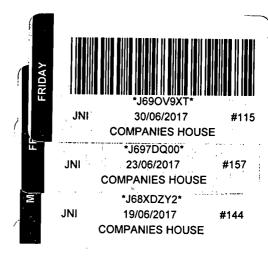
Company registration number: NI051724

## George Gallagher Metals Limited Trading as George Gallagher Metals Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

30 September 2016



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

**Directors** Mr George Edward Gallagher

Mrs Laura Edith Gallagher

Secretary Laura Edith Gallagher

Company number NI051724

Registered office Killymendon

Ballinamallard Co. Fermanagh BT94 2JF

Business address Killymendon

Ballinamallard Co. Fermanagh

BT94 2JF

Accountants MacNeary Rasdale & Co Limited

Wellington House 30 Darling Street

Enniskilen Co Fermanagh BT74 7EW

Bankers HSBC

1 Dublin Road

Omagh Co. Tyrone BT78 1ES

**Solicitors** Fahy Corrigan Solicitors

1 Water Street Enniskillen Co. Fermanagh BT74 7DY

## Directors report Year ended 30 September 2016

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2016.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr George Edward Gallagher Mrs Laura Edith Gallagher

#### Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 8 June 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr George Edward Gallagher

Director

# Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of George Gallagher Metals Limited Year ended 30 September 2016

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of George Gallagher Metals Limited for the year ended 30 September 2016 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of Chartered Accountants Ireland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of George Gallagher Metals Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of George Gallagher Metals Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of George Gallagher Metals Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of Chartered Accountants Ireland. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than George Gallagher Metals Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that George Gallagher Metals Limited 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 loss of George Gallagher Metals Limited. You consider that George Gallagher Metals Limited 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 George Gallagher Metals Limited. 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.

MacNeary Rasdale & Co Limited-

Mada Rold /

Wellington House 30 Darling Street Enniskilen Co Fermanagh BT74 7EW

8 June 2017

## Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 30 September 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover Cost of sales		761,329 (579,979)	1,260,092 (1,068,201)
Gross profit		181,350	191,891
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(11,910) (178,300)	(17,252) (223,537)
Operating loss		(8,860)	(48,898)
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses		42 (2,881)	82 (2,144)
Loss before taxation	4	(11,699)	(50,960)
Tax on loss		1,848	8,992
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(9,851)	(41,968)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

## Abridged statement of financial position 30 September 2016

<u>:</u>	2016			2015		
	Note	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets	•					
Intangible assets	5	-		-		
Tangible assets	6	528,141		489,821		
			528,141		489,821	
Current assets						
Stocks		28,471		32,735		
Debtors:						
Amounts falling due within one year		36,215		124,860		
Cash at bank and in hand		22,333		18,459		
	•	87,019		176,054		
Creditors: amounts falling due						
within one year		(134,327)		(104,118)		
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(47,308)		71,936	
Total assets less current liabilities			480,833		561,757	
Provisions for liabilities			(25,578)		(28,651)	
Net assets			455,255 ———		533,106	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			200		200	
Profit and loss account			455,055		532,906	
Shareholders funds			455,255		533,106	

For the year ending 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Directors 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

## Abridged statement of financial position (continued) 30 September 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 June 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr George Edward Gallagher

Director

Company registration number: NI051724

## Statement of changes in equity Year ended 30 September 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
·	£	£	£
At 1 October 2014	200	633,874	634,074
Loss for the year		(41,968)	(41,968)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(41,968)	(41,968)
Dividends paid and payable		(59,000)	(59,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(59,000)	(59,000)
At 30 September 2015 and 1 October 2015	200	532,906	533,106
Loss for the year		(9,851)	(9,851)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(9,851)	(9,851)
Dividends paid and payable		(68,000)	(68,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(68,000)	(68,000)
At 30 September 2016	200	455,055	455,255

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2016

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is George Gallagher Metals Limited, Killymendon, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh, BT94 2JF.

#### 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 October 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

#### **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.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2016

#### 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:

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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2016

#### 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 end 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.

#### **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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2010	_0.0
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	3,500
Depreciation of tangible assets	60,503	71,182

2016

2015

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2016

## 5. Intangible assets

6.

	£
Cost At 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016	35,000
Amortisation At 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016	35,000
Carrying amount At 30 September 2016	-
At 30 September 2015	-
Tangible assets	
	£
Cost At 1 October 2015	1,356,857
Additions	98,823
At 30 September 2016	1,455,680
Depreciation At 1 October 2015 Charge for the year	867,036 60,503
At 30 September 2016	927,539
Carrying amount At 30 September 2016	528,141
At 30 September 2015	489,821

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2016

### 7. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

•	2016	Dalassa	A d	A	Dalamas
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Mr George Edward Gallagher		92,840		(124,456) ———	(31,616)
	2015				
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Mr George Edward Gallagher		(79,635)	172,475	-	92,840

#### 8. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2014.

#### Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

### Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.