Inversnecky (Aberdeen) Limited **Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements** 31 March 2017

WILLIAMSON & DUNN

Chartered accountant 3 West Craibstone Street **Bon Accord Square** Aberdeen **AB11 6YW**



COMPANIES HOUSE

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

		201	2016	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets Investments	5 6		667,101 336,656	670,883 297,548
			1,003,757	968,431
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	3,285 3,723 35,788 42,796		3,260 8,755 38,160 50,175
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(268,429)		(239,191)
Net current liabilities			(225,633)	(189,016)
Total assets less current liabilities			778,124	779,415
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		. -	(85,607)
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax			(4,790)	(5,290)
Net assets			773,334	688,518

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2017

		2017		2016
•	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			1,000	1,000
Non distributable reserve			175,774	153,604
Profit and loss account			596,560	533,914
Shareholders funds			773,334	688,518

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The Shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 September 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mario L Vicca Director

Company registration number: SC064180

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2017

At 1 April 2015	Note	Called up share di capital £ 1,000	Non istributable reserve £ 45,190	Profit and loss account £ 481,185	Total £ 527,375
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year: Revaluation of tangible assets	5	_	(15,000)	112,729	112,729 (15,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year			(15,000)	112,729	97,729
Dividends paid and payable Fair value revaluation adjustment. Total investments by and distributions to owners	•	 -	123,414	(60,000) —————————————————————————————————	(60,000) 123,414 63,414
At 31 March 2016		1,000	153,604	533,914	688,518
Profit for the year Total comprehensive income for the year	r		· —	122,646 122,646	122,646 122,646
Dividends paid and payable Fair value revaluation adjustment.		- -	_ 22,170	(60,000) –	(60,000) 22,170
Total investments by and distributions to owners)	_	22,170	(60,000)	(37,830)
At 31 March 2017		1,000	175,774	596,560	773,334

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 2 Bon-Accord Crescent, Aberdeen, AB11 6DH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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 and investment properties 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 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

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 is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax 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 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 using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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 residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Tenants Improvements

10% straight line

Plant & Machinery

10% reducing balance

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses:

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are-assigned to those units.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

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. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 12 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. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 31 (2016: 34).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

5. Tangible assets

-	Tenants Improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Investment Properties £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	31,643	62,251	640,000	733,894
Depreciation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year	29,526 904	33,485 2,878		63,011 3,782
At 31 March 2017	30,430	36,363		66,793
Carrying amount ^ At 31 March 2017	1,213	25,888	640,000	667,101
At 31 March 2016	2,117	28,766	640,000	670,883

The investment properties were valued at 31 March 2017 by Mario L Vicca, a director of the company. The properties were valued on an open market basis at £640,000 (original cost £609,810).

6. Investments

	Other investments other than
	loans
•	£
Fair Value	_
At 1 April 2016	297,548
Additions	50,684
Disposals	(33,746)
Revaluations	22,170
At 31 March 2017	336,656
Impairment At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	
•	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

6.	Investments (continued)		
			Other investments other than loans £
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017		336,656
	At 31 March 2016		297,548
	The above investments have a cost of £215,725		
7.	Debtors		
	Other debtors	2017 £ 3,723	2016 £ 8,755
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Bank loans and overdrafts Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors	2017 £ 27,582 19,621 221,226 268,429	2016 £ 5,380 25,166 19,627 189,018 239,191
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
•	Bank loans and overdrafts	2017 £ 	2016 £ 8 <u>5,607</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

		201	7	
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to	Amounts	Balance
	forward	the directors	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Peter M Vicca	-	(35,000)	_	(35,000)
Executors of Luigi Vicca	_	(10,095)	7,074	(3,021)
Mrs Antonia Hay	(40,000)	_	15,000	(25,000)
Peter R Vicca	(50,000)	(35,000)	15,000	(70,000)
	(90,000)	(80,095)	37,074	(133,021)
		201	6	
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to	Amounts	Balance
	forward	the directors	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Peter M Vicca	_	_	_	_
Executors of Luigi Vicca	_	_	_	_
Mrs Antonia Hay	(60,000)	_	20,000	(40,000)
Peter R Vicca		(50,000)		(50,000)
	(60,000)	(50,000)	20,000	(90,000)

11. Related party transactions

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

	i ransaction value		
	2017	2016	
	£	£	
Mario Vicca - Dividend	15,000	15,000	
Mrs Antonia Hay - Dividend	15,000	15,000	
Peter R Vicca - Dividend	15,000	15,000	
•			

The company is controlled by the directors who jointly own 75% of the company's issued share capital. The following directors were paid dividends during the year as outlined in the table above.

12. Transition to FRS 102

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

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