Hanratty Oils Limited Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Hanratty Oils Limited

Company Number: NI024922

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2018

| | | 2018 | 2017 |
|--|-------|----------|----------|
| | Notes | £ | £ |
| Fixed Assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | 75,779 | 88,085 |
| Current Assets | | | |
| Stocks | | 97,291 | 98,136 |
| Debtors | | 307,827 | 259,424 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 31,841 | 84,803 |
| | | 436,959 | 442,363 |
| Creditors: Amounts falling due withi one year | 'n | (97,993) | (83,806) |
| Net Current Assets | | 338,966 | 358,557 |
| Total Assets less Current Liabilities | | 414,745 | 446,642 |
| Provisions for liabilities | | (14,398) | (17,617) |
| Net Assets | | 400,347 | 429,025 |
| Capital and Reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | | 20 | 20 |
| Profit and Loss Account | | 400,327 | 429,005 |
| Equity attributable to owners of the company | | 400,347 | 429,025 |
| | | | |

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).

All of the members have consented to the preparation of abridged accounts in accordance with section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 444 not to file the Abridged Profit and Loss Account and Director's Report.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director confirms that 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 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply

with section 386 and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit and loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

| | Approved by | ∕ the Director a | ınd authorised for | r issue on 30 | September 2019 |
|--|-------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
|--|-------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|

Mrs. Teresa Hanratty
Director

Hanratty Oils Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Hanratty Oils Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office address is 24 Castleblayney Road, Newry, Co. Down, BT35 9AH, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The Company registration number is N1024922.

The financial statements cover the individual entity Hanratty Oils Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

ACCOUNTING

2. POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of

compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of

preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Cash flow

statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A from the requirement to prepare a Cash Flow Statement because it is classified as a small company.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Tangible fixed assets and

depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery
Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Motor vehicles

15 % Reducing Balance

15% Reducing Balance

- 15% Reducing Balance

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in first out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and

other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Trade and

other

creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation and

deferred

taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign

currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

3. EMPLOYEES

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Number | Number |
| Employees | 2 | 2 |

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

| | Plant and machinery | Fixtures, fittings and equipment | Motor vehicles | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost | | | | |
| At 31 December 2018 | 140,402 | 9,469 | 174,468 | 324,339 |
| Depreciation | | | | |
| At 1 January 2018 | 118,954 | 7,396 | 109,904 | 236,254 |
| Charge for the year | 3,390 | 311 | 8,605 | 12,306 |
| At 31 December 2018 | 122,344 | 7,707 | 118,509 | 248,560 |
| Net book value | | | | |
| At 31 December 2018 | 18,058 | 1,762 | 55,959 | 75,779 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 21,448 | 2,073 | 64,564 | 88,085 |

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