

Company Registration No. SC019870 (Scotland)

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Unaudited financial statements

for the year ended 30 November 2017

Pages for filing with Registrar



Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Company information

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Directors | TPM Thomson ME Thomson |
| Secretary | TPM Thomson |
| Company number | SC019870 |
| Registered office | Bramblebank Works Blairgowrie Perthshire PH10 7HY |
| Accountants | Henderson Loggie The Vision Building 20 Greenmarket Dundee DD1 4QB |
| Bankers | Clydesdale Bank Plc 7/8 High Street Dundee DD1 1SS |
| Solicitors | Blackadders LLP 30-34 Reform Street Dundee DD1 1RJ |

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

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Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Balance Sheet

as at 30 November 2017

| | Notes | 2017 £ | £ | 2016 £ | £ |
|--|-------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | 2,512,944 | | 2,117,097 | |
| Investments | 4 | 187,551 | | 187,551 | |
| | | <u>2,700,495</u> | | <u>2,304,648</u> | |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 293,046 | | 316,522 | |
| Debtors | 6 | 192,969 | | 429,429 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 25,127 | | 4,927 | |
| | | <u>511,142</u> | | <u>750,878</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | <u>(383,004)</u> | | <u>(610,778)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | <u>128,138</u> | | <u>140,100</u> | |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>2,828,633</u> | | <u>2,444,748</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 8 | (347,447) | | (100,239) | |
| Provisions for liabilities | | <u>(397,485)</u> | | <u>(389,151)</u> | |
| Net assets | | <u><u>2,083,701</u></u> | | <u><u>1,955,358</u></u> | |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 9 | 35,000 | | 35,000 | |
| Revaluation reserve | 10 | 1,556,606 | | 1,556,606 | |
| Profit and loss reserves | | 492,095 | | 363,752 | |
| Total equity | | <u><u>2,083,701</u></u> | | <u><u>1,955,358</u></u> | |

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Balance Sheet (continued)

as at 30 November 2017

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

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 20 August 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

TPM Thomson
Director



Company Registration No. SC019870

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 November 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Bramblebank Works, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, PH10 7HY.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Land and buildings Freehold | 4 - 10% reducing balance basis |
| Plant and machinery | 25 - 33% reducing balance basis |
| Fixtures, fittings & equipment | 25% reducing balance basis |
| Motor vehicles | 25% reducing balance basis |

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

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.

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.

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Fruit trees 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 fruit trees less their residual values over their useful lives depending on the type of tree and method of planting, over a range of five to ten years.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

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.

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 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.

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of certain employees and directors which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. Contributions to this fund are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

1.14 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.15 Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

1.16 Financial year

The accounting year end has been extended from 31 October 2016 to 30 November 2016.

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.17 Group accounts

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a small-sized group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions provided by section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group financial statements.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 54 (2016 - 54).

3 Tangible fixed assets

| | Land and buildings £ | Plant and machinery etc £ | Total £ |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | |
| At 1 December 2016 | 1,983,000 | 1,261,131 | 3,244,131 |
| Additions | - | 576,441 | 576,441 |
| At 30 November 2017 | 1,983,000 | 1,837,572 | 3,820,572 |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | |
| At 1 December 2016 | 4,784 | 1,122,250 | 1,127,034 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 943 | 179,651 | 180,594 |
| At 30 November 2017 | 5,727 | 1,301,901 | 1,307,628 |
| Carrying amount | | | |
| At 30 November 2017 | 1,977,273 | 535,671 | 2,512,944 |
| At 30 November 2016 | 1,978,216 | 138,881 | 2,117,097 |

Land and buildings were revalued on 31 October 2012 by the directors based on professional valuation.

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cost | 97,159 | 97,159 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (65,643) | (64,700) |
| Carrying value | <u>31,516</u> | <u>32,459</u> |

4 Fixed asset investments

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Investments | <u>187,551</u> | <u>187,551</u> |

Movements in fixed asset investments

| | Shares in group undertakings £ |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Cost or valuation | |
| At 1 December 2016 & 30 November 2017 | <u>187,551</u> |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 30 November 2017 | <u>187,551</u> |
| At 30 November 2016 | <u>187,551</u> |

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

5 Subsidiaries

The company holds more than 20% of the share capital of the following companies:

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 November 2017 are as follows:

| Name of undertaking | Country of incorporation | Nature of business | Class of shareholding | % Held Direct |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Blairgowrie Fruit Packers Limited | Scotland | Fruit packaging | Ordinary | 75.00 |
| MC Thomson & Co Limited | Scotland | Non trading | Ordinary | 100.00 |

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

| Name of undertaking | Profit/(Loss) | Capital and Reserves |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Blairgowrie Fruit Packers Limited | 7,278 | 551,916 |
| MC Thomson & Co Limited | - | 186,094 |

6 Debtors

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | 6,358 | 410,119 |
| Other debtors | 186,611 | 19,310 |
| | <u>192,969</u> | <u>429,429</u> |

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 November 2017

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bank loans and overdrafts | 23,005 | 17,473 |
| Trade creditors | 6,983 | 196,291 |
| Amounts due to group undertakings | 264,055 | 329,290 |
| Corporation tax | 8,046 | 1,880 |
| Other taxation and social security | 19,103 | 29,075 |
| Other creditors | 61,812 | 36,769 |
| | <u>383,004</u> | <u>610,778</u> |

The bank overdraft is secured by a standard security over West Haugh Farm, Blairgowrie and a floating charge over the assets of the company.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other creditors | <u>347,447</u> | <u>100,239</u> |

9 Called up share capital

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| Issued and fully paid | | |
| 35,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each | <u>35,000</u> | <u>35,000</u> |
| | <u>35,000</u> | <u>35,000</u> |

The ordinary shares carry a vote and are entitled to any dividend or capital distribution.

10 Revaluation reserve

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

10 Revaluation reserve (continued)

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| At beginning and end of year | <u>1,556,606</u> | <u>1,556,606</u> |

Non-distributable reserves represent the revaluation of properties less associated deferred tax liabilities and are not distributable to shareholders.

11 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserves include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

12 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Aggregate compensation | <u>123,000</u> | <u>12,000</u> |

Transactions with related parties

Thomas Thomson (Blairgowrie) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 November 2017

12 Related party transactions (continued)

During the year, the company sold a substantial amount of its produce to Blairgowrie Fruit Packers Limited, who has a director in common in TPM Thomson. The transactions were carried out at arms length on normal trading terms.

Blairgowrie Fruit Packers Limited is due the company £Nil (2016 - £378,128) at the year end, in respect of purchases made and this is included within debtors.

The company bought goods to a value of £127,712 (2016 - £165,477) from Blairgowrie Fruit Packers Limited and at the balance sheet date £264,055 (2016- £502,443) was outstanding. These amounts are included within creditors due within one year.

TPM Thomson is also a director and shareholder of West Haugh Farm Limited and a director of MC Thomson & Co Limited, the company's subsidiary company. Both companies did not trade during the year. The financial statements include the amounts owed to these companies of £14,319 (2016 - £14,319) and £56,152 (2016 - £56,152) respectively.

13 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is TPM Thomson.