Company Registration No. SC171160 (Scotland)
NORTH ELRICK POULTRY LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Director** Mr D J Hutchison

Company number SC171160

Registered office 15 Academy Street

Forfar Angus DD8 2HA

Accountants Johnston Carmichael LLP

15 Academy Street

Forfar DD8 2HA

Business address Elrick Farm

Cookney STONEHAVEN AB39 3RU

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 MAY 2017

		201	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		424,370		428,524	
Current assets						
Stocks		351		276		
Debtors		376		-		
Cash at bank and in hand		266,320		275,900		
	_	267,047		276,176		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(11,444)		(11,253)		
Net current assets			255,603		264,923	
Total assets less current liabilities			679,973		693,447	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(8,375)		(16,750)	
Deferred taxation liability			(4,131)		(5,248)	
Deferred income	6		(417,747)		(417,747)	
Net assets			249,720		253,702	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		2		2	
Profit and loss reserves			249,718		253,700	
Total equity			249,720		253,702	

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## AS AT 31 MAY 2017

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2017 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 Act 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27 February 2018

Mr D J Hutchison **Director** 

Company Registration No. SC171160

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

North Elrick Poultry Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 15 Academy Street, Forfar, Angus, DD8 2HA.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2017 are the first financial statements of North Elrick Poultry Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 June 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

## 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income and amounts receivable for the provision of contracting services. Contracting income is recognised when the company has entitlement to the income in exchange for the provision of services. Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis.

# 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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 nil

Plant and machinery 5% reducing balance Equipment 3 years straight line

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.

No depreciation has been charged on land and buildings as the director believes it would be immaterial due to the assets having a long economical life and a high residual value.

## 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

## 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

#### 1.7 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 balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

## 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 creditors, are 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 creditors 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.

# 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the deferred tax.

## 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.

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 profit and loss account, 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.

## 1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

	Plant and	Land and	Tangible fixed assets
		buildingsna	
£	£	£	
040.745	004.040	444.000	Cost
612,747 827	201,048 827	411,699 -	At 1 June 2016 Additions
613,574	201,875	411,699	At 31 May 2017
			Depreciation and impairment
184,223	102,306	81,917	At 1 June 2016
4,981	4,981		Depreciation charged in the year
189,204	107,287	81,917	At 31 May 2017
_			Carrying amount
424,370	94,588	329,782	At 31 May 2017
428,524	98,742	329,782	At 31 May 2016
			Creditors: amounts falling due within one year
2016 £	2017 £		
	_		
542	-		Other taxation and social security
10,711	11,444 ———		Other creditors
11,253	11,444		
nese are	 016 - £8,375). Th	amounting to £8,375 (24	Included in other creditors are obligations under finance leases
nese are	———— 016 - £8,375). Th	amounting to £8,375 (2	secured over the related assets.
		amounting to £8,375 (26	_
2016 £	2017 £	amounting to £8,375 (20	secured over the related assets.
2016 £	2017 £	amounting to £8,375 (24	secured over the related assets.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year
2016	2017	amounting to £8,375 (24	secured over the related assets.
2016 £	2017 £		secured over the related assets.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year
2016 £	2017 £		secured over the related assets.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Other creditors
2016 £	2017 £		secured over the related assets.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Other creditors  Obligations under finance leases are secured over the related
2016 £ 16,750	2017 £ 8,375 —		secured over the related assets.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Other creditors  Obligations under finance leases are secured over the related

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

7	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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