Pink Time Ltd (Formerly Finnebrogue Logistics Ltd)

Unaudited Report and Financial Statements

31st August 2017

Director
D Lynn

Secretary
C Lynn

Accountants
Ernst & Young LLP
Bedford House
16 Bedford Street
Belfast BT2 7DT

Bankers
Ulster Bank Limited
11-16 Donegall Square East
Belfast BT1 5UB

Registered Office
c/o Carson McDowell Solicitors
4 Murray Street
Belfast BT1 6DN

Registered number
NI044144

Registered No. NI044144

Director's report

The director presents the report and financial statements for the year ended 31st August 2017.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to £35,244 (year ended 31 August 2016 – profit of £96). The company changed its name to Pink Time Ltd on 6th July 2017.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the provision of transport and logistics services.

Going concern

The director has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director's assessment of going concern has been set out in note 1 to the financial statements.

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

D Lynn

Auditors

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company exemptions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Strategic report

The directors have not prepared a strategic report as the company is entitled to the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

D Lynn
Director
28 May 2018

Director's Responsibilities Statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including the provisions of FRS102, Section 1A – small entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the director 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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 director is 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.

Accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Pink Time Ltd for the year ended 31 August 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the accounts of Pink Time Ltd for the year ended 31 August 2017 as set out on pages 5–12 which comprise Profit and loss account, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity, the Balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 14 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/

This report is made solely to the Director of Pink Time Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 13 April 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Pink Time Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Director of Pink Time Ltd, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Pink Time Ltd and its Director as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Pink Time Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Pink Time Ltd. You consider that Pink Time Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the accounts of Pink Time Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP

Bedford House
16 Bedford Street
Belfast BT2 7DT

28 May 2018

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 August 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	2	100,465	2,610
Cost of sales		–	–
Gross profit		100,465	2,610
Administrative expenses		(82,447)	(2,514)
Operating (loss)/profit	3	18,018	96
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(53,262)	–
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		(35,244)	96
Tax charge		–	–
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		(35,244)	96

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 August 2017

There is no other comprehensive income or loss other than the £35,244 loss attributable to the shareholder of the company (2016 – profit of £96).

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 August 2017

	Called up share capital	*Profit and loss account*	*Total equity*
	£	£	£
At 1 September 2015	1	–	1
Profit for the year	–	96	96
At 1 September 2016	1	96	97
Loss for the year	–	(35,244)	(35,244)
At 31 August 2017	1	(35,148)	(35,147)

Called up share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current year and prior year retained profits and losses.

Balance sheet

at 31 August 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	2,717,750	245,438
		2,717,750	245,438
Current assets			
Debtors	7	93,188	59,896
Cash in bank		24,048	–
		117,236	59,896
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,217,311)	(305,237)
Net current liabilities		(1,100,075)	(245,341)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,617,675	97
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,652,822)	–
Net (liabilities)/assets		(35,147)	97
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Profit and loss account		(35,148)	96
Shareholder's (deficit)/funds		(35,147)	97

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A – small entities.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of the accounts.

For the year ended 31 August 2017 the company is entitled to the exemption from an annual audit permitted by section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and no notice has been deposited under section 476 by a member requiring an audit.

The notes on pages 8 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by and authorised for issue and were signed by:

D Lynn

Director

28 May 2018

Company registration number: NI044144

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 August 2017

1. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Pink Time Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The Registered Office is c/o Carson McDowell Solicitors, 4 Murray Street, Belfast BT1 6DN. The company changed its name during the year from Finnebrogue Logistics Limited.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, section 1A small entities, as it applies to the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 August 2017.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including FRS 102, section 1A small entities – "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland", and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional currency of the company and no rounding has been applied.

Going concern

The director has assessed, based on the anticipated activities of the company, that there are adequate resources in place to meet the ongoing costs of the business for a minimum of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. In coming to this conclusion, the director has assessed the entity's current financing arrangements and liquid resources. For this reason the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which presumes the realisation of assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

Statement of cash flows

The company is availing of the small entity exemption from the requirement to draw up a statement of cash flows in accordance with FRS 102 Section 7.1B Statement of Cash Flows.

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 for assets and liabilities as at the statement of financial position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where there are indicators of impairment of individual assets, the company performs impairment tests based on fair value less costs to sell or a value in use calculation. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction on similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 August 2017

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue is recognised by reference to extent of service provided. Where the outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such costs includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery – 10 – 15 years straight-line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 August 2017

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the group, and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful lives. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2. Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken throughout the UK. All turnover relates to the provision of services.

3. Operating (loss)/profit

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets – owned	27,853	2,062
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets – hire purchase	55,897	–
Foreign exchange gain	(79,200)	–

4. Director's remuneration

The director was not remunerated during the year (2016 – £nil).

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 August 2017

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank charges	24	–
Hire purchase interest	53,238	–
	53,262	–

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery
	£
Cost:	
At 1 September 2016	247,500
Additions	2,556,062
At 31 August 2017	2,803,562
Depreciation:	
At 1 September 2016	2,062
Charge for the year	83,750
At 31 August 2017	85,812
Net book value:	
At 31 August 2017	2,717,750
At 1 September 2016	245,438

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	91,959	–
Prepayments	1,229	7,785
Other debtors	–	2,611
VAT debtor	–	49,500
	93,188	59,896

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	16,885	–
Amounts due to related party	962,492	305,237
Net obligation under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	232,111	–
VAT liability	5,823	–
	1,217,311	305,237

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 August 2017

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Net obligation under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,652,822	–
	1,652,822	–

10. Issued share capital

		2017		2016
Allotted, called up and not fully paid	*No.*	*£*	*No.*	*£*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

11. Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

The company used finance leases and hire purchase contracts to acquire vehicles. These leases have no terms of renewal, purchase options and escalation clauses. Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts payable:		
Not later than one year	232,111	–
Later than one year not later than five years	928,443	–
Later than five years	724,379	–
	1,884,933	–

12. Related party transactions

Transactions concerning related parties of the company

At 31 August 2017, there was £962,492 (2016 – £305,237) included in creditors owed to Lynn's Country Foods Limited, a company owned and controlled by Mr Denis Lynn.

Key management personnel compensation

No person was remunerated by the company during the year (2016 – none).

13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is under the ultimate control of the director and sole shareholder, Mr Denis Lynn.

14. Events after the reporting year

There are no adjusting or non-adjusting events after the reporting year that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.