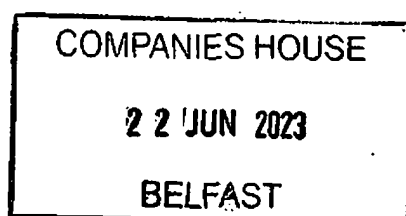


Company registration number NI053383 (Northern Ireland)

**HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

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# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,665,863		1,677,163	
Investment properties	5	150,000		150,000	
Investments	6	300,000		300,000	
		<u>2,115,863</u>		<u>2,127,163</u>	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Trade and other receivables	7	14,575		13,564	
Cash and cash equivalents		37,724		130,400	
		<u>52,299</u>		<u>143,964</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	8	(911,970)		(1,096,934)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(859,671)		(952,970)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,256,192		1,174,193
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(20,162)		(16,341)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,236,030</u>		<u>1,157,852</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			1,235,930		1,157,752
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,236,030</u>		<u>1,157,852</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

# **HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

30/01/2023

  
Mr M Erwin  
Director

Company Registration No. NI053383

# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Harvest Equipment Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 82 Nutts Corner Road, Nutts Corner, Crumlin, County Antrim, BT29 4SJ.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Land and buildings freehold	4% straight line
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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.

# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.4 Investment properties

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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

##### 1.5 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

##### 1.6 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.8 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

##### **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, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

##### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### *Deferred tax.*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

##### 1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

##### 1.12 Consolidation

The company and its subsidiary comprise a small group, which falls within the Small Companies Regime of the Companies Act 2006. The company is therefore not required to prepare group financial statements and accordingly these financial statements present information about the company as a single undertaking.

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	200,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	200,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2022	-
At 30 September 2021	-

# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

### 4 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings freehold £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2021	1,794,136
Additions	2,128
	<u>1,796,264</u>
At 30 September 2022	
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2021	116,973
Depreciation charged in the year	13,428
	<u>130,401</u>
At 30 September 2022	
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2022	1,665,863
	<u>1,677,163</u>
At 30 September 2021	

### 5 Investment property

	2022 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	150,000

### 6 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	300,000	300,000

### 7 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade receivables	-	13
Other receivables	14,575	13,551
	<u>14,575</u>	<u>13,564</u>

# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

### **8 Current liabilities**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade payables	4,450	4,450
Amounts owed to group undertakings	50,000	228,693
Corporation tax	17,536	17,482
Other payables	839,984	846,309
	<u>911,970</u>	<u>1,096,934</u>

Included in other creditors are amounts owed to directors Michael Erwin £826,968 (2021: £826,968).

Danske Bank hold a floating charge over all the assets of the company.

### **9 Ultimate controlling party**

Michael J. Erwin, director, is the ultimate controlling party.

# HARVEST EQUIPMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

#### 10 Related party transactions

##### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sale of goods			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	2,284	420		
	<u>2,284</u>	<u>420</u>		
	Management charge		Rent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	70,000	70,000	21,000	15,000
	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2022
	Balance
	£
<b>Amounts owed by related parties</b>	
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	(50,000)
	<u>(50,000)</u>
<b>Amounts owed in previous period</b>	
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	(228,693)
	<u>(228,693)</u>

In addition to the amounts owed to directors, disclosed in creditors less than one year and more than one year, the following amounts are due to related parties:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other creditors - short term		
Margaret Erwin (Company Secretary)	-	31,594

The short term loans owed to directors are on an interest free basis. The loan included in other payables of £Nil (2021: £40,046 ) attracted an interest charge of £Nil (2021: £2,184) in the year.