

Company Registration No. NI019444 (Northern Ireland)

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Strategic report	2 - 3
Directors' report	4 - 5
Independent auditor's report	6 - 7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 - 26

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr N W Blair Mrs V Blair Mr G W Blair Mr K N Blair
Secretary	Mr N W Blair
Company number	NI019444
Registered office	Longfield Industrial Estate West Eglinton Co Londonderry BT47 3PY
Auditor	Moore Stephens (NI) LLP 32 Lodge Road Coleraine Londonderry BT52 1NB
Business address	Longfield Industrial Estate West Eglinton Co Londonderry BT47 3PY
Bankers	Danske Bank 46-48 Catherine Street Limavady Co. Londonderry BT49 9DB Danske Bank 2 Port Road Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Solicitors	Martin King French & Ingram LLP 52 Catherine Street Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 9DB

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company is the manufacture and supply of wooden pallets.

Review of business and future developments

It has been another successful year for the company with turnover increasing. We value our good relationships with both customers and suppliers and continue to source new opportunities.

As always, we strive to keep our business up to date and competitive by continuing to invest in new assets.

The world-wide timber shortage this season has been challenging as timber prices has escalated at a very fast pace, and show little signs of reversing. We have worked hard at getting through this.

Brexit is still a big talking point, with no firm acknowledgements of how border crossings will effect companies like ourselves when the time comes.

Risks and uncertainties

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include price risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

Given the size of the company, the directors have assumed responsibility for the monitoring of financial risk management.

Price risk

The company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the company's operations, the costs of managing exposure to commodity price risk exceed any potential benefits. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature. The company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it holds no listed or other equity investments.

Foreign exchange risk

A proportion of the company's trading is conducted in Euros. The company constantly monitors the cost of foreign currencies to which it is exposed and tries to ensure the company does not suffer any adverse effects from currency fluctuations.

Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk due to its policy of giving credit to customers. In these instances the company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to individual customers is subject to a limit, which is reassessed regularly by the directors.

Liquidity risk

The company actively maintains a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has interest bearing liabilities and no interest bearing assets. The company has a policy of monitoring its debt finance to ensure certainty of future interest cash flows. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature or otherwise be deemed necessary.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPI's is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

On behalf of the board

Mr N W Blair

Director

23 October 2018

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr N W Blair
Mrs V Blair
Mr G W Blair
Mr K N Blair

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £125,852. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Moore Stephens (NI) LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr N W Blair

Director

23 October 2018

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eglinton (Timber Products) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's *responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Dr R I Peters Gallagher OBE FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of **Moore Stephens (NI) LLP**

23 October 2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

32 Lodge Road
Coleraine
Londonderry
BT52 1NB

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	10,076,290	9,689,418
Cost of sales		(8,919,490)	(8,407,273)
Gross profit		1,156,800	1,282,145
Administrative expenses		(1,099,440)	(1,206,500)
Other operating income		234,593	260,622
Operating profit	4	291,953	336,267
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(74,433)	(69,691)
Profit before taxation		217,520	266,576
Tax on profit	8	(33,840)	(56,863)
Profit for the financial year		183,680	209,713

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	2,889,684		3,268,031	
Current assets					
Stocks	12	674,902		1,020,679	
Debtors	13	2,095,725		1,880,105	
Cash at bank and in hand		86,494		14,692	
		<u>2,857,121</u>		<u>2,915,476</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(2,926,616)</u>		<u>(3,127,565)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(69,495)</u>		<u>(212,089)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,820,189</u>		<u>3,055,942</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(216,709)		(480,089)	
Provisions for liabilities	18	(202,369)		(232,570)	
Net assets		<u>2,401,111</u>		<u>2,343,283</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22	20,000		20,000	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>2,381,111</u>		<u>2,323,283</u>	
Total equity		<u>2,401,111</u>		<u>2,343,283</u>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 October 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N W Blair
Director

