

Company registration number: NI059712

MCQUAID ENGINEERING LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 OCTOBER 2016

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MCQUAID ENGINEERING LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

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MCQUAID ENGINEERING LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

Company information

Directors Mr Paul McQuaid
Mrs Julie McQuaid

Secretary Mrs Julie McQuaid

Company number NI059712

Registered office 84 Cookstown Road
Drumconnor
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 4BS

Business address 84 Cookstown Road
Drumconnor
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 4BS

Accountants Kelly & O'Neill Ltd
15E Molesworth Street
Cookstown
Co Tyrone
BT80 8NX

MCQUAID ENGINEERING LTD

**REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE
UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MCQUAID ENGINEERING LTD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of McQuaid Engineering Ltd for the year ended 31 October 2016 which comprise the Balance sheet and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of Chartered Accountants Ireland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of McQuaid Engineering Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 18 February 2013. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of McQuaid Engineering Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of McQuaid Engineering Ltd as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of Chartered Accountants Ireland as detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than McQuaid Engineering Ltd and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that McQuaid Engineering Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of McQuaid Engineering Ltd. You consider that McQuaid Engineering 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 financial statements of McQuaid Engineering 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 financial statements.


Kelly & O'Neill Ltd
Chartered Accountants
15E Molesworth Street
Cookstown
Co Tyrone
BT80 8NX

10 May 2017

MCQUAID ENGINEERING LTD

BALANCE SHEET 31 OCTOBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	28,730		31,605	
Tangible assets	6	<u>269,950</u>		<u>264,590</u>	
			298,680		296,195
Current assets					
Stocks		431,209		282,832	
Debtors	7	207,070		37,102	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>383,149</u>		<u>307,050</u>	
		1,021,428		626,984	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(414,828)</u>		<u>(401,527)</u>	
Net current assets			606,600		225,457
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>905,280</u>		<u>521,652</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		<u>(185,228)</u>		<u>(21,280)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>720,052</u></u>		<u><u>500,372</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			<u>720,050</u>		<u>500,370</u>
Shareholders funds			<u><u>720,052</u></u>		<u><u>500,372</u></u>

For the year ending 31 October 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

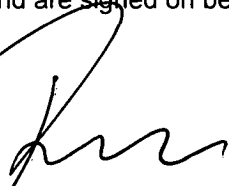
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit & Loss account has not been delivered.

MCQUAID ENGINEERING LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
31 OCTOBER 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 May 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr Paul McQuaid
Director

Company registration number: NI059712

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016**

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is McQuaid Engineering Ltd, 84 Cookstown Road, Drumconnor, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, BT71 4BS.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 November 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

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 five years.

Amortisation

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	- 5%	straight line
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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 assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Freehold property	- 4%	straight line
Plant and machinery	- 20%	reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 15%	reducing balance

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

Impairment

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.

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 are 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 stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

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.

4. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,875	2,875
Depreciation of tangible assets	32,986	37,951

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016	57,500	57,500
Amortisation		
At 1 November 2015	25,895	25,895
Charge for the year	2,875	2,875
At 31 October 2016	28,770	28,770
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2016	28,730	28,730
At 31 October 2015	31,605	31,605

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 November 2015	167,564	344,434	52,356	564,354
Additions	30,877	-	7,469	38,346
At 31 October 2016	198,441	344,434	59,825	602,700
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2015	33,429	232,551	33,784	299,764
Charge for the year	6,703	22,377	3,906	32,986
At 31 October 2016	40,132	254,928	37,690	332,750
Carrying amount				
At 31 October 2016	158,309	89,506	22,135	269,950
At 31 October 2015	134,135	111,883	18,572	264,590

MCQUAID ENGINEERING LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016****7. Debtors**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	13,914	17,383
Other debtors	193,156	19,719
	<u>207,070</u>	<u>37,102</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	49,428	32,571
Trade creditors	161,407	163,194
Corporation tax	-	21,972
Other creditors	203,993	183,790
	<u>414,828</u>	<u>401,527</u>

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

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	175,172	5,711
Other creditors	10,056	15,569
	<u>185,228</u>	<u>21,280</u>

The directors of the company have personally guaranteed £586,000 to Ulster Bank Ltd in respect of banking and loan facilities. This is supported by a debenture and first mortgage charge over land and buildings situated at the registered office address.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2016			
	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Balance o/standing £
Directors	(68,781)	12,046	(56,735)
2015			
	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Balance o/standing £
Directors	(74,953)	6,172	(68,781)

11. Controlling party

The directors of the company, Paul & Julie McQuaid, own the entire share capital.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 November 2014.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.