Company Registration No. SC012736 (Scotland)

J & G INNES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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J & G INNES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs P M Innes Ms J A Innes
Secretary	Rollos Law LLP
Company number	SC012736
Registered office	107 South Street St Andrews Fife KY16 9QW
Accountants	Henderson Black & Co Edenbank House 22 Crossgate Cupar Fife KY15 5HW
Business address	107 South Street ST ANDREWS Fife KY16 9QW
Solicitors	Rollos Law LLP 67 Crossgate Cupar Fife KY15 5AS

J & G INNES LIMITED

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J & G INNES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,226,169		1,224,044
Current assets					
Stocks		62,779		60,803	
Debtors	5	6,837		15,277	
Cash at bank and in hand		150,355		291,680	
		219,971		367,760	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(20,627)		(15,930)	
Net current assets			199,344		351,830
Total assets less current liabilities			1,425,513		1,575,874
Provisions for liabilities			(222,693)		(222,693)
Net assets			1,202,820		1,353,181
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		32,868		32,868
Share premium account			1,725		1,725
Revaluation reserve	9		949,373		949,373
Other reserves			40,791		40,791
Profit and loss reserves			178,063		328,424
Total equity			1,202,820		1,353,181

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

J & G INNES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 July 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Ms J A Innes
Director

Company Registration No. SC012736

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J & G Innes Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 107 South Street, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9QW.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings.

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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of J & G Innes 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 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11. The company has elected to apply Section 1A of FRS 102 for small entities.

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:

Plant and machinery	20% per annum on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% per annum on reducing balance

No depreciation is provided in respect of the St Andrews property. It has an indefinite useful life and large residual value, resulting in any depreciation being immaterial.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 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.

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 replacement cost and 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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

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 direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2016 - 9).

3 Dividends

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interim paid	135,000	135,000

Dividends were paid to shareholders which includes one director and other family members.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	1,215,000	162,279	1,377,279
Additions	3,258	870	4,128
At 31 March 2017	1,218,258	163,149	1,381,407
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	-	153,235	153,235
Depreciation charged in the year	-	2,003	2,003
At 31 March 2017	-	155,238	155,238
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	1,218,258	7,911	1,226,169
At 31 March 2016	1,215,000	9,044	1,224,044

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £1,215,000 were revalued in the year ended 31 March 2015 by D M Hall, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

4 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Cost	59,389	59,389
Accumulated depreciation	(14,491)	(14,491)
Carrying value	44,898	44,898

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 8.

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	5,290	8,580
Corporation tax recoverable	1,547	-
Other debtors	-	6,697
	6,837	15,277

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,396	1,185
Trade creditors	10,121	6,509
Corporation tax	-	1,547
Other taxation and social security	6,677	4,216
Directors' current account	77	77
Other creditors	2,356	2,396
	20,627	15,930

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax liabilities	222,693	222,693
	222,693	222,693

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
32,868 Ordinary shares of £1 each of £1 each	32,868	32,868

9 Revaluation reserve

	2017	2016
	£	£
At beginning of year	949,373	1,159,526
Reversal of deferred tax liability on revaluation	-	49,294
Transfer to retained earnings	-	(259,447)
At end of year	949,373	949,373

10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £45,000 (2016 - £45000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 April 2015	31 March 2016
		£	£
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		1,708,395	1,575,874
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Deferred tax on revaluation reserve		(271,987)	(222,693)
Equity reported under FRS 102		1,436,408	1,353,181

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	2016
	£
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	2,480