Hall's of Scotland Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Registered Number SC076842



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Directors and advisers

Directors

S M Godfrey (resigned 11th June 2018)

W Godfrey

Warren Godfrey

D Miller

A G Hill

D Sutherland

Company secretary

S M Godfrey (resigned 11th June 2018)

Independent auditors

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
319 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS

Solicitors

Dentons UK and Middle East LLP 1 George Square Glasgow G2 1AL

Registered office

Kelloholm Industrial Estate Greystone Ave Kelloholm Sanquhar Dumfriesshire DG4 6RB

Registered number

SC076842

Bankers

Bank of Scotland 1 Castle Terrace Edinburgh EH1 2DP

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors' present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018. The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Restructuring

Our ultimate parent company, BFG (Holdings) Limited initiated a restructuring of the group with effect from 30 December 2018. As a result of this the trade and liabilities of Halls of Scotland Limited were transferred into Browns Manufacturing Limited (a fellow group undertaking) by way of sale. The consideration was equal to the net book value of the liabilities transferred and remains outstanding at the year end as a balance owed to group undertakings.

Review of business

Following the transfer of the trade, as noted above, the company will cease to trade in its principal activity but will continue to trade in the importation and wholesale of frozen meat. The statement of changes in equity is on page 12 and shows a loss for the year of £196,000 (2017:profit of £242,000) and retained profit at 31 December 2018 of £1,551,000 (2017: losses of £110,000).

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company in the year were the manufacture of frozen and cooked meat products and in the coming year will be the importation and wholesale of frozen meat.

Key performance indicators

The directors' focus on monthly detailed review and analysis of EBITDA and other key performance measures for the company compared with budgets. This allows for a full understanding of the development, performance and position of the business. The EBITDA (excluding grant income) for the year was £2,591,000 (2017: £1,013,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks affecting the company are considered to relate to competition from other suppliers, employee retention, product availability and price. These are managed by a strong core team of experienced senior employees and a Board of Directors with close involvement in the day to day operations. Detailed industry knowledge allows the company to be proactive as well as reactive.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in debt market prices, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company does not use complex financial instruments. The company monitors closely exchange rates and hedges as it considers appropriate. The company uses and regularly monitors credit limits with its customers. The Directors regularly monitor levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

By order of the Board

A G Hill

Director
July 2019

Kelloholm Industrial Estate Greystone Ave Kelloholm Sanquhar Dumfriesshire DG4 6RB

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their directors' report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Future developments

Following the group restructure on 30 December 2018, the company will cease to trade in its principal activity but will continue to trade in the activity of the importation and wholesale of frozen meat.

Dividends and transfer to reserves

No dividend was paid or proposed (2017: £nil). The loss for the financial year of £196,000 (2017: profit of £242,000) will be transferred to reserves.

Charitable and political donations

The donations made by the company during the year ended 31 December 2018 for charitable purposes were £nil (2017: £nil). No political donations were made (2017: £nil) nor was any political expenditure incurred (2017: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company at 31 December 2018, who have held office during the year and to the date of this report, are listed on page 1.

Research and development

The company continues to carry out research and development activities into new product areas.

Employment of disabled persons

It is the policy of the company that disabled people should receive full and fair consideration for all job vacancies for which they are suitable applicants. Employees who become disabled during their working life will be retained in employment wherever possible and will be given help with the necessary rehabilitation and training.

Employee involvement

It is the policy of the company to consult employees and employee representatives wherever possible to support communication and thereby:

- provide information regarding the company's performance;
- ensure that employees' views are known as part of our decision making process; and
- discuss matters of concern or importance such as employment, personnel development, and welfare.

Insurance

The company has Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the directors 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 period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters
 related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are 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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he/ she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/ herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Other information

An indication of likely future developments in the business and particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board

A G Hill

Director

July 2019

Kelloholm Industrial Estate Greystone Ave Kelloholm Sanquhar Dumfriesshire DG4 6RB



Independent auditor's report to the members of Hall's of Scotland Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hall's of Scotland Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hall's of Scotland Limited (continued)

Going concern (continued)

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hall's of Scotland Limited (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Philip Charles (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants 319 St Vincent Street,

Glasgow,

G2 5AS

10 July 2019

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
Turnover	5	35,725	35,597
Cost of sales		(28,094)	(28,993)
Gross profit		7,631	6,604
Distribution costs		(1,378)	(722)
Administrative expenses		(6,152)	(5,534)
Other operating gains		166	129
Profit before interest and taxation	6	267	477
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(206)	(184)
Profit before taxation		61	293
Tax on profit for the financial year	9	(257)	(51)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(196)	242

There are no amounts relating to other comprehensive income aside from the above result for the year.

Notes on pages 13 to 26 form part of the financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018

Note

		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	11	-	1,043
Total fixed assets		•	1,043
Current assets			
Inventories	12	2,512	2,962
Trade and other receivables	13	•	8,939
Cash at bank and in hand	14	-	1
Total current assets		2,512	11,902
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(911)	(12,892)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		1,601	(990)
Total assets less current liabilities	·	1,601	53
Non current liabilities			
Deferred revenue	18	-	(113)
Net assets/(liabilities)		1,601	(60)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	30	30
Capital redemption reserve	19	20	20
Profit and loss account		1,551	(110)
Equity Shareholders' funds		1,601	(60)

The notes on pages 13 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 10 July 2019 and were signed on its behalf.

