

Company Registration No. 07444962 (England and Wales)

K G DYER & SONS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



K G DYER & SONS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr K G Dyer Mr C Dyer Mr M Dyer Mr L Dyer Mr K Dyer
Company number	07444962
Registered office	Lime Court Pathfields Business Park South Molton Devon EX36 3LH
Accountants	Davisons Limited Lime Court Pathfields Business Park South Molton Devon EX36 3LH
Business address	6 Crossmead Lynton Devon United Kingdom EX35 6PG

K G DYER & SONS LTD

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K G DYER & SONS LTD

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF K G DYER & SONS LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of K G Dyer & Sons Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of K G Dyer & Sons Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 30 November 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of K G Dyer & Sons Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of K G Dyer & Sons Ltd, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than K G Dyer & Sons Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that K G Dyer & Sons Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of K G Dyer & Sons Ltd. You consider that K G Dyer & Sons Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of K G Dyer & Sons Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.



Davisons Limited

Accountants

7 December 2017

Lime Court
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

K G DYER & SONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		24,105		22,024
Current assets					
Stocks		6,843		6,709	
Debtors	4	19,852		38,856	
Cash at bank and in hand		74,822		85,284	
		<u>101,517</u>		<u>130,849</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(87,840)</u>		<u>(113,516)</u>	
Net current assets			13,677		17,333
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>37,782</u>		<u>39,357</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(30,000)		(30,000)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(4,821)</u>		<u>(4,405)</u>
Net assets			<u>2,961</u>		<u>4,952</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		335		335
Profit and loss reserves			2,626		4,617
Total equity			<u>2,961</u>		<u>4,952</u>

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

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

K G DYER & SONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7-12-17
and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr K G Dyer
Director

Company Registration No. 07444962

K G DYER & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

K G Dyer & Sons Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lime Court, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon, EX36 3LH.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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.

1.4 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 machinery	15% reducing balance
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.

K G DYER & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

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 and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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 initially measured at transaction price. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

K G DYER & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

1.8 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.

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2016 - 12).

K G DYER & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and Motor vehicles machinery		Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	19,390	30,345	49,735
Additions	2,437	6,000	8,437
At 31 March 2017	21,827	36,345	58,172
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	9,239	18,472	27,711
Depreciation charged in the year	1,888	4,468	6,356
At 31 March 2017	11,127	22,940	34,067
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	10,700	13,405	24,105
At 31 March 2016	10,151	11,873	22,024

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,605	32,287
Other debtors	10,247	6,569
	19,852	38,856

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	13,934	34,462
Corporation tax	17,209	13,906
Other taxation and social security	17,668	13,316
Other creditors	39,029	51,832
	87,840	113,516

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
K G Dyer loan > 1 year	30,000	30,000

K G DYER & SONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
330 Ordinary shares of £1 each	330	330
5 Ordinary A,B,C,D,E shares of £1 each	5	5
	<u>335</u>	<u>335</u>

8 Controlling interest

The company is controlled day to day by Mr K G Dyer as a result of his 60% shareholding.