Company registration number: NI612818

# C & B McErlean Limited Trading as C & B McErlean Ltd

**Unaudited filleted financial statements** 

31 May 2017

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

**Directors** 

Mr Brian McErlean Mrs Paula McErlean

Company number

NI612818

Registered office

10 Downings Road

Ballynease Portglenone BT44 8PA

**Business address** 

10 Downings Road

Portglenone BT44 8PA

**Bankers** 

First Trust Bank

78 Wellington Street

Ballymena BT43 6AF

# Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of C & B McErlean Limited Year ended 31 May 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 C & B McErlean Limited for the year ended 31 May 2017 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of ACCA, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at .

This report is made solely to the board of directors of C & B McErlean 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 C & B McErlean Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of C & B McErlean Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of ACCA as detailed at 
To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than C & B McErlean Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that C & B McErlean 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 profit of C & B McErlean Limited. You consider that C & B McErlean 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 C & B McErlean 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.

PFS Accountants and Auditors Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants

PPS Accountants and Audulous Limited

19 Kirk Avenue Magherafelt Derry BT45 6BT

15 November 2017

# Statement of financial position 31 May 2017

	2017		2016		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4	10,633		21,266	
Tangible assets	5	382,168		420,127	
			392,801		441,393
Current assets					
Stocks		13,325		47,024	
Debtors	6	168,523		86,120	
Cash at bank and in hand		69,089		180,169	
		250,937		313,313	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(138,717)		(345,576)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			112,220		(32,263)
Total assets less current liabilities			505,021		409,130
Provisions for liabilities			(72,612)		(75,655)
Net assets			432,409		333,475
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			432,407		333,473
Shareholders funds			432,409		333,475

For the year ending 31 May 2017 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 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'.

The notes on pages 5 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of financial position (continued) 31 May 2017

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 November 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Bream MIE Peans Mr Brian McErlean

Director

Company registration number: NI612818

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 May 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in N Ireland. The address of the registered office is 10 Downings Road, Ballynease, Portglenone, BT44 8PA.

#### 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.

#### **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.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2017

#### **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:

Goodwill - 25% straight line

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.

#### 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:

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% reducing balance

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.

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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2017

#### 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.

#### 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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2017

#### **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. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 June 2016 and 31 May 2017	31,899	31,899
Amortisation		***************************************
At 1 June 2016	10,633	10,633
Charge for the year	10,633	10,633
At 31 May 2017	21,266	21,266
Carrying amount		****
At 31 May 2017	10,633	10,633
At 31 May 2016	21,266	21,266

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 May 2017

5.	Tangible assets			
	_	Plant and	Fixtures,	Total
		machinery	fittings and equipment	
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 June 2016	563,621	4,298	567,919
	Additions	104,015	-	104,015
	Disposals	(131,500)	<u>-</u>	(131,500)
	At 31 May 2017	536,136	4,298	540,434
	Depreciation			
	At 1 June 2016	146,053	1,740	147,793
	Charge for the year	69,588	792	70,380
	Disposals	(59,907)		(59,907)
	At 31 May 2017	155,734	2,532	158,266
	Carrying amount	<del>-</del>		<del> </del>
	At 31 May 2017	380,402	1,766	382,168
	At 31 May 2016	417,568	2,558	420,126
6.	Debtors			
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade debtors		175,266	4,389
	Other debtors		(6,743)	81,731
			168,523	86,120
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	<u>-</u>		2017	2016
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		1,172	1,742
	Trade creditors		7,320	1,187
	Corporation tax		25,797	54
	Other creditors		104,428	342,593
	•		138,717	345,576