Company Registration No. NI059607 (Northern Ireland)

MCKEE'S FARM SHOP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

MCKEE'S FARM SHOP LIMITED

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MCKEE'S FARM SHOP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr Colin McKee
Secretary	Mrs Linda McKee
Company number	NI059607
Registered office	10 Pilots View Heron Road Belfast BT3 9LE
Independent accountants	Johnston Kennedy DFK Chartered Accountants 10 Pilots View Heron Road Belfast BT3 9LE
Business address	28 Holywood Road Newtownards Co. Down BT23 4TQ
Bankers	Danske Bank 35 High Street Newtownards Co. Down BT23 7HS

MCKEE'S FARM SHOP LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		778,439		614,355
Current assets					
Stocks	**5**	125,672		131,368	
Debtors	**6**	974,556		745,702	
Cash at bank and in hand		326,971		534,172	
		1,427,199		1,411,242	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(587,919)		(647,732)	
Net current assets			839,280		763,510
Total assets less current liabilities			1,617,719		1,377,865
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(242,544)		(200,908)
Provisions for liabilities	**9**		(118,256)		(82,156)
Net assets			1,256,919		1,094,801
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**10**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,256,819		1,094,701
Total equity			1,256,919		1,094,801

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements
Compiled without audit or independent verification - refer to the independent accountants report

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

Directors' statement in respect of the financial statements
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 June 2022 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 June 2023.

Mr Colin McKee

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Mr Colin McKee
Director

Company Registration No. NI059607

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements
Compiled without audit or independent verification - refer to the independent accountants report

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Principal accounting policies

Company information
McKee's Farm Shop Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 10 Pilots View, Heron Road, Belfast, BT3 9LE.

1.1 Basis of preparation
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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover
Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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:

Leasehold improvements	10% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	20% Reducing Balance

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 Impairment of fixed assets
At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 Principal 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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.

1 Principal accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 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 Principal accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	86	69

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 July 2021	588,858	943,059	55,289	1,587,206
Additions	171,084	122,693	5,250	299,027
At 30 June 2022	759,942	1,065,752	60,539	1,886,233
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2021	370,115	579,811	22,925	972,851
Depreciation charged in the year	39,896	87,787	7,260	134,943
At 30 June 2022	410,011	667,598	30,185	1,107,794
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2022	349,931	398,154	30,354	778,439
At 30 June 2021	218,743	363,248	32,364	614,355

5 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Stocks	125,672	131,368

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the balance sheet amounts.

6 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	170,953	183,762
Other debtors	789,730	560,459
Prepayments and accrued income	13,873	1,481
	974,556	745,702

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	18,300	18,300
Trade creditors	344,814	407,393
Corporation tax	72,887	139,432
Other taxation and social security	43,534	24,739
Other creditors	108,384	57,868
	587,919	647,732

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	114,715	133,479
Other creditors	127,829	67,429
	242,544	200,908

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	118,256	82,156

10 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The company has transactions in the ordinary course of business with Strangford View Farm, a business in which the director is also a partner. At the year end McKee's Farm Shop Limited was owed £618,757 (2021: £357,631) by Strangford View Farm which is included in debtors.

12 Directors' transactions

During the course of the year, the director had transactions with the company in the ordinary course of business at fair value as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Closing balance
		£	£	£
Loan account	-	108,855	(2,485)	106,370
		108,855	(2,485)	106,370

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.