

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Directors' Report & Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Disclaimer

NOTE THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SHOW THE MINIMUM DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY THE ACT AND THE ENCOURAGED DISCLOSURES BY SECTION 1A OF FRS 102 AS APPLICABLE. EVEN MEETING THESE REQUIREMENTS, THE DIRECTORS MUST ENSURE THAT THEY STILL SHOW A TRUE AND FAIR VIEW.

These financial statements are solely illustrative and intended to be used exclusively for educational and training purposes. They provide guidance in relation to the format and contents of FRS 102 company financial statements prepared under FRS 102 Section 1A and the small companies regime as included in the Companies (Accounting) Act 2017. They do not purport to give definitive advice in any form. Despite taking every care in the preparation of this document OmniPro does not take any legal responsibility for the contents of these financial statements and the consequences that may arise due to any errors or omissions. OmniPro shall therefore not be liable for any damage or economic loss occasioned to any person acting on, or refraining from any action, as a result of or based on the material contained in this publication.

The small companies regime is detailed in Section 15 of CAA Act 2017. CAA 2017 inserts a new Section 280A-280C to CA 2014. The CAA 2017 changes are mandatory for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017 but Section 14 of that Act permits the small companies regime (and S1A of FRS 102) to be early adopted for all periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017. Note S.1A is optional, it does not have to be applied. This section states that a company qualifies for the small companies regime if it fulfils at least two of the three qualifying conditions listed below:

- In relation to its first financial year; or
- In relation to its current financial year and the preceding financial year; or
- In relation to its current financial year and it qualified as a small/medium company in the preceding financial year; or
- In relation to the preceding financial year and it qualified as a small/medium company in the preceding financial year

	Small Co	Small Group
Turnover	≤€12 million	≤€12 million-net ≤€14.4 million-gross
Balance Sheet Total	≤€6 million	≤€6 million net ≤€7.2 million-gross
Employees	≤50	≤50

Each set of Financial Statements should be specifically tailored for each client.

Note

Under New S.280A(4) and S.280B(5) certain entities do not qualify for the small companies regime even if they meet the size criteria set out above and must prepare statutory financial statements on the basis of the large company provisions and are not entitled to avail of the abridgement options as a small company. S.280A-280C does not apply to a company falling within any provision of Schedule 5 of the Act (Eg. Authorised investment firm, insurance intermediary of any other company carrying on of business by which is required to be authorised by the Central Bank) or they are a credit institution or insurance undertaking. The same applies for the holding company of small groups even where they meet the thresholds if any of the entities in the group come within Schedule 5 etc. then they cannot apply the small companies regime. Note for the purposes of abridged financial statements for such a small company, a holding company that prepares group financial statements cannot file small abridged financial statements under S.352 of CA 2014.

The Companies (Accounting) Act 2017 may be cited as the Companies (Accounting) Act 2017 but the legislative references in the financial statements do not need to be updated

- Anything highlighted with the colour red in this document signifies that there is a change from full FRS 102 and under Companies Act 2014 as updated by Companies (Accounting) Act 2017.

Repealed Sections

Impacting on disclosures in the financial statements of small and medium companies.

- S.297 Exemption from consolidation: size of group
- S.298 Application of Section 297 in certain circumstances and cessation of exemption
- S.350 Qualification of a company as a small or medium company
- S.351 Exemption in respect of Directors' Report in the case of small and medium companies
- S.354 Abridged financial statements for a medium company

Early Adoption

Under S.14 of the CAA 2017, S.277 of CA 2014 is updated to enable early adoption and applicator of the legislation for any financial year which commenced on or after 1st of January 2017.

- Anything highlighted with the colour blue in this document signifies that it is encouraged to be included under Section 1A in order to show a true and fair view.

- Anything highlighted with the colour green in this document signifies these items are required if they exist but were not applicable in this entity but were shown for educational purposes.

- Anything highlighted with the colour grey in this document signifies the disclosure of those items are not specifically required

- Anything highlighted with the colour orange in this document signifies the disclosure of those items are not specifically required but they would represent best practice.

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

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OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Directors and Other Information

Directors ¹	Mr A Director Ms B Director Mr C Director
Secretary	Mr A Director
Company registration number ²	123456
Auditors	Compliant Accountant & Co, Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County
Bankers	Any Big Bank PLC, Money Street, Moneysville, Any County Deep Pockets Bank, Financial Services Sector, Ballycash, Any County
Solicitors	Legal Eagles & Co., Court Place, Judgestown Any County
Registered Office ³	Construction Place, Builders Lane, Dunblock Any County

¹ Required under S.17 of CAA 2017¹ by inserting into S.291&295 of CA 2014

² Required under S.17 of CAA 2017 by inserting into S.291&295 of CA 2014

³ Required under S.17 of CAA 2017 Bill by inserting into S.291&295 of CA 2014

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2017.

Change in Financial Reporting Framework⁴

This is the first set of financial statements prepared by OmniPro Sample Medium/Large Company Limited in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). The company transitioned from previously extant Irish and UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2014.

Directors and secretary⁵

The names of persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Mr A Director
Mr B Director
Mr C Director

Mr A Director held the position of company secretary for the duration of the financial year.

Principal Activities⁶

The principal activity of the company is the provision of construction services to both the private and commercial sectors. From their operations base and depot in Construction Place, Builders Lane, Dunblock, Any County they also sell pre-cast concrete products to private individuals and the construction industry. The company is supplied with the pre-cast concrete products by a wholly owned subsidiary company, which operates independently from a separate location.