Mrs V Blair
Director

Company Registration No. NI019444

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2016		20,000	2,220,502	2,240,502
Year ended 31 March 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	209,713	209,713
Dividends	9	-	(106,932)	(106,932)
Balance at 31 March 2017		20,000	2,323,283	2,343,283
Year ended 31 March 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	183,680	183,680
Dividends	9	-	(125,852)	(125,852)
Balance at 31 March 2018		20,000	2,381,111	2,401,111

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	28	855,301	862,515
Interest paid		(74,433)	(69,691)
Income taxes paid		(70,938)	(33,627)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		709,930	759,197
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(219,272)	(886,903)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		99,760	11,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(119,512)	(875,903)
Financing activities			
Repayment of bank loans		(77,433)	(74,110)
Payment of finance leases obligations		(346,511)	197,757
Dividends paid		(125,852)	(106,932)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(549,796)	16,715
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		40,622	(99,991)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(1,037,503)	(937,512)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		(996,881)	(1,037,503)
Relating to:			
Cash at bank and in hand		86,494	14,692
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(1,083,375)	(1,052,195)

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Eglinton (Timber Products) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is Longfield Industrial Estate West, Eglinton, Co Londonderry, BT47 3PY.

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.

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 principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

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.

1.4 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% Straight line
Plant and machinery	10% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	25% Straight Line

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.

1.5 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.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.8 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.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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 publicly 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 payments 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.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	9,026,550	8,304,077
Rendering of services	1,049,740	1,385,341
	<u>10,076,290</u>	<u>9,689,418</u>

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
Northern Ireland	4,068,806	4,351,058
Great Britain	2,939,254	2,244,105
Republic of Ireland	3,068,230	3,094,255
	<u>10,076,290</u>	<u>9,689,418</u>

4 Operating profit

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(33,525)	(53,026)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	11,300	13,360
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	278,247	316,551
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	265,519	269,853
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(45,907)	(11,000)
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	<u>6,067,729</u>	<u>5,544,783</u>

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £33,525 (2017 - £53,026).

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Administration	5	5
Manufacturing	72	72
	<u>77</u>	<u>77</u>

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5	Employees	(Continued)	
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,650,480	1,649,761
	Social security costs	140,190	128,460
	Pension costs	16,548	15,739
		1,807,218	1,793,960
6	Directors' remuneration		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	63,180	65,999
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	510	511
		63,690	66,510
7	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	37,568	38,209
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	36,865	31,482
		74,433	69,691
8	Taxation		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	64,116	71,013
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(75)	(769)
	Total current tax	64,041	70,244
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(18,249)	(13,381)
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(11,952)	-
	Total deferred tax	(30,201)	(13,381)
	Total tax charge	33,840	56,863

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

8 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	217,520	266,576
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 20.00%)	41,329	53,315
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	173	130
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(93)	(2,459)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(12,027)	(769)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	4,458	6,646
Taxation charge for the year	33,840	56,863

9 Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Interim paid	125,852	106,932

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2017	1,129,191	4,615,835	134,206	1,047,429	6,926,661
Additions	40,468	89,871	4,108	84,825	219,272
Disposals	-	(81,860)	(5,950)	(261,705)	(349,515)
At 31 March 2018	1,169,659	4,623,846	132,364	870,549	6,796,418
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2017	202,299	2,733,374	79,406	643,551	3,658,630
Depreciation charged in the year	23,393	319,910	7,913	192,550	543,766
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(33,172)	(1,785)	(260,705)	(295,662)
At 31 March 2018	225,692	3,020,112	85,534	575,396	3,906,734
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2018	943,967	1,603,734	46,830	295,153	2,889,684
At 31 March 2017	926,892	1,882,461	54,800	403,878	3,268,031

The carrying value of land and buildings comprises:

	2018 £	2017 £
Freehold	943,967	926,892

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2018 £	2017 £
Plant and machinery	563,304	713,213
Motor vehicles	260,745	401,876
	824,049	1,115,089
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	265,519	269,853

Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of £943,967 (2017 - £926,892) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The property at Longfield Industrial Estate West, Eglinton, Co. Londonderry was valued at £1 million by Andrews Chartered Surveyors on 19 January 2017. This revaluation has not been incorporated into the financial statements.

