Filmore and Union (Moortown) Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2017

A43 23/12/2017 #310
COMPANIES HOUSE

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

Contents	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	3

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

•	2017			2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		27,286	34,108
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,113 43,184 5,413 49,710		1,977 21,528 2,729 26,234
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	32,409		53,561
Net current assets/(liabilities)			17,301	(27,327)
Total assets less current liabilities			44,587	6,781
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax Net assets/(liabilities)			4,925 39,662	6,822 (41)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			1 39,661	1 (42)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)			39,662	<u>(41)</u>

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2017

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 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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges her 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 20 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs A Carnell Director

Company registration number: 08425905

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 17 Sandbeck Park, Sandbeck Lane, Wetherby, LS22 7TW.

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 going concern basis, due to the continued support of the director and the company's parent and fellow subsidiaries.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of goods and services to customers outside the company net of returns, sales allowances and VAT.

Revenue from goods and services is recognised at the point the company fulfils its commercial obligations to the customer, the revenue and costs in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably and collectability is reasonably assured.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

Plant & Machinery Fixtures & Fittings Office Equipment 20% reducing balance20% reducing balance20% reducing balance

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 8 (2016: 8).

5. Tangible assets

		Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	12,678	37,211	2,981	52,870
	Depreciation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year	3,918 1,752	13,771 4,688	1,073 382	18,762 6,822
	At 31 March 2017	5,670	18,459	1,455	25,584
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017 At 31 March 2016	7,008	18,752 23,440	1,526 1,908	27,286 34,108
6.	Debtors				
				2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest		43,184	21,528	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	16,491	14,279
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	·	
company has a participating interest	_	24,683
Social security and other taxes	13,393	11,367
Other creditors	2,525	3,232
	32,409	53,561

8. Related party transactions

No other transaction with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (effective January 2015).

9. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Filmore and Union Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.