Registration number: NI611708

Armoy Livestock Mart Limited

Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Armoy Livestock Mart Limited

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Armoy Livestock Mart Limited

(Registration number: NI611708)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	7,200	8,400
Tangible assets	5	179,695	188,225
		186,895	196,625
Current assets			
Debtors	6	1,139,527	945,396
Cash at bank and in hand		743	-
		1,140,270	945,396
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(660,787)	(686,181)
Net current assets		479,483	259,215
Total assets less current liabilities		666,378	455,840
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(26,000)	-
Net assets		640,378	455,840
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Retained earnings		640,278	455,740
Shareholders' funds		640,378	455,840

For the financial year ending 31 March 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the director has not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the director on 21 October 2025

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Mr Daniel McAlister

Director

Armoy Livestock Mart Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in Northern Ireland.

The address of its registered office is:
16 Mill Street
Cushendall
Co Antrim
BT44 0RR

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 21 October 2025.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. 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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.
The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Furniture, fittings and equipment	15% reducing balance basis
Other tangible assets	10% reducing balance basis

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	10% straight line basis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.
Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.
Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.
Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the profit and loss account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 1 (2024 - 1).

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2024	12,000	12,000
At 31 March 2025	12,000	12,000
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2024	3,600	3,600
Amortisation charge	1,200	1,200
At 31 March 2025	4,800	4,800
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2025	7,200	7,200
At 31 March 2024	8,400	8,400

5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2024	1,909	235,841	237,750
Additions	-	11,500	11,500
At 31 March 2025	1,909	247,341	249,250
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	737	48,788	49,525
Charge for the year	175	19,855	20,030
At 31 March 2025	912	68,643	69,555
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	997	178,698	179,695
At 31 March 2024	1,172	187,053	188,225

6 Debtors

Current	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	738,172	727,318
Other debtors	401,355	218,078
	1,139,527	945,396

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	587,504	589,981
Trade creditors		224	53,500
Taxation and social security		70,019	37,175
Accruals and deferred income		3,040	5,525
		660,787	686,181

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	26,000	-

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2025		2024	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

9 Loans and borrowings

Non-current loans and borrowings

	2025	2024
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	26,000	-

Current loans and borrowings

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	579,704	589,981
Hire purchase contracts	7,800	-
	587,504	589,981

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is controlled by Mr D & Mrs P McAlister.

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.