There have been no significant changes in the company's activities during the financial year. The company has continued to improve performance in recent years.

Results and Dividends⁷

The retained profit for the financial year amounted to €XXX (2016: €XXX) and this was transferred to reserves at the year end. The directors have not declared a dividend for the year.

⁴ Considered best practice – not specifically required in the directors report by FRS 102

⁵ The names of the persons who were directors during the financial year should be included for periods commencing on or after 1st of June 2015. Directors may be required to retire by rotation under the Co.s Constitution

⁶ S.326(1)(b), CA 2014 – The directors report shall state the principal activities of the company during the year S.325, S.326 and S.327 of CA 2014 as amended by S.41, S.42 and S.43 removes the requirement for small companies to provide a business review, and their non financial KPIs, environmental and employer matters analysis and the requirement to disclose the use of financial instruments by the company (credit, price liquidator risk, management etc) as otherwise required by S.326 of CA 2014

⁷ S.326(1)(d), CA 2014 – The directors report shall include an indication of interim dividends paid and the amount, if any, that should be paid by way of final dividend

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Report

Results and Dividends

Or

The retained profit for the financial year amounted to €XXX (2016: €XXX). An interim dividend of €xx.xx (2016: €xx.xx) per ordinary share, amounting to €XXX (2016: € XXX) was paid on 1 June 2017. A final dividend of € XXX (2016: € XXX) per ordinary share, amounting to € XXX (2016: € XXX) was declared and authorised on 30 November 2017 and will be paid on 1 March 2017. € XXX was transferred to reserves at the year end.

Director's & Secretary's interests⁸⁹

The director's and secretary's interests, as at the year end, in the company at the beginning and end of the year were as follows;

Year ended 31 December 2017	Mr A Director €1 ordinary shares	Ms B Director €1 ordinary shares	Total
At the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000	100,000
At the end of the year	50,000	50,000	100,000

Year ended 31 December 2016	Mr A Director €1 ordinary shares	Ms B Director €1 ordinary shares	Total
At the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000	100,000
At the end of the year	50,000	50,000	100,000

Events after the Balance Sheet date¹⁰

Post year end the company entered into a contract to purchase the trade of a related business, this will increase turnover and profits going forward.

Research and Development¹¹

The company was engaged in research and development activities in the development of patents, the cost incurred in the year was €xx,xxxx.

Political donations¹²

⁸ S.329 CA 2014 – Disclosure required of person's interests, who were in office at the end of the financial year, in shares and debentures of the company and any group undertaking of that company. References to director's and secretaries interests including shadow and de-factor directors as required under S.329(4), CA 2014.

⁹ S.352 of CA 2014 as amended by S.52 CAA 2017 removes the requirement for directors to include a note detailing the interests of the secretary and directors in the abridged financial statements

¹⁰ S326(2)(a), CA 2104 – Disclosure in relation to important events after the balance sheet date are only required where deemed relevant

¹¹ Disclosure in relation to Research and Development Activity is only required if there have been any activities in this area in accordance with S.326(2)(b) of the Companies Act 2014

¹² S.326(2)(d), CA 2014 – Disclose political donations made during the year as required under the Electoral Act 1997, disclosure is only required if political donations are in excess of €200 in the year under Section 17, Electoral (Amendment) (Political Funding) Act 2012

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Report

The company made the following disclosable political donations in the current year:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| • Party A | - | €xx,xxx |
| • Party B | - | €xx,xxx |
| • Party C | - | €xx,xxx |

Payment of Creditors¹³

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. It is the company's policy to agree payment terms with all suppliers and to adhere to those payment terms.

Accounting Records¹⁴

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities under Section 281 to Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 to keep adequate accounting records for the company.

In order to secure compliance with the requirements of the act, a full time management accountant is employed. The accounting records of the company are kept at the registered office¹⁵ and principal place of business at Construction Place, Builders Lane, Dunblock, Any County.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information¹⁶

In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemptions

The entity has availed of the small companies exemption contained in the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the requirements for exclusion of certain information in the directors report¹⁷.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, Compliant Accountant & Co., Registered Auditors / Statutory Auditors / Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County will continue in office.

¹³ Disclose if the company or suppliers purport to trade under the terms of the EC (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012

¹⁴ S.326(1)(c), CA 2014 – The directors report is required to include a statement of measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with S.281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 for the keeping of accounting records and the location of those records

¹⁵ S283(1), CA 2014 – A company's accounting records shall be kept at its registered office or at such other place as the directors think fit

¹⁶ S.330, CA 2014 – The statement on the provision of relevant audit information applies to financial statements for periods commencing on or after the 1st of June 2015

¹⁷ S.324 of CA 14 as amended by S.40 CAA 2017 - Note this is not specifically required however included as best practice.

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Report

On behalf of the board¹⁸

Mr A Director
Director

Ms B Director
Director

DATE: _____

Additional information to be considered for disclosure if applicable

- S.319(1), CA 2014 – Financial assistance for the purchase of own shares
- S.326(2)(c), CA 2014 – An indication of the existence of branches of the company outside the state and the country in which they are located.
- S.328, CA 2014 – Acquisition or disposal of own shares during the period. **S.44 of CAA 2017 includes an additional requirement to disclose the reason for the acquisition and a disclosure of % of called up share capital held at the beginning and end of the year**
- S.329(1) CA 2014 – Directors or secretaries interests in debentures at the start of the period during the period or in the preceding period

¹⁸ Where there is only 1 director as a new model private LTD that director may approve the financial statements

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland¹⁹], including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business²⁰

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions²¹.

