Stiffy's Shots Limited

Registered number: SC220158

Filleted Accounts

For the year ended 28 February 2018

STIFFY'S SHOTS LIMITED
Registered number: SC220158

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		41,776		24,876
Tangible assets	5		2,007		2,682
Investments	6		19		19
			43,802		27,577
Current assets					
Stocks		268,494		132,266	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	974,155		460,963	
Cash at bank and in hand		255		144,840	
		1,242,904		738,069	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(832,528)		(406,180)	
Net current assets			410,376		331,889
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9,10		(47,387)		(56,922)
Net assets			406,791		302,544
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		108,035		108,035
Share premium account	12		155,969		155,969
Profit and loss account	12		142,787		38,540
			406,791		302,544

STIFFY'S SHOTS LIMITED
Registered number: SC220158

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Graham M Coull	Andrew Richardson
Graham M Coull (Aug 7, 2018)	Andrew Richardson (Aug 29, 2018)
G M Coull	**A J Richardson**
Director	Director
Date: Aug 7, 2018	Date: Aug 29, 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Stiffy's Shots Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland, SC220158. Its registered office is Unit 7C, Bandeath Industrial Estate, Throsk, Stirling, FK7 7NP.

The principal activity of the company is the production and wholesale of alcoholic beverages.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & equipment	- 20% / 33.33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first outbasis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.13 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.14 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.15 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.16 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2017 - 5).

4. Intangible assets

	Intellectual property £	Development costs £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2017	40,000	181,498	221,498
Additions	-	24,308	24,308
At 28 February 2018	40,000	205,806	245,806
Amortisation			
At 1 March 2017	24,000	172,622	196,622
Charge for the year	4,000	3,408	7,408
At 28 February 2018	28,000	176,030	204,030
Net book value			
At 28 February 2018	12,000	29,776	41,776
At 28 February 2017	16,000	8,876	24,876

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & equipment £
Cost	
At 1 March 2017	21,747
Additions	30,278
Disposals	(30,278)
At 28 February 2018	21,747
Depreciation	
At 1 March 2017	19,065
Charge for the year on owned assets	675
At 28 February 2018	19,740
Net book value	
At 28 February 2018	2,007
At 28 February 2017	2,682

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost	
At 1 March 2017 and 28 February 2018	19
Net book value	
At 28 February 2018	19
At 28 February 2017	19

7. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	448,367	161,361
Amounts owed by group undertakings (note 14)	486,822	269,817
Other debtors	14,409	16,926
Prepayments and accrued income	16,708	4,867
Corporation tax repayable	7,849	-
Director's loan account	-	7,992
	974,155	460,963

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	496	-
Bank loans (note 10)	10,113	10,578
Trade creditors	282,109	194,496
Corporation tax	22,680	-
Other taxation and social security	68,803	9,990
Factoring creditors	348,889	152,122
Other creditors	12,138	2,344
Accruals and deferred income	87,300	36,650
	832,528	406,180

The balance due to the factoring creditor is secured over the assets of the company.

The bank loan is secured by certain personal guarantees and by a bond and floating charge over the assets of the company and its subsidiary company, Traditional Scottish Ales Limited.

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans (note 10)	47,387	56,922

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	10,113	10,578
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	47,387	56,922
	57,500	67,500

11. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
11,063 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	111	111
107,924 Deferred shares of £1 each	107,924	107,924
	108,035	108,035

12. Reserves

Share premium account

Share premium includes consideration received on allotment of share capital above par value.

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits, losses and equity distributions.

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 28 February 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	4,764	13,450
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	4,764
	4,764	18,214

14. Related party transactions

During the year the company made sales of £533,740 (2017: £515,017) to and purchases of £325,121 (2017: £287,430) from the subsidiary undertaking, Traditional Scottish Ales Limited.

The amount due from Traditional Scottish Ales Limited at 28 February 2018 is £486,322 (2017: £269,817) which is included in Amounts owed by group undertakings. This amount is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment.

15. Controlling party

In the directors' opinion there is no ultimate controlling party.