross Limited is A K Bell Library, 2 - 8 York Place, Perth PH2 8EP. The ultimate controlling party is Perth & Kinross Council.

### DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales - Museums and galleries		31,119		3,971
Sales - Libraries and information		2,870		681
Catering - Libraries and information		25,736		123
Room hire - Libraries and information		6,135		300
Photocopier and charges - Libraries and informatio		6,911		2,346
		72,771		7,421
Cost of sales				
Opening stocks	13,733		13,586	
Purchases and other direct costs				
Purchases - Libraries and information	31,745		2,731	
Equipment purchases - Libraries and information	2,581		1,128	
Equipment rental - Libraries and information	360		600	
Total purchases and other direct costs	34,686		4,459	
Closing stocks	17,027		13,733	
Total cost of sales		(31,392)		(4,312)
Gross profit	56.86%	41,379	41.89%	3,109
Other operating income				
Government grants receivable and released	- 1		10,000	
Commissions receivable as other operating income	434		-	
		434		10,000
Administrative expenses				
Staff costs recharged - Libraries and information	37,434			
Licences and subscriptions	845		828	
Accountancy	3,526		3,186	
Auditors' remuneration	4,000		4,700	
Charitable donations	1,631			
Bank charges	2,834		2,248	
Bad and doubtful debts			280	
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses	294		13	
Irrecoverable VAT	578			
Depreciation	813		1,462	
		(51,955)	A Section 1	(12,717)
Operating (loss)/profit		(10,142)		392
Interest receivable and similar income				
Investment interest	18		13	100
		18		13

# DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021
	£	£	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	13.91%	(10,124)	5.46%	405