On behalf of the board²²

Mr A Director
Director

Ms B Director
Director

DATE: _____

¹⁹ Deemed best practice for firm's regulated by Chartered Accountants Ireland

This statement is based on the illustrative Director's Responsibilities Statement in FRC Bulletin 1(i) and is updated for new terminology as noted in the Companies Act 2014 Bulletin 1 (1) has been withdrawn and no guidance for Irish auditors the equivalent of Bulletin 1(1) is in issue at the time of publication.

²⁰ Include where no separate statement on going concern is made by the directors

²¹ Include only- if accounts are available on the company website

²² Where there is only 1 director as a new model private LTD that director may approve the financial statements

Independent Auditors Report to the Members of OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017²³

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, [Statement of Changes in Equity](#)²⁴ and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1²⁵. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* [, applying Section 1A of the Standard]²⁶.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* [, applying Section 1A of the Standard]²⁶; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) 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 Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Service Authority ("IAASA") Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 24²⁷ to the financial statements]²⁸, 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 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.

²³ We have included the auditors report under the new auditing standards. This is only applicable for periods beginning on or after 15 June 2016. The IAASA have not updated or issued an equivalent to Bulletin 1(I) at the time of publication so this may be subject to change

²⁴ The terms used to describe the primary financial statements should be the same specific names as those used by the directors as required by ISA 700.

²⁵ ISA 700 requires a cross reference to the notes to the accounts and specifically significant accounting policies

²⁶ It is not a requirement to refer to Section 1A, but firms may choose to do so.

²⁷ As described in paragraph A35-4 of ISA 700 (Revised June 2016), IAASA's Ethical Standard Section 6 Provisions available for audits of small entities, paragraph 6.15 requires disclosure in the auditor's report where the audit firm has taken advantage of an exemption provided in paragraphs 6.11, 6.12 or 6.13 of the Ethical Standard.

²⁸ Delete the words in square brackets if the relief and exemptions for audits of small entities provided by the IAASA's Ethical Standard are not utilised.

Independent Auditors Report to the Members of OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017

Other information²⁹

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report³⁰, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 Companies Act 2014

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

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited³¹;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 9, 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.

²⁹ "Other Information" must be included in an audit report in Ireland under ISA 720 P21.

³⁰ The term used to describe the annual report should be the same as that used by the directors.

³¹ Where the company has material branches, this notation can be expanded by including "and information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the company not visited by us."

Independent Auditors Report to the Members of OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017

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 (Ireland) 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 IAASA website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our audit report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company’s members as a body in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company’s members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit 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 or the company’s members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.³²

Signed by:

Personal name of auditor

Date: _____

For and on behalf of:

Compliant Accountant & Co³³

Chartered	ACCA	CPA
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County	Chartered Certified Accounts & Statutory Auditors/Statutory Auditor, Accountants Row, Any County	Certified Public Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County

³² Paragraph included as best practice

³³ The firm name must reflect the name of the firm as it appears on the public register of auditors as currently maintained by the Companies Registration Office which will be maintained by IAASA under the Statutory Audits Bill 2017

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited
Profit and Loss Account³⁴

For the Year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	31-Dec 2017 €	31-Dec 2016 €
Turnover		6,074,690	6,236,154
Cost of sales		(2,907,124)	(3,665,856)
Gross profit		3,167,566	2,570,298
Administration expenses		(1,885,421)	(2,182,133)
Other operating income		220,000	230,000
Operating profit	2	1,502,145	618,165
Interest receivable and similar income		14,999	5,307
Interest payable and similar expenses	3	(205,784)	(199,721)
Profit before taxation		1,311,360	423,751
Tax on profit ³⁵		(266,994)	(119,414)
Profit for the financial year		1,044,366	304,337

Statement of Comprehensive Income³⁶
For the Year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	31-Dec 2017 €	31-Dec 2016 €
Profit for the financial year		1,044,366	304,337
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		1,044,366	304,337

³⁴ This is prepared in accordance with Format 1 of Schedule 3A to the CAA 2017, Formats 2 can also be used. In addition the company can apply the layout of IFRS. Not for profit entities can use the title income and expenditure account and the related formats.

³⁵ Sch 3A requires the movement on profit and loss reserves to be shown on the face of the P&L, balance sheet or in the notes. Note if a statement of changes In equity is chosen it can be shown there. We have shown it in the notes. This is required to be submitted in the abridged financial statements

³⁶ A two statement approach has been adopted in accordance with Section 5 (FRS 102). The Statement of Comprehensive Income (SOCl) is included here for illustration purposes only as there are no movements in the example that require a SOCl. Should a SOCl be required it should be shown on a separate page Section 1A.9 of FRS 102 encourages entities to present the total statement of comprehensive income in order to show a true and fair view.

This is prepared in accordance with Format 1 of Schedule 3A to CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017. Format 2 can also be used.