W Godfrey

Director

Hall's of Scotland Limited Registered Number SC076842 A G Hill Director

Statement of Changes in Equity 2017

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January 2017	30	20	(352)	(302)
Profit for the year	<u></u>	-	242	242
Balance at 31 December 2017	30	20	(110)	(60)

Statement of Changes in Equity 2018

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January 2018	30	20	(110)	(60)
Profit for the year	-	-	(196)	(196)
Capital contribution from parent company	-	-	1,857	1,857
Balance at 31 December 2018	30	20	1,551	1,601

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Hall's of Scotland Limited ('the Company') supply frozen and cooked meat products to distributors and retailers throughout the UK. Details of the Company's activities during the year are provided in the Strategic Report. The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in Scotland. The address of its registered office is Kelloholm Industrial Estate, Greystone Avenue, Kelloholm, Sanguhar, Dumfriesshire, DG4 6RB and the registered number is SC076842.

2 Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Hall's of Scotland Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

(b) Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The Company is part of a Group Banking facility including its intermediate parent Browns Food Group Limited and fellow subsidiary undertakings. The Group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Group should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. The intermediate parent company and fellow subsidiary undertakings have indicated their continuing support for the company for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

(c) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) 3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Foreign currency

The company's financial statements are presented in pound sterling and rounded to thousands. The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling. Assets, liabilities, revenues and costs denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions; monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year. All resulting differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is recognised only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with a transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue from product sales is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, which is normally upon delivery of products and customer acceptance, if any. Revenue is stated net of sales taxes (such as VAT) and discounts.

(f) Operating leases

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

(g) Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans. The assets of the schemes are held separately in independently administered funds. These pension contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are made.

(h) Taxation

The tax charge represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the profit reported in the income statement due to items that are not taxable or deductible in any period and also due to items that are taxable and deductible in a different period. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Full provision is made on a non discounted basis for deferred taxation liabilities arising from differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) 3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Tangible fixed assets

Plant, equipment and vehicles is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. No depreciation is charged with respect to freehold land and assets in the course of construction. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Motor vehicles - 4 – 5 years

Plant, equipment,

fixtures and fittings - 3 – 10 years

When estimating the useful life of an asset group, the principal factors the Company takes into account are the durability of the assets, the intensity at which the assets are expected to be used and the expected rate of technological developments. Asset lives and residual values are assessed at each balance sheet date.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. Cost is determined on the first in, first out (FIFO) method. Cost includes the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is required the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and other short-term bank deposits with maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities. Where the Group uses pooling arrangements with a right of set-off, overdrafts and cash are netted and included in the appropriate category depending on the net position of the pool.

(I) Financial Instruments

The Company does not normally apply hedge accounting in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts held to manage the cash flow exposures of forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

(m) Dividends

Dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised when paid.

(n) Related party disclosures

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same Group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) 3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Grants

Government grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to deferred revenue, a proportion of which is transferred to revenue annually over the expected lives of the assets. Employment grants received by the group are credited against the expenses to which they relate.

(p) Research and development

All research and development expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions and actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are addressed below.

(a) Provisions

The Company records provisions where it has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The recording of provisions is an area which requires the exercise of management judgement relating to the nature, timing and probability of the liability and typically the Company's balance sheet includes provisions for doubtful debts and inventory.

5 Turnover

Analysis of turnover by geography:

2018	2017
£'000	£'000
,	
31,116	35,465
4,609	132
35,725	35,597
	£'000 31,116 4,609

All turnover has been generated from the manufacture of frozen and cooked meat products.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6 Expenses and auditors' remuneration

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Included in (loss)/profit are the following:		
Depreciation	578	647
Gain on disposals	(6)	(1)
Grant credit	(111)	(111)
Operating lease charges	796	765
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for – Audit of company	13	13
Tax compliance services	4	4

7 Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Office and management staff	22	90
Production, distribution and sales staff	247	188
-	269	278

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7 Staff numbers and costs (continued)

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	5,012	4,899
Social Security costs	389	340
Other pension costs	57	23
Staff costs charged to profit and loss	5,458	5,262

Directors		
Aggregate emoluments and benefits	189	199
Pension contributions	2	1
Highest paid director		
Aggregate emoluments and benefits excluding pension contributions	101	105
Pension contributions	1	-

Disclosed above are the directors' emoluments for two directors who are paid through a fellow group company, Browns Manufacturing Limited which are recharged to Hall's of Scotland Limited. There is no recharge made to Hall's of Scotland Limited in respect of the remaining four directors' emoluments. The amounts paid to these directors are disclosed in the financial statements of Browns Manufacturing Limited.

