

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03049469 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

FOR

MCEVOY FOODS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019**

	Page
Statement of Financial Position	1 to 2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 to 9

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 AUGUST 2019

	Notes	31.8.19 £	31.8.18 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	4	-	-
Tangible assets	5	<u>31,752</u>	<u>35,065</u>
		<u>31,752</u>	<u>35,065</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	360,565	903,697
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>228,994</u>	<u>1,238,776</u>
		589,559	2,142,473
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(442,450)</u>	<u>(562,214)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>147,109</u>	<u>1,580,259</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		178,861	1,615,324
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(14,762)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>(4,834)</u>	<u>(3,131)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>174,027</u>	<u>1,597,431</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		120	120
Share premium		21,994	21,994
Retained earnings		<u>151,913</u>	<u>1,575,317</u>
		<u>174,027</u>	<u>1,597,431</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 August 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - continued
31 AUGUST 2019

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 21 May 2020 and were signed by:

M Blackshaw - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

MCEVOY FOODS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number:	03049469
Registered office:	International House Bellringer Road Trentham Lakes Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST4 8LJ

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of agents in respect of frozen foods both in the UK and abroad.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Significant judgements and estimates

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

As described in the accounting policies of the financial statements, depreciation of tangible fixed assets has been based on estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate. Revisions take in to account actual asset lives and residual values as evidenced by disposals during current and prior accounting periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents commission recognised on acceptance by the customer of the goods from the manufacturer. The turnover is net of royalties and is exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - Fully amortised

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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.

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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expenses in the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 9 (2018 - 10) .

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019	<u>6,000</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019	<u>6,000</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2019	-
At 31 August 2018	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 September 2018	83,363	88,191	28,229	199,783
Additions	17,013	-	-	17,013
Disposals	-	-	(8,932)	(8,932)
At 31 August 2019	<u>100,376</u>	<u>88,191</u>	<u>19,297</u>	<u>207,864</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 September 2018	76,449	71,949	16,320	164,718
Charge for year	5,981	2,436	2,977	11,394
At 31 August 2019	<u>82,430</u>	<u>74,385</u>	<u>19,297</u>	<u>176,112</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 August 2019	<u>17,946</u>	<u>13,806</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,752</u>
At 31 August 2018	<u>6,914</u>	<u>16,242</u>	<u>11,909</u>	<u>35,065</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.8.19 £	31.8.18 £
Trade debtors	239,242	476,350
Amounts owed by group undertakings	106,300	-
Directors' current accounts	-	394,164
VAT	-	9,997
Prepayments and accrued income	15,023	23,186
	<u>360,565</u>	<u>903,697</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.8.19 £	31.8.18 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,798	3,157
Hire purchase contracts	-	1,595
Trade creditors	235,151	310,232
Tax	190,497	227,464
Social security and other taxes	9,365	15,291
VAT	1,003	-
Accruals and deferred income	3,636	4,475
	<u>442,450</u>	<u>562,214</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.8.19	31.8.18
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>14,762</u>

9. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Other financial commitments and contingencies total £22,683 (2018: £20,034).

10. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to directors subsisted during the years ended 31 August 2019 and 31 August 2018:

	31.8.19	31.8.18
	£	£
M Blackshaw		
Balance outstanding at start of year	99,017	86,831
Amounts advanced	-	114,021
Amounts repaid	(99,017)	(101,835)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>99,017</u>
H J McEvoy and S J McEvoy		
Balance outstanding at start of year	295,146	287,027
Amounts advanced	108,048	325,149
Amounts repaid	(403,194)	(317,030)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>295,146</u>

11. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no significant events up to the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board.

12. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is MJS Blackshaw Holdings Limited.

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.