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited
Balance Sheet³⁷

For the Year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	31-Dec 2017 €	31-Dec 2016 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	2,029,024	411,885
Investment properties	7	1,100,725	3,490,201
Financial assets	8	185,640	209,200
		3,315,389	4,111,286
Current assets			
Stocks	9	699,709	392,166
Debtors	10	2,456,177	1,458,187
Cash at bank and in hand		356,772	147,723
		3,512,658	1,998,076
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,824,570)	(3,366,330)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		688,088	(1,368,254)
Total assets less current liabilities		4,035,477	2,743,032
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(2,166,210)	(2,129,125)
Provision for liabilities	13	(214,206)	(65,212)
Net Assets		1,623,061	548,695
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		120,000	100,000
Share premium account		10,000	-
Other reserves		126,000	128,625
Profit and loss account	22	1,364,436	320,070
		1,623,061	548,695

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on (Insert date) and authorised for issue on (insert date). They were signed on its behalf by³⁸

 Mr A Director³⁹
 Director
DATE: _____

 Ms B Director
 Director

³⁷ This is prepared in accordance with Format 1 of Schedule 3A to the CAA 2017, Formats 2 can also be used. In addition the company can apply the layout of IFRS as long as it provides all the required detail as required by Co Law.

³⁸ P32.9 FRS 102 – A company shall disclose the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue and who gave that authorisation. S.40 of CAA 2017 amends S.324 to require a statement on the balance sheet stating that the accounts have been prepared under the small companies regime.

³⁹ Where there is only 1 director as a new model private LTD that director may approve the financial statements

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

40	Called up Share Capital €	Share Premium Account €	Other Reserves €	Profit and Loss Account €	Total Equity €
Balance at 1 January 2016	100,000	-	131,250	13,108	244,358
Profit for the year	-	-	-	304,337	304,337
Transfers	-	-	(2,625)	2,625	-
Balance at 31 December 2016 and at 1 January 2017	100,000	-	128,625	320,070	548,695
Equity Shares Issues	20,000	10,000	-	-	30,000
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,044,366	1,044,366
Transfers	-	-	(2,625)	2,625	-
Dividends on ordinary shares paid and declared (€XX per ordinary share) ⁴¹	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends on ordinary shares declared but unpaid in year (€XX per ordinary share) ⁴²	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	120,000	10,000	126,000	1,364,436	1,623,061

⁴⁰ Section 1A.9 of FRS 102 encourages a small entity to present a statement of changes in equity or a statement of income and retained earnings where there are transactions with equity holders so as to meet the requirement to show the true and fair view. Appendix D of Section 1A of FRS 102 also encourages this. Given that this entity issued shares in the year and as there are substantial transition adjustments it has been assumed that the statement of changes in equity was required in order to show a true and fair view. If there was no or minimal transition adjustments and no other transactions with the equity holders occurred, then this may not be required. After transition for simpler entities where there are only dividends and prior year restatements going through equity, the statement of income and changes in retained earnings may suffice. Note Sch 3A(48) of CA 2014 requires movement on the profit and loss reserves to be disclosed. Therefore where this SOCE is not presented the movement on P&L reserves must be presented in the notes, on the balance sheet or on the face of the P&L Sch 3A(49) requires movement on revaluation reserves to be shown and Sch3A(46) requires the movement on any fair value reserve to be shown so the same comment applies as stated above. In order to cover off these requirements it would make sense to include a SOCE. Sch 3A(5) also requires movement for comparatives for each year.

⁴¹ Para 48(b) of Sch 3A, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – disclosure of dividend declared and paid in year and any dividend declared but accrued at year end. This can be disclosed in a separate note if preferred. This is encouraged by Section 1a Appendix D

⁴² Para 48(b) of Sch 3A, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – disclosure of dividend declared and paid in year and any dividend declared but accrued at year end. This can be disclosed in a separate note if preferred. This is encouraged by Section 1a Appendix D

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Accounting Policies

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES⁴³

OmniPro Sample Small FRS 102 Company Limited is primarily engaged in the provision of construction services to both the private and commercial sectors. The company's registered office is Construction Place, Builders Lane, Dunblock, Any City. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is XXX^{44, 45}.

The significant accounting policies⁴⁶ adopted by the Company and applied consistently⁴⁷ are as follows:

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis⁴⁸, under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland⁴⁹] including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102")⁵⁰ as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

(b) Consolidation⁵¹

The company and its subsidiaries combined meet the size exemption criteria for a group and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements by virtue of meeting the requirements in Section 293(1A) of the Companies Act 2014. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

(c) Currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

⁴³ Section 321 CA 2014 requires the accounting policies to be disclosed.

⁴⁴ S.17 of CAA 2017 amends S.291-S.295 of CA 2014 and requires the disclosure of the registered office in additions to Section 1A requiring such disclosure. These also requires disclosure of the legal form and the principal place of business and registered office.

⁴⁵ If the company is a public benefit entity then section 1AD.1(c) appendix D of Section 1A encourages this fact to be disclosed.

⁴⁶ Changes in accounting policies must be identified and recorded in accordance with FRS 102, section 10. S.321 of CA 2014 as amended by S.37 CAA 2017 requires details of change in accounting policy to be shown in the accounting policies section detailing reason for change and the effect on current and prior years.

If a true and fair overview is invoked this must be disclosed under Sch 3A(19) of CA 2014

⁴⁷ Para 13, Sch IIIA, CA 2014 – Accounting policies shall be applied consistently from one period to another

⁴⁸ Para 12, Sch IIIA, CA 2014 – A company is deemed to be carrying on business as going concern. Appendix D of Section 1A of FRS 102 encourages this to be disclosed in order to show a true and fair view also.

