UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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06/09/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets				•	
Tangible assets	2		124		146
Investment properties	3		300,000		300,000
Investments	4		170,086		186,384
			470,210		486,530
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		48,512		56,338	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(24,766)		(33,506)	
Net current assets			23,746		22,832
Total assets less current liabilities			493,956		509,362
Provisions for liabilities	7		(77,826)		(67,551)
Ned annuals			440,400		444 044
Net assets			416,130		441,811
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		6,000		6,000
Capital redemption reserve			155,520		155,520
Other reserves	9		245,804		275,459
Profit and loss reserves			8,806		4,832
Total equity			416,130		441,811

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{31/08/22}{1000}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

Grana Old Non

Mrs F O'Sullivan

Director

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

S. R. Hyslop & Company Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wye View, Trellech Road, Llandogo, Monmouth, NP25 4TE.

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.

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 investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Rental income and revenue from listed investments are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the period to which they relate.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

15% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Investment properties

The 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.

Accumulated gains and losses are held in a separate fair value reserve, net of any deferred tax, until such time as they are realised, being to the extent that they are readily convertible to cash.

Fixed asset investments

Listed investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include deposits held at call with banks.

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 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 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.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the company to consume substantially all of its economic benefit), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

Fixtures,

2 Tangible fixed assets

	fittings and equipment £
Cost	~
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	7,572
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	7,426
Depreciation charged in the year	22
At 31 March 2022	7,448
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	124
At 31 March 2021	146
Investment property	
	2022
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	300,000

Investment property is carried at the directors' best estimate of the open market value of the property under arms length conditions.

4 Fixed asset investments

3

	2022 £	2021 £
Investments	170,086	186,384

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

4 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Fixed asset investments revalued

Listed investments are carried at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The historic cost of these investments amounted to £104,049 (2021: £100,973).

Investments

			Investments
	Cost or valuation		£
	At 1 April 2021		186,384
	Additions		13,215
	Valuation changes		(6,725)
	Disposals		(22,788)
	At 31 March 2022		170,086
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		170,086
	At 31 March 2021		186,384
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Corporation tax	1,818	5,011
	Other creditors	22,948	28,495
	, =	24,766	33,506
6	Financial instruments		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets	~	~
	· ·	170,086	186,384
	Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss relate in whole to listed investigated on quoted market prices in an active market.	tments v	vhose value is
7	Provisions for liabilities		•
		2022 £	2021 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	77,826	67,551

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

8	Called up share capital	2000	2024	2022	2024
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
					=====
9	Other reserves				
					Fair value
					reserve
					£
	At the beginning of the prior year				252,097
	Other movements				23,362
	At the end of the prior year				275,459
	Other movements				(29,655)
	At the end of the current year		•		245,804

The fair value reserve represents distributable reserves following fair value adjustments to investment property and listed investments. Tax will become payable once any gain crystallises and as such deferred tax has been provided on the fair value and has thus been set off against the fair value reserve.

10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £24,000 (2021: £24,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the year end the company owed the directors £18,910 (2021: £25,039). This balance is interest free and has no set repayment date.