AGE UK NORTHUMBERLAND TRADING LIMITED Filleted Financial Statements 31st March 2017

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2017

Contents	Pages
Officers and professional advisers	. 1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Statement of financial position	3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 to 8

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr A Marsh

Mr G Hall

Registered office The Round House

Lintonville Parkway

Ashington Northumberland NE63 9JZ

Tait Walker LLP **Auditor**

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

Bulman House Regent Centre Gosforth

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE3 3LS

Unity Trust Bank plc ... **Bankers**

9 Brindley Place Birmingham B1 2HB

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year ended 31st March 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of Financial Position

31st March 2017

·		2017		2016	
	Note	£ 2017	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		489		1,659
Current assets					
Stocks		197		286	
Debtors	6	4,584		5,790	
Cash at bank and in hand		221,337		173,131	
		226,118		179,207	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	215,769		158,555	
Net current assets			10,349		20,652
Total assets less current liabilities			10,838		22,311
Net assets			10,838		22,311
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			10,837		22,310
Shareholders funds			10,838		22,311

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.

Mr A Marsh Director

Company registration number: 03713169

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31st March 2017

•	Called up	Total	
At 1st April 2015	£ 1	£ 31,459	£ 31,460
Loss for the year		(9,149)	(9,149)
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(9,149)	(9,149)
At 31st March 2016	1	22,310	22,311
Loss for the year		(11,473)	(11,473)
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(11,473)	(11,473)
At 31st March 2017	1	10,837	10,838

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Round House, Lintonville Parkway, Ashington, NE63 9JZ, Northumberland.

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 the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Taxation

On the basis of these financial statements, no provision has been made for corporation tax, with the profits being gift aided up to the Charitable parent, Age UK Northumberland Limited

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of trade discounts

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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:

Fixtures and Fittings

- 12.5% straight line

Equipment

- 12.5% / 33.3% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

The company does not employ any staff directly, all are employed by the parent charity with the appropriate costs being recharged.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2017

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 2 (2016: 1).

5. Tangible assets

		Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	5,354	3,014	8,368
	Depreciation At 1st April 2016 Charge for the year	3,943 922	2,766 248	6,709 1,170
	At 31st March 2017	4,865	3,014	7,879
	Carrying amount At 31st March 2017	489		489
	At 31st March 2016	1,411	248	1,659
6.	Debtors			
		•	2017	2016 £
	Other debtors		£ 4,584	5,790
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Trade creditors		2017 £ 1,108	2016 £ 26
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertaking company has a participating interest Other creditors	s in which the	212,980 1,681	156,969 1,560
			215,769	158,555

8. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated /4.12.17 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Simon Brown ACA, for and on behalf of Tait Walker LLP.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2017

9. Related party transactions

During the year Age UK (Northumberland) Trading Limited paid up gift aid amounting to £23,136 (2016: £32,422) to the parent charity Age UK Northumberland Limited.

Turnover includes £5,733 (2016: £5,242) relating to sales made to Age UK Northumberland Limited.

During the year Age UK Northumberland Limited recharged expenses of £39,645 (2016: £40,278) to Age UK (Northumberland) Trading Limited.

The amount payable to Age UK Northumberland Limited as at 31 March 2016 was £212,980 (2016: £156,969), which is included in creditors due in less than one year.

10. Controlling party

Age UK Northumberland Trading Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Age UK Northumberland Limited, a registered charity (Charity no. 1072394).

11. Transition to FRS 102

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

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

12. Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the directors there is no ultimate controlling party, with the board of the parent and the company directors having overall control.