Where the entity has made a decision to wind up the entity that is required to be disclosed, there is no choice.

Where there is uncertainties about going concern CA 2014 requires this to be disclosed. Appendix D of Section 1A of FRS 102 also encourages this in order to show a true and fair view.

⁴⁹ Deemed best practice for firm's regulated by Chartered Accountants Ireland

⁵⁰ Appendix 1AD.1 of FRS 102 encourages a statement of compliance to be included in the notes to the financial statements in order to show a true and fair view also.

Where the entity has made a decision to wind up the entity that is required to be disclosed, there is no choice.

Where there is uncertainties about going concern CA 2014 requires this to be disclosed. Appendix D of Section 1A of FRS 102 also encourages this in order to show a true and fair view.

⁵¹ Applicable to Group companies who do not meet the size criteria to prepare consolidated financial statements

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Accounting Policies

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

(d) Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

(e) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(f) Dividend income

Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

(g) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

(h) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value in profit or loss where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company has complied with all attached conditions.

Capital Grants are initially recognised as deferred income on the balance sheet and credited to the profit and loss account by instalments on a basis consistent with the depreciation policy of the relevant asset, as adjusted for any impairment.

Revenue Grants are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate. Government grants received are included in 'other income' in profit or loss.

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Accounting Policies

(i) Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(j) Tangible fixed assets

(i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost ⁵²(or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

⁵² Para 20, Sch III, CA 2014 – Fixed assets shall be recorded at its purchase price or production cost

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Accounting Policies

(ii) *Depreciation*

Depreciation is provided on Tangible fixed assets, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Freehold Premises	2% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles	25% straight line on cost
Office Equipment, fixtures & fittings	12½% straight line on cost
Computer equipment	25%/33⅓% straight line on cost
Spare parts	25% straight line on cost

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

(iii) *Impairment*

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

(k) **Investment properties**

The company owns a number of freehold office buildings that are held to earn long term rental income and for capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost. Investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(l) **Investments in subsidiary undertakings**

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at historical cost less provision for impairments in value.

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Accounting Policies

(m) Leases

(i) Finance leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

(ii) Operating leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(iii) Lease incentives

Incentives received to enter into a finance lease reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of present value of future minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(n) Stocks

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

(o) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

(p) Other financial assets

Other financial assets include investments which are not investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Investments are initially measured at fair value which usually equates to the transaction price

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Accounting Policies

and subsequently at fair value where investments are listed on an active market or where non listed investments can be reliably measured. Movements in fair value are measured in the profit and loss.

When fair value cannot be measured reliably or can no longer be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

(q) Preference share capital

Redeemable preference shares have been classified as liabilities in the balance sheet. The preference dividend is charged in arriving at the interest cost in the profit and loss account. (*including the following where applicable*) However, no dividends will be paid on the cumulative preference shares until the company has positive profit and loss reserves.

(r) Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(s) Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.⁵³

(t) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(u) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

⁵³ Small entities as an exemption to para 11.13 of FRS 102 may measure a basic financial liability that is a loan from a director who is a natural person **and** a shareholder in the entity or a connected person initially at transaction price (i.e. The same way it was accounted for under old Irish GAAP/FRSSE.) The amendment was made by the FRC as a transitional measure on 8 May 2017 and it is effective immediately. If in the prior year (i.e. if accounts prepared under frs102 in prior period) the present value technique was used and the client now wants to revert back to the transaction price policy, a prior year adjustment is required in line with a change in accounting policy detailed in Section 10.13 of FRS 102. Note this exemption does not apply to inter companies.

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Accounting Policies

(v) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(w) Employee Benefits ⁵⁴

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

(iii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(x) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

(y) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(z) Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

Para 19, Sch 3A CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017– If there are special reasons for departing from any of the stated accounting policies the company shall note the reasons for departure and the effect on the balance sheet and profit and loss in that year

⁵⁴ This policy relates to a defined contribution scheme, an expanded policy would be required for a defined benefit scheme

OmniPro Sample Small Company Section 1A FRS 102 Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Accounting Policies

(aa) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of shares in associates and joint ventures over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of goodwill on acquired businesses are up to XX years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the values of their identifiable net assets.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed.

(bb) Other Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets are capitalised at cost and are amortised using the straight-line basis over their useful lives up to a maximum of XX years.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business acquisition are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably. Internally generated intangible assets are only recognised where they have a readily ascertainable market value.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

(cc) Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

(dd) Prior period adjustment – Change in accounting policy⁵⁵

DISCLOSE CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

(ee) Exceptional item ⁵⁶

Exceptional items are those that the Directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the Company's financial performance. The Company believe that this presentation provides a more informative analysis as it highlights one off items. Such items may include restructuring, impairment of assets, profit or loss on disposal or termination of operations, litigation settlements, legislative changes and profit or loss on disposal of investments. The company has adopted an income statement format that seeks to highlight significant items within the company results for the year.

(ff) Change in accounting estimate⁵⁷ DISCLOSE AS REQUIRED

Para 19, Sch 3A, CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – If there are special reasons for departing from any of the stated accounting policies the company shall note the reasons for departure and the effect on the balance sheet and profit and loss in that year

⁵⁵ S.321 of CA 2014 as amended by S.37 of CAA 2017 requires details of a change in accounting policy to be included in the accounting policy section of the financial statements detailing the reason for the change for it and the impact of the change on the current and prior years.

