

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC487516

Eddie McGibbon Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended

30 September 2017

Eddie McGibbon Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Statement of financial position	2
Notes to the financial statements	4

Eddie McGibbon Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director	Mr E W McGibbon
Company secretary	Mrs A U McGibbon
Registered office	32 Mannering Road Shawlands Glasgow G41 3SW
Accountants	Stranville John Chartered Certified Accountants First Floor 80 High Street Johnstone Renfrewshire PA5 8SP
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland 339 Byres Road Glasgow G12 8QP

Eddie McGibbon Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	1,243	1,138
Current assets			
Debtors	7	13,123	27,330
Cash at bank and in hand		23,733	80,794
		-----	-----
		36,856	108,124
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	15,518	66,987
		-----	-----
Net current assets		21,338	41,137
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		22,581	42,275
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax	9	236	228
		-----	-----
Net assets		22,345	42,047
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		22,245	41,947
		-----	-----
Shareholder funds		22,345	42,047
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Eddie McGibbon Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 December 2017
, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr E W McGibbon

Director

Company registration number: SC487516

Eddie McGibbon Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 32 Mannering Road, Shawlands, Glasgow, G41 3SW.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities, measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities, measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 October 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions which affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and Value Added Tax. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax, which is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods, is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured, on an undiscounted basis, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date which are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & equipment	-	25% reducing balance
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Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship. Financial assets measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. All equity instruments, regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset which exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

5. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	31,460	61,110

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures & equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 October 2016	1,741	1,741
Additions	506	506
	-----	-----
At 30 September 2017	2,247	2,247
	-----	-----
Depreciation		
At 1 October 2016	603	603
Charge for the year	401	401
	-----	-----
At 30 September 2017	1,004	1,004
	-----	-----
Carrying amount		
At 30 September 2017	1,243	1,243
	-----	-----
At 30 September 2016	1,138	1,138
	-----	-----

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	9,186	13,000
Other debtors	3,937	14,330
	-----	-----
	13,123	27,330
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	2,942	19,576
Social security and other taxes	36	—
Other creditors	12,540	47,411
	-----	-----
	15,518	66,987
	-----	-----

9. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 10) £
At 1 October 2016	228
Additions	8

At 30 September 2017	236

10. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 9)	236	228
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The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	236	228
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11. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100
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12. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

As at 30 September 2017, the director had advanced the total sum of £11,715 (2016 - £46,450) to the company. No interest is charged on this unsecured loan which is repayable on demand.

13. Related party transactions

During the year, the company paid dividends of £31,460 (2016 - £61,110) to the director.

14. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.