

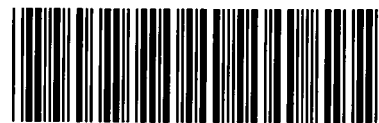
JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

WEDNESDAY



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30/05/2018

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COMPANIES HOUSE

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC019950

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

	Note	2017 £	As restated 2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	384,854	401,089
Investments	5	6,248,236	5,721,486
Investment property	6	1,262,500	1,692,500
		<u>7,895,590</u>	<u>7,815,075</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	11,538	8,109
Cash at bank and in hand	8	323,150	460,744
		<u>334,688</u>	<u>468,853</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,045,280)	(1,191,503)
Net current liabilities		<u>(710,592)</u>	<u>(722,650)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(108)	(132,000)
Net assets		<u><u>7,184,890</u></u>	<u><u>6,960,425</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		165,000	165,000
Capital redemption reserve		207,602	207,602
Other reserves		983,178	1,575,398
Profit and loss account		5,829,110	5,012,425
		<u><u>7,184,890</u></u>	<u><u>6,960,425</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The 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 the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

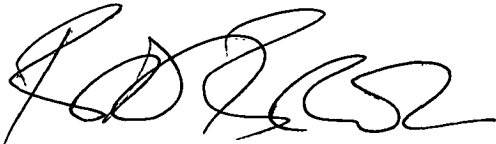
The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC019950

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

30 May 2018



B D Brown

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017**

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 September 2016 (as restated)	165,000	207,602	1,575,398	5,012,425	6,960,425
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	288,916	288,916
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	288,916	288,916
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(64,451)	(64,451)
Transfer of realised gain	-	-	(438,153)	438,153	-
Deferred tax on securities	-	-	131,892	(131,892)	-
Fair value movement on securities	-	-	635	(635)	-
Fair value movement on investment property	-	-	(286,594)	286,594	-
At 31 August 2017	165,000	207,602	983,178	5,829,110	7,184,890

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016**

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 September 2015 (as restated)	165,000	207,602	930,926	4,482,631	5,786,159
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,308,183	1,308,183
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,308,183	1,308,183
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(133,917)	(133,917)
Deferred tax on securities	-	-	(131,998)	131,998	-
Fair value movement on securities	-	-	776,470	(776,470)	-
At 31 August 2016 (as restated)	165,000	207,602	1,575,398	5,012,425	6,960,425

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

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

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Suite 594, 103 Byres Road, Glasgow, G11 5HW.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	20% reducing balance

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Profit and loss account for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 September 2016	628,363	15,185	643,548
Additions	-	513	513
At 31 August 2017	628,363	15,698	644,061
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2016	231,951	10,508	242,459
Charge for the year on owned assets	15,710	1,038	16,748
At 31 August 2017	247,661	11,546	259,207
Net book value			
At 31 August 2017	380,702	4,152	384,854
At 31 August 2016	396,412	4,677	401,089

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

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

5. Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £
Valuation	
At 1 September 2016	5,721,486
Additions	7,980,820
Disposals	(7,454,705)
Revaluations	635
At 31 August 2017	<u>6,248,236</u>
Net book value	
At 31 August 2017	<u>6,248,236</u>
At 31 August 2016	<u>5,721,486</u>

Listed investments

The market value of the listed investments at 31 August 2017 was £8,760,245 (2016: £7,226,195).

6. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 September 2016	1,692,500
Disposals	(480,000)
Surplus on revaluation	50,000
At 31 August 2017	<u>1,262,500</u>

The 2017 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value basis.

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

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

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	10,970	7,046
Prepayments and accrued income	568	1,063
	<u>11,538</u>	<u>8,109</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>323,150</u>	<u>460,744</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	2,368	8,183
Other taxation and social security	103	28,260
Other creditors	1,032,429	1,063,374
Accruals and deferred income	10,380	91,686
	<u>1,045,280</u>	<u>1,191,503</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(132,000)
Charged to profit or loss	131,892
At end of year	<u>(108)</u>

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017**

10. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017	As restated
	£	2016
		£
Tax liability on fair value adjustment	(108)	(132,000)

11. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date an amount totalling £10,229 (2016: £Nil) was owed by E A Brown, a director and shareholder of the company.

JOHN NAIRN & SON (HOUSE FURNISHERS) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017**

12. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 September 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 1 September 2015

	Note	£
Equity at 1 September 2015 under previous UK GAAP		4,855,233
Fair value transitional adjustment	1	930,926
Equity shareholders funds at 1 September 2015 under FRS 102		5,786,159

Reconciliation of equity at 31 August 2016

	Note	£
Equity at 31 August 2016 under previous UK GAAP		4,805,933
Fair value transitional adjustment	1	1,707,396
Deferred tax transitional adjustment	2	(132,000)
Investment property transitional adjustment	3	579,096
Equity shareholders funds at 31 August 2016 under FRS 102		6,960,425

Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the year ended 31 August 2016

		£
Profit for the year under previous UK GAAP		84,617
Fair value transitional adjustment	1	776,470
Deferred tax transitional adjustment	2	(132,000)
Investment property transitional adjustment	3	579,096
Profit for the year ended 31 August 2016 under FRS 102		1,308,183

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

- 1 Fair value movements on investment properties and share investments held.
- 2 Deferred tax on fair value movements of investment property and share investments.
- 3 Write back of depreciation on transition of tangible fixed assets to investment property.