Para 19, Sch 3A, CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – If there are special reasons for departing from any of the stated accounting policies the company shall note the reasons for departure and the effect on the balance sheet and profit and loss in that year

⁵⁶ Exceptional item. Sch 3A requires disclosure of all exceptional items in the notes to the financial statements.

⁵⁷ Sch 3A(19) requires disclosure change in accounting estimate/measurement basis to be disclosed, the reason for the change, and its effect on the balance sheet and P&L of the company to be stated in a note

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

2. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging:	2017	2016
	€	€
Depreciation	149,999	170,037
Impairment/reversal of impairment on financial assets ⁵⁸	XXX	XXXX
Impairment/reversal of impairment on tangible fixed assets/intangibles assets ⁵⁹	XXX	XXXX
Movement on fair value of derivatives ⁶⁰	XXX	XXX
Movement in fair value of listed investments/investments where less than significant influence is held ⁶¹	XXX	XXX
Movement in fair value of investment properties/biological assets ⁶²		
Movement in fair value of investment in associate/JV ⁶³	XXX	XXX
Impairment/reversal of impairment on tangible fixed assets/intangibles assets ⁶⁴	XXX	XXXX

Note 1: Other Operating Income

Not required for small entities under Sch 3(A) as set out in CAA 2017

Note 2: Interest Receivable and Similar Income

Not required for small entities under Sch 3(A) as set out in CAA 2017. However, if interest is earned on group loans this does need to be disclosed as Schedule 3A para 69 requires this.

⁵⁸ Sch 3A(23), CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – The company is required to disclose details of impairments and reversal of impairments on financial assets

⁵⁹ Sch 3A(23), CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – The company is required to disclose details of impairments and reversal of impairments all types of fixed assets

⁶⁰ Sch 3A(46), CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – The company is required to disclose details of movement in fair value of derivatives or other financial instruments held at fair value.

⁶¹ Sch 3A(46), CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – The company is required to disclose details of movement in fair value of listed investments and shares which provide less than a significant influence and which can be fair valued

⁶² Sch 3A(46), CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – The company is required to disclose details of movement in fair value of investment property/biological assets

⁶³ Sch 3A(46), CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – The company is required to disclose details of movement in fair value of investments in fixed assets held at fair value through P&L

⁶⁴ Sch 3A(23), CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – The company is required to disclose details of impairments on goodwill

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

3. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES⁶⁵

	2017	2016
	€	€
Interest ⁶⁶	197,794	199,721
Interest charged on group loans ⁶⁷	5,400	500
Preference share dividend ⁶⁸	8,000	-
	<u>205,784</u>	<u>199,721</u>

Note: Taxation Note

Not required for small entities under Sch 3(A) as set out in CAA 2017

4. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees for the year was 14 (2016: 14)⁶⁹

5. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	2017	2016
	€	€
Remuneration⁷⁰		
Salary	182,000	185,600
Retirement Benefits – defined contribution scheme	30,000	30,000
	<u>212,000</u>	<u>225,600</u>

⁶⁵ Sch 3A, CA 2014 – Required to disclose separately interest and similar expenses. You can just disclose the interest charged on group loans and preference dividend in the note. There is no requirement to have a separate interest note.

⁶⁶ If the company capitalises interest into assets, the total interest cost for the year should be shown with the amount capitalised shown as a deduction in arriving at the net amount on the face of the Profit and Loss a/c

⁶⁷ Sch 3A requires disclosure separately of interest on group loans and dividend paid split dividend charged but accrued at year end vs dividend declared and paid in year. Note there is no specific requirement to include the interest payable note here, one could just disclose the interest charged on group loans in note 3 above

⁶⁸ Sch 3A requires disclosure separately of interest on group loans and dividend paid split dividend charged but accrued at year end vs dividend declared and paid in year. Note there is no specific requirement to include the interest payable note here, one could just disclose the preference dividend in note 3 above

⁶⁹ S.317(1a), CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – The company is required to disclose details of the average number of people employed in the financial year only based on the average monthly number of employees.

⁷⁰ As required by Section 305 of CA 2014, S305, 305A require disclosure of remuneration payable to the directors/de facto directors and shadow directors and connected parties as defined in S.220 CA 2014 including share options exercised. S.305A also requires disclosure of the aggregate amounts including benefits in kind paid or payable to third parties for making require available the services of any person as a director to the company, its subsidiaries or to its holding company or any other person to include the split by each of these four parties. The services also includes services in connection with the management of the company's affairs. A third party is defined as any person other than: a) the director and connected persons; b) a body corporate controlled by that director; or c) the company and any of its subsidiary undertakings. Connected parties are defined by S 220 CA 14 as being connected if they are a) that director's spouse, civil partner, parent, brother, sister or child; b) a person acting in his or her capacity as the trustee of any trust, the principal beneficiaries of which are that director, the spouse (or civil partner) or any children of that director or any body corporate which that director controls; c) or in partnership with that director.

