Company registration number NI020708 (Northern Ireland)

KNOCKMOYLE LODGE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

KNOCKMOYLE LODGE LIMITED

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KNOCKMOYLE LODGE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		474,775		475,159
Investment property	4		270,071		270,071
			744,846		745,230
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one year	5	87,906		142,655	
Debtors falling due within one year	5	248,507		364,123	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,439,290		5,501,440	
		5,775,703		6,008,218	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(522,192)		(825,215)	
Net current assets			5,253,511		5,183,003
Net assets			5,998,357		5,928,233
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		80,002		80,002
Profit and loss reserves	8		5,918,355		5,848,231
Total equity			5,998,357		5,928,233

For the financial year ended 30 September 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 June 2025

Mrs B Kiernan O'Donnell
Director

Company registration number NI020708 (Northern Ireland)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Knockmoyle Lodge Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The company's principal place of business is 23b Old Mountfield Road, Omagh, BT79 7EL.

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 and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company continues to hold an investment property and land, and the director is currently considering the future options for the company.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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:

Freehold land and buildings	Not depreciated
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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 property

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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Leases

As lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	-	-

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2023 and 30 September 2024	474,130	27,179	501,309
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2023	-	26,150	26,150
Depreciation charged in the year	-	384	384
At 30 September 2024	-	26,534	26,534
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2024	474,130	645	474,775
At 30 September 2023	474,130	1,029	475,159

Included in land and buildings is freehold land at a cost of £474,130 (2023 - £474,130) which is not depreciated.

4 Investment property

	2024
	£
Fair value	
At 1 October 2023 and 30 September 2024	270,071

The 2024 valuations were made by the director who is not a professionally qualified valuer, on an open market value for existing use basis.

5 Debtors

	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	248,507	364,123

	2024	2023
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
Other debtors	87,906	142,655
Total debtors	336,413	506,778

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Corporation tax	24,558	11,795
Other creditors	497,634	813,420
	522,192	825,215

7 Called up share capital

	2024	2023	2024	2023
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	80,002	80,002	80,002	80,002

8 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account represents the retained earnings of the company that are available for distribution.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has provided security of £1m in relation to a personal loan of the director.

10 Directors' transactions

At the beginning of the period the company owed the director £7,006. During the year advances of £190,757 were made to the director. At the balance sheet date an amount of £183,751 was due to the company from the director. The overdrawn balance was fully repaid following the year end.

There are no terms of interest or other conditions associated with the director's current account and it is considered to be repayable on demand.

The company has provided security of £1m in relation to a personal loan of the director.

11 Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions that require disclosure under FRS 102 Section 1A.

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.