# UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



## **CONTENTS**

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		201	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		15,910		20,774	
Current assets						
Stocks		31,750		15,372		
Debtors	4	60,306		59,767		
Cash at bank and in hand		63,826		92,479		
		155,882		167,618		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(144,986)		(155,134)		
one year		(144,000)				
Net current assets			10,896		12,484	
Total assets less current liabilities			26,806		33,258	
Creditors: amounts falling due after	6					
more than one year			-		(11,295)	
Provisions for liabilities						
Deferred tax liability		2,705	(	3,532	(2.500)	
			(2,705)	<del></del>	(3,532)	
Net assets			24,101		18,431	
			=====		=======	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		10		10	
Profit and loss reserves			24,091		18,421	
Total equity			24,101		18,431	
			=			

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on ...3=/.../....

Mr J McHardy

**Director** 

Company Registration No. SC516308

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Trustach Shooting Supplies Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Woodend House, Trustach, BANCHORY, AB31 4AY.

#### 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 pound.

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

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for supply of gun cartridges net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on an accruals basis dependent on when the goods are provided.

#### 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:

Plant and equipment Fixtures and fittings

25% straight line 25% straight line

Computers

25% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

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.

#### 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).

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and 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 cash 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 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 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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 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 profit and loss account 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 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.

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 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

#### 1.11 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 2 (2017 - 2).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3	Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and ma	chinery etc
	Cost		~
	At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018		32,060
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 October 2017		11,286
	Depreciation charged in the year	·	4,864
	At 30 September 2018		16,150
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 September 2018		15,910 ————
	At 30 September 2017		20,774
4	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	59,842	59,089
	Other debtors	464	678
		60,306	59,767
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	61,795	78,350
	Corporation tax	5,397	826
	Other taxation and social security	4,256	8,942
	Other creditors	73,538	67,016
		144,986	155,134

Included within other creditors are net obligations under finance leases of £11,295 (2017 - £3,709) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2018	2017
		£	£
	Other creditors	-	11,295
	• •	=====	===
	Other creditors represent net obligations under finance leases which are secure they relate.	ed on the asset	ts to which
7	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	issued and runy paid		

10

10

## 8 Controlling Party

10 Ordinary shares of £1 each

The company is controlled by the director who owns 100% of the issued share capital.