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

Directors' Loans ⁷¹⁷²	Directors A	Director B
Opening Balance	4,332	100,000
Repayments to directors	9,301	-
Advances from directors	1,000	-
Closing balance	12,633	100,000
% of net assets	X%	X%

The loan is interest free and is repayable on demand⁷³. The amount written off during the year was €XXX (2016: €xxx)⁷⁴. A provision of €XX (2016: €XX) was provided against this loan at year end.

During the year the company paid €XXX (€XXX) for rental of the directors premises⁷⁵.

During the year the company provided construction services to a company called Related Company Limited. Ms B Director who is a director of the company is also a director and 100% shareholder of Related Company Limited. The cost of the services was €XXXX (2016: €XXX).

⁷¹ S.307-308 CA 2014 requires disclosure of amounts owed from directors inc connected persons to the company giving movement in the year by director to also include an provision made against these loans. Disclosure required under S.307(8) CA 2014 of the % the loans represents of the net assets at the beginning and end of each year. In addition where loan amount increased over 10% of the net of assets of the Co. in the year this % should also be stated.

⁷² Small entities as an exemption to para 11.13 of FRS 102 may measure a basic financial liability that is a loan from a director who is a natural person **and** a shareholder in the entity or a connected person initially at transaction price. (i.e. The same way it was accounted for under old Irish GAAP/FRSSE.) The amendment was made by the FRC as a transitional measure on 8 May 2017 and it is effective immediately. If in the prior year (i.e. if accounts prepared under frs102 in prior period) the present value technique was used and the client now wants to revert back to the transaction price policy, a prior year adjustment is required in line with a change in accounting policy detailed in Section 10.13 of FRS 102. Note exemption this does not apply to inter companies. This is not applicable here as it is an amount due to the company by the director and this is not within the remit of the exemption.

⁷³ CA 14 S.307(3)(g) & (h) require an indication of the interest rate and the arrangements' other main conditions.

⁷⁴ CA 14 S.307 as amended by S.29 CAA 2017 require details of amounts written off to be disclosed. The maximum balance in the year does not need to be disclosed.

⁷⁵ CA 14 S 309 (1) requires that subject to *section 310 (section 10 relates to credit institutions)*, the entity financial statements of a company shall disclose, both for the current and the preceding financial year, in the notes to the statements the particulars specified in *subsection (3)* of any other arrangement or transaction not dealt with by *section 305, 307 or 308* entered into by the company in which a person, who at any time during the financial year was a director, a director of its holding undertaking or a person connected with such a director, had, directly or indirectly, a material interest. This can be included in this note or the related party note. It also deals with loans provided by the directors or connected persons to the company.

Where the company is a credit institution refer to S.310-S.312 for further disclosures.

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS⁷⁶

	Freehold Premises	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Costs					
At beginning of year	507,473	149,039	310,978	157,523	1,125,013
Additions in year	1,519,000	165,000	99,733	34,704	1,818,437
Disposals in year	-	(93,359)	-	-	(93,359)
At end of year	2,026,473	220,680	410,711	192,227	2,850,091
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	187,723	111,836	278,802	134,767	713,128
Charge for Year	37,543	26,799	29,015	56,642	149,999
On disposals	-	(42,060)	-	-	(42,060)
At end of year	225,266	96,575	307,817	191,409	821,067
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	1,801,207	124,105	102,894	818	2,029,024
At 31 December 2016	319,750	37,203	32,176	22,756	411,885

Included in freehold land and buildings is €XX (2016: €XX) in relation to land.

Include the below if the revaluation option on fixed assets is chosen (not applicable here).

[The land and buildings of the company were revalued to an **open market value basis reflecting existing use [or state alternate basis if appropriate]** on X December 201X by XYZ Auctioneers and valuers (MIAVI). The valuation was carried out in accordance with the SCS Appraisal and Valuation Manual.

These valuations have been incorporated into the financial statements and the resulting revaluation adjustments have been taken to the revaluation reserve. The revaluations during the year ended 31 December 2017 resulted in a revaluation surplus of €xx,xxx].⁷⁷

The historical cost, accumulated depreciation and net book value of the freehold premises is as follows. The depreciation charge on the historical cost basis is €XXXX⁷⁸:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Original cost	XXX	XXX
Accumulated depreciation	(XXX)	(XXX)
Net book amount	XXX	XXX

⁷⁶Sch 3A, CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 – Requires the presentation of cost, accumulated depreciation and net book value. Note the prior year movement is no longer required

⁷⁷ Details of the historical cost of the asset and accumulated depreciation must be disclosed on revalued assets

⁷⁸ Details of the historical cost of the asset and accumulated depreciation must be disclosed on revalued assets as well as the additional amount recognised in the revaluation reserve.

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

Include the below if the option to capitalise borrowing costs is chosen (not applicable here included for illustrative purposes only).

The company capitalised €XXX (2016: €XXXX) in borrowing costs during the year⁷⁹.

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2017	2016
	€	€
Investment property at fair value at 1 January	3,490,201	3,390,201
Additions	-	-
Uplift in fair value recognised in the profit and loss (see note i) below)	150,000	100,000
Transfer to Tangible fixed assets (*for illustrative purposes only)	-	-
Transfer from Tangible fixed assets (*for illustrative purposes only)	-	-
Transfer from Stocks (*for illustrative purposes only)	-	-
Disposal	(2,539,476)	-
Investment property at fair value at 31 December	<u>1,100,725</u>	<u>3,490,201</u>

- (i) The land and buildings of the company were valued by [state name], [state qualification] to open market value reflecting existing use [or state alternate basis if appropriate] on [state date] 20XX. The valuation was carried out in accordance with the SCS Appraisal and Valuation Manual. {If the valuer is an officer or employee of the company or a group company this fact must be stated}. The critical assumptions made relating to the valuations are set out below:

	2017	2016
Yields	4%	4%
Inflation rate	2%	2%

Note 1: Schedule 3A as inserted CAA 2017 does not require the historical cost of investment property to be disclosed.