11 Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,943,830	1,812,502
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	2,970,821	3,395,261

12 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	406,756	565,567
Finished goods and goods for resale	268,146	455,112
	674,902	1,020,679

13 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,943,830	1,812,502
Prepayments and accrued income	151,895	67,603
	2,095,725	1,880,105

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
	Notes	
Bank overdrafts	16	1,083,375
Bank loans	16	4,731
Obligations under finance leases	17	289,299
Trade creditors		1,290,448
Corporation tax		64,116
Other taxation and social security		105,929
Other creditors		-
Accruals and deferred income		88,718
		2,926,616

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	16	-	3,243
Obligations under finance leases	17	214,250	473,895
Government grants	20	2,459	2,951
		<u>216,709</u>	<u>480,089</u>

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	4,731	82,164
Bank overdrafts	1,083,375	1,052,195
	<u>1,088,106</u>	<u>1,134,359</u>
Payable within one year	1,088,106	1,131,116
Payable after one year	-	3,243
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,243</u>

The company's bank overdraft and loans are secured by:-

- Floating charge
- Fixed charge over book debts
- Mortgage on real property BT47 6DF Eglinton, Longfield Industrial Estate West
- Mortgage on real property Folio LY5249, Folio LY145123, Folio 19541, Folio LY8745

The Arranged Overdraft Interest Rate is 3.25% over the Interest Reference Rate from time to time in force. The next review is scheduled for 31 October 2018.

The bank loan above totalling £4,731 was repayable monthly over 3 years. The rate of interest is 4% over Danske Bank Base Rate from time to time in force.

17 Finance lease obligations

	2018 £	2017 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	318,444	408,226
In two to five years	234,192	523,562
	<u>552,636</u>	<u>931,788</u>
Less: future finance charges	(49,087)	(81,728)
	<u>503,549</u>	<u>850,060</u>

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

17 Finance lease obligations

(Continued)

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

18 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	19	202,369	232,570

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
ACAs	202,369	232,570

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

The net deferred tax liability expected to reverse in 12 months is £67,955. This primarily relates to the reversal of tax timing differences on capital allowances.

20 Government grants

Grants received have been recognised based on the accrual model.

21 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018 £	2017 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	16,548	15,739

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

22 Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
20,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry full voting rights, entitles the holders to full rights to participate in dividends as voted and entitles holders to full rights to participate in a distribution.

23 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has a liability to repay grants received should it cease to comply with the various conditions set out in the relevant letter of offer.

24 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2018 £	2017 £
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	423,092	-
	<u>423,092</u>	<u>-</u>

25 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2018 £	2017 £
Aggregate compensation	63,180	65,999
	<u>63,180</u>	<u>65,999</u>

Transactions with related parties

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

25 Related party transactions

(Continued)

During the year the company paid rent to directors and shareholders of the company, totalling £6,000 (2017 - £6,000). At the year end a balance of £1,000 was outstanding (2017 - £1,000) and is included within trade creditors.

During the year the company purchased services totalling £6,804 (£2017 - £15,552) from a business in which a director and shareholder of the company is a partner. There was no amount outstanding at the year end (2017 - £nil).

During the year the company made sales to directors and shareholders of the company, totalling £9,837 (2017 - £2,100). There was no amount outstanding at the year end (2017 - £nil).

During the year the company made sales totalling £8,040 (2017 - £28,080) to a business in which a director and shareholder of the company is a partner. At the year end a balance of £7,140 was outstanding (2017 - £25,200) and is included within trade debtors.

26 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £125,852 (2017 - £106,932) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

27 Controlling party

The directors are considered the ultimate controlling party of Eglinton (Timber Products) Limited by virtue of their shareholding in the company.

EGLINTON (TIMBER PRODUCTS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

28 Cash generated from operations

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year after tax	183,680	209,713
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	33,840	56,863
Finance costs	74,433	69,691
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(45,907)	(11,000)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	543,766	586,404
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	345,777	(127,302)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(215,620)	148,602
(Decrease) in creditors	(64,176)	(58,161)
(Decrease) in deferred income	(492)	(12,295)
Cash generated from operations	855,301	862,515

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.