

Company Registration No. SC199440 (Scotland)

ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr D A Allen
Company number	SC199440
Registered office	Henderson Loggie The Vision Building 20 Greenmarket Dundee DD1 4QB
Accountants	MHA Moore and Smalley Richard House 9 Winckley Square Preston PR1 3HP

ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED

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ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	2		325,000		325,000
Current assets					
Debtors	3	-		1,168	
Cash at bank and in hand		663		3,391	
		<u>663</u>		<u>4,559</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(4,320)</u>		<u>(8,388)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(3,657)</u>		<u>(3,829)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			321,343		321,171
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		<u>(142,623)</u>		<u>(150,711)</u>
Net assets			<u>178,720</u>		<u>170,460</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Revaluation reserve	7		106,212		106,212
Profit and loss reserves			<u>72,408</u>		<u>64,148</u>
Total equity			<u>178,720</u>		<u>170,460</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 8 June 2018

Mr D A Allen
Director

Company Registration No. SC199440

ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ecosse Taverns Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Henderson Loggie, The Vision Building, 20 Greenmarket, Dundee, DD1 4QB.

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 investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of Ecosse Taverns Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income receivable for the year. Amounts due but yet to be received are included within debtors and amounts received for future periods are included in creditors.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% on reducing balance
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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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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.

ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences. There is no deferred tax liability arising on the revaluation of the investment property.

2 Investment property

2017
£

Fair value

At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017

325,000

The investment property value was considered at the year end by the director by reference to previous valuations and current rental yields.

The historic cost is and the current and previous year end is £218,788.

3 Debtors

2017

2016

Amounts falling due within one year:

£

£

Other debtors

-

1,168

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2017

2016

£

£

Taxation and social security

2,001

2,331

Other creditors

2,319

6,057

4,320

8,388

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2017

2016

£

£

Other creditors

142,623

150,711

ECOSSE TAVERNS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017****6 Called up share capital**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

7 Revaluation reserve

	2017	2016
	£	£
At beginning and end of year	106,212	106,212
	<u>106,212</u>	<u>106,212</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.