

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

**Company Registration No. SC114821 (Scotland)
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr Ian Warnock ACII
Mr David Mackay Dip CII
Miss Karen Fitzgerald ACII
Mrs Gloria Lambert ACII

Secretary Mrs Anne Warnock

Company number SC114821

Registered office 38 Miller Road
Ayr
Ayrshire
KA7 2AY

Accountants William Duncan + Co
30 Miller Road
Ayr
Ayrshire
KA7 2AY

Bankers Clydesdale Bank
43 Alloway Street
Ayr
Ayrshire
KA7 1SP

Solicitors The McKinstry Company
Queen's Court House
39 Sandgate
Ayr
Ayrshire
KA7 1BE

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

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ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		12,194		17,186
Investments	4		9,986		9,986
			<u>22,180</u>		<u>27,172</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	421,955		483,574	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,234,552		1,282,481	
		<u>1,656,507</u>		<u>1,766,055</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,225,830)</u>		<u>(1,328,308)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>430,677</u>		<u>437,747</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>452,857</u>		<u>464,919</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	100,000		100,000	
Profit and loss reserves		352,857		364,919	
Total equity			<u>452,857</u>		<u>464,919</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 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 24 August 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr David Mackay Dip CII
Director

Company Registration No. SC114821

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Alan R. Mackay & Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 38 Miller Road, Ayr, Ayrshire, KA7 2AY.

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Alan R. Mackay & Company 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 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Commissions and fees represent compensation for purchases and sales of securities performed on behalf of customers during the year.

Revenue is recognised upon the satisfaction of a performance obligation. The transfer occurs when the customer obtains control, defined as the ability of the customer to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all the remaining benefits from, an asset.

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	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 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.

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 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.

1.6 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.

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 receipts 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 24 (2015 - 24).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	19,164	179,937	199,101
Additions	-	1,219	1,219
	<u>19,164</u>	<u>181,156</u>	<u>200,320</u>
At 31 December 2016	19,164	181,156	200,320
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2016	19,164	162,750	181,914
Depreciation charged in the year	-	6,212	6,212
	<u>19,164</u>	<u>168,962</u>	<u>188,126</u>
At 31 December 2016	19,164	168,962	188,126
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	-	12,194	12,194
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,194</u>	<u>12,194</u>
At 31 December 2015	-	17,186	17,186
	<u>-</u>	<u>17,186</u>	<u>17,186</u>

4 Fixed asset investments

	2016 £	2015 £
Investments	9,986	9,986
	<u>9,986</u>	<u>9,986</u>

The investments above are not publicly traded and it is not possible to measure their fair value reliably. For this reason they are measured at cost less impairment.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016 & 31 December 2016	9,986
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	9,986
	<u>9,986</u>
At 31 December 2015	9,986
	<u>9,986</u>

ALAN R. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5 Debtors	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	407,392	464,890
Other debtors	14,563	18,684
	<u>421,955</u>	<u>483,574</u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,126,915	1,119,354
Corporation tax	32,549	35,841
Other taxation and social security	15,012	17,088
Other creditors	51,354	156,025
	<u>1,225,830</u>	<u>1,328,308</u>
7 Called up share capital	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
39,000 Ordinary of £1 each	39,000	39,000
61,000 Ordinary A of £1 each	61,000	61,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
8 Operating lease commitments		
Lessee		
At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	34,608	93,622
Between two and five years	23,831	24,617
	<u>58,439</u>	<u>118,239</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.