Mauds Ice Creams Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2019





Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

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Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Mauds Ice Creams Ltd

Year ended 31 March 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Mauds Ice Creams Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2019, which comprise the statement of financial position and the 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 which are detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Mauds Ice Creams Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 12 October 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Mauds Ice Creams Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of Chartered Accountants Ireland as detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Mauds Ice Creams Ltd and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Mauds Ice Creams 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 Mauds Ice Creams Ltd. You consider that Mauds Ice Creams 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 Mauds Ice Creams 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.

Arthur Boyd and Company ARTHUR BOYD & COMPANY

Chartered accountant

5th Floor Causeway Tower 9 James Street South Belfast BT2 8DN

20 December 2019

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

		2019		2018
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	6		576,088	691,306
Tangible assets	7		578,874	553,088
			1,154,962	1,244,394
Current assets				
Stocks		304,263		298,897
Debtors	8	540,371		359,065
Cash at bank and in hand		95,160		97,186
		939,794		755,148
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	680,811		699,514
Net current assets			258,983	55,634
Total assets less current liabilities			1,413,945	1,300,028
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	10		47,861	56,897
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax		•	91,608	91,950
Net assets			1,274,476	1,151,181
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account			1,174,476	1,051,181
Shareholders funds			1,274,476	1,151,181

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.

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms R Wilson

Roberta Wilson

Director

Company registration number: NI622224

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in N.Ireland. The address of the registered office is 6 Sloefield Park, Trooperslane Industrial Park, Carrickfergus, County Antrim, BT38 8GR.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

(ii) Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. This is usually on dispatch of the goods.

(iii) Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount of tax expected to be paid or recovered 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. Timing differences are differences between assessable profits for tax purposes and profits reflected in the financial statements, that arise as a result of including items of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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. Deferred tax on investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Employee pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed in the Income Statement as they become payable.

(v) Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling and recorded at the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the financial year end are translated into sterling using the rate of exchange ruling at that date.

(vi) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on business combinations is capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life of 10 years. This period is the directors best estimate of the period over which the company will continue to derive economic benefit from the acquisition.

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

Goodwill - 10% 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.

(vii) Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at cost (or deemed cost on transition), and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(viii) 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:

Tenant Improvements - 10% reducing balance
Plant & Machinery - 15% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings - 15% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles - 25% reducing balance

(ix) Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

(x) Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of production or conversion, and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition. In the case of work-in-progress and finished goods, cost includes a relevant proportion of overheads according to the stage of manufacture. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or damaged stock where appropriate.

(xi) Leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets acquired under finance leases or hire purchase contracts are capitalised and depreciated in the same manner as other tangible fixed assets.

The liability is initially recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method, and finance charges are allocated to each accounting period to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(xii) Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and charged as an expense only when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

(xiii) 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 Statement of Financial Position. Financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using an effective interest rate. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 23 (2018: 21).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

5. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

•	2019	2018
t	£	£
Dividends on equity shares	326,000	300,000

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	1,152,178
Amortisation At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year	460,872 115,218
At 31 March 2019	576,090
Carrying amount At 31 March 2019	576,088
At 31 March 2018	691,306

7. Tangible assets

	Tenant	D				
	improve-	Plant and Fi		Motor	Lond	Total
	ments £	machinery £	fittings £	vehicles £	Land £	rotai £
Cost	£	L	L	L		L
At 1 Apr 2018	100,790	497,241	24,079	217,914	40,000	880,024
Additions	4,886	95,014	4,740	18,995	_	123,635
At 31 Mar 2019	105,676	592,255	28,819	236,909	40,000	1,003,659
Depreciation						
At 1 Apr 2018 Charge for the	19,309	221,966	8,046	77,615	_	326,936
year	8,637	46,272	3,117	39,823		97,849
At 31 Mar 2019	27,946	268,238	11,163	117,438	-	424,785
Carrying amount						
At 31 Mar 2019	77,730	324,017	17,656	119,471	40,000	578,874
At 31 Mar 2018	81,481	275,275	16,033	140,299	40,000	553,088

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

8. Debtors

		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	245,221	295,337
	Other debtors	295,150	63,728
		540,371	359,065
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		3	£
	Trade creditors	207,160	260,944
	Corporation tax	167,273	123,416
	Social security and other taxes	121,388	137,898
	Other creditors	184,990	177,256
	·	680,811	699,514
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other creditors	47,861	56,897
	Other Greatures		

11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

Included within other creditors at Note 9 are Directors loans totalling £151,392 (2018: £117,910) which are interest free and payable on demand, however there is currently no intention from the directors to demand repayment.

Included within other debtors at Note 8 is a loan to a director totalling £98,197 on which interest has been charged at 2.5% per annum. This loan is repayable on demand, should the company require the funds.

12. Related party transactions

The share capital of the company is held equally between the four directors as shown in the directors report. Thus there is no ultimate controlling party. Mr D Wilson is the managing director with responsibility for day to day operational management of the business.

The company has a balance owing to the directors and a balance owed from a director, as stated in note 11.

The premises from which the company operates are fully owned by the directors self invested pension scheme.

During the previous financial year, the company purchased Land at open market value for £40,000 from one of the directors as detailed in note 7.

In the current financial year, the company provided loans to two companies that are owned by the shareholders of Mauds Ice Creams Ltd in the total amount of £158,250. This amount is included within other Debtors in Note 7, is interest free and payable upon demand.