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2018	2017
	£'000	£,000
Interest expense on inter group working capital requirement	206	184

The interest payable represents a charge by the group based on the level of working capital in the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
- Current tax on income for the year	(7)	51
- Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	20
Total current tax	(7)	71
Deferred tax:		
- Origination and reversal of timing differences	264	(3)
- Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	(17)
- Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
Total deferred tax (see note 17)	264	(20)
Total tax	257	51
	2018	2017
	£'000	£,000
(Loss)/profit for the year	(196)	242
Total tax expense	257	<u>51</u>
Profit before taxation	61	293
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19.00%		
(2017:19.25%)	12	57
Fixed asset differences		01
Income not taxable	78	
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	78 (22)	12
	78 (22) -	12 (21)
Other tax adjustments, reliefs and transfers	(22) -	12
Other tax adjustments, reliefs and transfers Rate differences	(22) - 220	12 (21)
•	(22) -	1

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9 Taxation (continued)

(b) Tax rate changes

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.

10 Restructuring

Our ultimate parent company, BFG (Holdings) Limited initiated a restructuring of the group with effect from 30 December 2018. As a result of this the trade and liabilities of Halls of Scotland Limited were transferred into Browns Manufacturing Limited (a fellow group undertaking) by way of sale. The consideration was equal to the net book value of the liabilities transferred and remains outstanding at the year end as a balance owed to group undertakings.

Following the transfer of the trade, as noted above, the company will cease to trade in its principal activity but will continue to trade in the importation and wholesale of frozen meat.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles	Plant, equipment fixtures & fittings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 31 December 2017			
Cost	139	25,149	25,288
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(61)	(24,184)	(24,245)
Net book amount	78	965	1,043
Year ended 31 December 2018			
Opening net book amount	78	965	1,043
Additions	129	175	304
Disposal	(8)	-	(8)
Depreciation	(50)	(528)	(578)
Transfer to fellow subsidiary undertaking	(149)	(612)	(761)
At 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>		
Cost	260	25,324	25,584
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(111)	(24,712)	(24,823)
Transfer to fellow subsidiary undertaking	(149)	(612)	(761)
Net book amount	-		

12 Inventories

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Raw materials and consumables	1,144	1,561
Finished goods	1,368	1,401
	2,512	2,962

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

13 Trade and other receivables

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	-	5,983
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	2,205
Other receivables	-	340
Deferred tax asset (note 17)	-	264
Prepayments and accrued income	-	147
	-	8,939

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank	-	1
Cash at bank and in hand	-	1
Bank borrowings and loans		
Overdraft	-	5,558
CID loan	_	1,716
Bank borrowings and loans	-	7,274

The Group agreed a debt facility with Bank of Scotland plc in June 2018, comprising a 3 year borrowing facility of up to £25.0 million in place until June 2021 and secured over part of the Group's trade receivables. This CID facility bears interest at normal commercial rates.

The Group operates a multi-currency pooling facility and at 31 December 2018 all bank overdrafts are repayable on demand.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of cash and bank borrowings at 31 December 2018 all materially equate to book value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 14)	-	7,274
Trade creditors	-	3,214
Amounts owed to group undertakings	911	1,813
Taxation and social security	-	76
Accruals and deferred revenue		515
	911	12,892

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

There are no trade and other payables falling due after more than one year.

16 Post employment benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for employees and contributions are made to the personal pension schemes of staff members within the company. These contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are made.

In the year to 31 December 2018, the company contributed £57,102 (2017: £23,168) to those schemes. There were no contributions outstanding at the year end.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17 Deferred tax asset

Deferred taxation comprises:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	259
Short term timing differences	-	5
Deferred tax asset (note 13)	-	264
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Opening deferred tax balance	264	244
Movement during the year	(44)	
Arising on the transfer of assets to fellow subsidiary undertaking	(220)	20
Total (charged)/credited to the profit and loss account (see note 9)	(264)	20
Closing deferred tax balance	_	264

18 Deferred revenue

Grants

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2018	224	272
Grant received within the year	-	63
Released to profit and loss account in the year	(111)	(111)
Balance transferred to subsidiary undertaking	(113)	-
At 31 December 2018	-	224
Less:		
Included within accruals and deferred revenue (note 15)	-	(111)
Non current deferred revenue	-	113

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19 Called up share capital and other reserves

Ordinary shares of £1 each

	Number	
	000's	£'000
Allotted and fully paid		
At 1 January 2018 and at 31 December 2018	30	30

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

, en la companya de	Capital redemption reserve	Total
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	20	20

20 Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Less than one year	-	796
Between one and five years	-	3,284
More than five years	-	3,284
	-	7,364

During the year £795,600 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2017: £765,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21 Related party transactions

During the year the company traded with a related party GF1 Investments Limited. It incurred property rental expenses of £795,600 (2017: £765,000) and had a year end payable balance of £795,600 (2017: £229,500).

The company is exempt from disclosing other related parties transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Group.

22 Controlling party

BFG (Holdings) Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2018. There is no individual controlling party in BFG (Holdings) Limited however all shares are held by the Godfrey family. The consolidated financial statements of BFG (Holdings) Limited are available from BFG (Holdings) Limited, Kelloholm Industrial Estate, Kirkconnel, Dumfriesshire, DG4 6RB.

23 Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events post the balance sheet date and prior to the date of signing these accounts that would have a material impact on the results reported or the financial position of the company.