

Company Registration No. 00852588 (England and Wales)

JOHN ROBERTS (FFESTINIOG) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 JULY 2018

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		4,150		4,350	
Debtors	4	587,000		578,529	
Cash at bank and in hand		270		75 	
		591,420		582,954	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	5	(202.449)		(225 202)	
one year	3	(292,418)		(235,203)	
Net current assets			299,002		347,751
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(134,971)		(147,021)
					
Net assets			164,031		200,730
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		3,225		3,225
Profit and loss reserves			160,806		197,505
Total equity			164,031		200,730

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

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.

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.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on A. H. G. and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr I G Roberts

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

John Roberts (Ffestiniog) Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bont Newydd, Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, Wales, LL41 4PT.

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 £.

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

Turnover

Revenue from the supply of services is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the cost. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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 when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade debtors, other debtors and amounts due from fellow group companies, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 14 (2017 - 19).

3 Directors' remuneration

Directors remuneration .	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration paid to directors	45,750	45,850
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

3 Directors' remuneration (Continued)

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2017 - 2).

4 Debtors

		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	184,224	148,652
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	391,081	420,438
	Other debtors	11,695	9,439
-		587,000	578,529
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	28,982	30,366
	Trade creditors	126,237	88,188
	Other taxation and social security	37,081	34,199
	Other creditors	100,118	82,450
			235,203
	•		

Bank Loans and overdrafts, totalling to £28,982 (2017: £30,366), are secured by a personal guarantee from John Roberts of £250,000 and a legal charge over the properties Bont Newydd and Cynfal Chapel.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

_		2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	·	134,971	147,021

Bank Loans and overdrafts, totalling to £134,971 (2017: £147,021), are secured by a personal guarantee from John Roberts of £250,000 and a legal charge over the properties Bont Newydd and Cynfal Chapel.

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2018	2017
	£	£
Payable by instalments	85,835	100,864

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

7	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		£	2017
	Ordinary share capital	~	L
	Issued and fully paid		
	3,225 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,225	3,225
		3,225	3,225

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

	Hire of machinery		Recharge of wages	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant				
influence over the company	25,000	25,000	-	_
Other related parties	· -	-	27,400	27,400
During the year, dividends of £60,000 (2017: £Nil) The following amounts were outstanding at the re			ire Limited.	
			2018	2017
Amounts due to related parties			£	£
Other related parties			15,619 ———	14,459
The following amounts were outstanding at the re	porting end date	e:		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		2018	2017
Amounts due from related parties			£	£
Fuliking with annual injut control or similificant in	g			
Entities with control, joint control or significant in the company	nuence over		391,081	420,438
				=====

9 Controlling party

The company is controlled by its parent company John Roberts Hire Limited who owns 100% of the issued share capital of the company. The ultimate controlling party is Mr John Arthur Roberts who owns 100% of the issued share capital of the parent company.