Company registration number: NI037880

**Selco Contractors Limited** 

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2017



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#### **Directors and other information**

Director

Mr Declan McCarron

**Secretary** 

Bernadette McCarron

Company number

NI037880

Registered office

1 Old Mill Grange Portstewart Co Londonderry

**Business address** 

1 Old Mill Grange Portstewart Co Londonderry BT55 7GD

**Accountants** 

Donaldson & Thompson Ltd

3 Limavady Road Londonderry BT47 6JU

**Bankers** 

Bank Of Ireland 15 Strand Road Londonderry BT48 7BT

# Statement of financial position 31 March 2017

	2017		2016		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	85,574		95,068	
Investments	6	465,000		465,000	
			550,574	**************************************	560,068
•					•
Current assets		67.000		05 140	
Stocks Debtors	7	67,929 332,690		95,140 324,917	
Cash at bank and in hand	′	132,132		654	
Casil at ballk and in hand			•		
·		532,751		420,711	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(173,545)		(130,685)	
·	Ū	<del></del>			
Net current assets			359,206		290,026
Total assets less current liabilities			909,780		850,094
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	9		(8,648)		(16,125)
•					
Provisions for liabilities			(57,120)		(37,702)
			044.040		700.007
Net assets			844,012 ======	¢	796,267 ======
Capital and reserves		•			
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			844,010		796,265
Shareholders funds			844,012		796,267

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Director's 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 director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of financial position (continued) 31 March 2017

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 statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Declan McCarron

Director

Company registration number: NI037880

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## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is 1 Old Mill Grange, Portstewart, Co Londonderry.

#### 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 April 2015. 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) Year ended 31 March 2017

## **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 - 10% reducing balance
Plant and machinery - 15% straight line
Motor vehicles - 20% 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.

#### **Fixed asset investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

#### **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.

#### 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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### **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 énd 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 or 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. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

5.	Tangible assets			•		
	Tungible ubsets	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost At 1 April 2016 Additions	24,895 -	221,534 -	2,258 768	59,870 8,648	308,557 9,416
	At 31 March 2017	24,895	221,534	3,026	68,518	317,973
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year	9,084 1,581	168,342 10,835	2,258 128	33,805 6,366	213,489 18,910
	At 31 March 2017	10,665	179,177	2,386	40,171	232,399
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	14,230	42,357	640	28,347	85,574
	At 31 March 2016	15,811	53,192	-	26,065	95,068
6.	Investments		ţ		Other investments other than loans	Total
	Cost or valuation At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017				£ 465,000	£ 465,000
	Impairment At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	•			<u>-</u>	
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017				465,000	465,000
	At 31 March 2016			·	465,000	465,000
7.	Debtors				2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors				5,186 327,504	20,812 304,105
					332,690	324,917

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

# 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

•	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,750	3,526
Trade creditors	32,861	24,873
Corporation tax	41,692	29,787
Social security and other taxes	49,598	24,436
Other creditors	45,644	48,063
	173,545	130,685

Included in the above are secured creditors by way of hire purchase to the value of £9,665 (2016: £13,093)

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	8,648	16,125

Included in the above are secured creditors by way of hire purchase to the value of £6,460 (2016: £16,125)

## 10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

	2017				
		Balance	Advances	Amounts	Balance
		brought forward	/(credits) to the director	repaid	o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Mr Declan McCarron		299,585	112,597	(107,450)	304,732
•			=====		,
	2016				•
		Balance	Advances	Amounts	Balance
		brought forward	/(credits) to the director	repaid	o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Mr Declan McCarron		304,861	111,630	(116,906)	299,585

Interest has been charged on director loans at a commercial rate.

# 11. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its shareholders.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

#### 12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

## Reconciliation of equity

	At 1 April 2015			At 31 March 2016			
	Previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (restated)	Previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (restated)	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets	532,521	-	532,521	560,068	-	560,068	
Current assets Creditors amounts falling due within 1	433,870	-	433,870	420,711	-	420,711	
year	(108,442)		(108,442)	(130,685)	-	(130,685)	
Net current assets	325,428		325,428	290,026	-	290,026	
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors amounts falling due after	857,949	-	857,949	850,094	-	850,094	
more than 1 year Provisions for	(17,003)	-	(17,003)	(16 <u>,</u> 125)	-	(16,125)	
liabilities	(16,549)	-	(16,549)	(15,852)	(21,850)	(37,702)	
Net assets	824,397	-	824,397	818,117	(21,850)	796,267	
Equity	824,397		824,397 =====	818,117 ======	(21,850)	796,267 ======	

As stated in note 1, these are the company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS102.

The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 and the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

In preparing its FRS102 1A balance sheet, the company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting (UK GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from old UK GAAP to FRS 102 1A has affected the company's financial position and financial performance is set out in the following note.

Notes to the reconciliation of equity and profit

a) The treatment of investment properties under FRS 102 1A varies from the treatment under old UK GAAP. This difference in treatment has resulted in a deferred tax liability being recognised and a transfer from the revaluation reserves to non-distributable profit and loss reserve in relation to certain assets as recognised under old UK GAAP. This has reduced net assets in the year to 31 March 2017 by £21,850 and moved £115,000 from the revaluation reserve to non-distributable reserves.