⁷⁹ Required by Sch 3A(29)(3).

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS⁸⁰

	2017	2016
	€	€
Cost ⁸¹		
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	254	254
Other investments	185,386	208,946
	185,640	209,200
Impairments ⁸²		
At beginning of period	XX	XX
Additions/reversals	XX	XX
At end of period	XX	XX
Carrying amount	185,640	209,200

In the opinion of the directors the shares in the company's subsidiary are worth at least the amounts at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

Other Investments

	2017	2016
	€	€
Cost		
At the beginning of the year	208,946	208,946
Purchased during the year	150,000	-
Disposed of during the year	(173,560)	-
At the end of the year	185,386	208,946

The company purchased €150,000 of government bonds during the year. This represents the fair value at 31 December 2017 (2016: €nil). These mature on 1 January 2020.

The other investment relates to an investment made by the company in an unlisted entity where less than a significant influence is held. The fair value of this investment cannot be reliably measured in line with the hierarchy in Section 11 of FRS 102, as a result it is held at cost. The cost of the investment at the year ended 31 December 2017 was €185,336 (2016: €208,946).

The directors are satisfied that no impairment is required.

⁸⁰ S.314 of CA 2014 as updated by S.31 of CAA 2017 reduces the disclosure requirements where a company owns 20% or more of any class of share capital in another company. Small companies are not required to disclose the name, percent of shares held, registered office, net assets or profit/loss of these investments. Note if there is interests in participating interest, this would be shown separately here also.

⁸¹ Sch 3A(45) of CA 2014 requires disclosure of impairments and reversals of impairment in period

⁸² Sch 3A(45) of CA 2014 requires disclosure of impairments and reversals of impairment in period

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

9. STOCKS

	2017	2016
	€	€
Raw material	33,724	42,108
Work in progress	71,769	84,968
Finished goods	594,216	265,090
	699,709	392,166

10. DEBTORS

	2017	2016
	€	€
Trade debtors	432,789	1,077,815
Other debtors	279,008	57,864
Amounts due from group companies	1,571,862	191,852
Prepayments	29,795	12,710
Accrued income	-	-
Directors Loans (see note X)	112,633	104,332
VAT recoverable	30,090	13,614
	2,456,177	1,458,187

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR⁸³

	2017	2016
	€	€
Trade creditors	969,675	887,073
Corporation tax due ⁸⁴	410,031	64,812
Other taxation and social security	25,665	26,245
Other creditors and accruals	267,051	284,139
Amounts owed to credit institutions (see note 14)	1,066,950	2,064,128
Finance Lease ⁸⁵	85,198	39,933
	2,824,570	3,366,330

⁸³ Sch 3A(4)(7) of CA 2014 requires where an asset or liability relates to more than one of the items listed in either of the balance sheet formats, then its relationship to other items shall be disclosed under the item where it is shown or in the notes to the financial statements. In this instance for example finance leases have been shown separately under creditors within one year and creditors greater than one year. The same point applies for bank loan, grants etc.

⁸⁴ Sch 3A of CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 does not require taxation to be split out. Technically the tax figure can be shown as one amount

⁸⁵ Formats of Sch 3A does not specifically require this to be shown separately, it can be included in other creditors. However Sch 3A(50) requires liabilities to be stated/disclosed where they are secured on assets which is the case for finance leases. Hence it can be disclosed in this note separately and if not then it should be disclosed in a narrative somewhere in the accounts.

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR⁸⁶

	2017	2016
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions (see note 14)	1,903,810	2,129,125
Finance Lease ⁸⁷	147,400	-
8% Redeemable Shares presented as a liability ⁸⁸	100,000	-
Amounts due from parent company (see (i) below)	-	-
Share Appreciation Rights ⁸⁹	15,000	-
	<u>2,166,210</u>	<u>2,129,125</u>

- (i) The company received loans totalling €XXXX at non market rates from its parent company in 2015 which are interest free and repayable on 31 December 2021. Section 11 requires that all Financial Assets and Liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value. The Company estimates the fair value of interest free loan issued by calculating the present value of all future cash payments discounted using the prevailing rates of interest for a similar instrument. Upon initial recognition, the Company recognised the loan for €XXXX. The difference between the nominal amount of the loan and the initial fair value was €XXX which had reduced to €XXX at 1 January 2016. In accordance with Section 11 of FRS 102 the substance of this agreement is akin to a capital contribution from its parent company and therefore recognised in equity. The movement on the loan in the year of €XXXX (2016: €Nil) represented the unwinding of the discount for the year. The reason for no interest charge in 2016 was due to the fact that the company availed of the exemption in Section 35.10 to only recognise the transition adjustment at the start of the current year.

Note 1: Finance Lease Contracts – Maturity

Not required for small entities preparing financial statements under S1A of FRS102 and are not required under Sch 3(A). Total only required to be disclosed.

Note 2: Provision for Liabilities

Not required for small entities preparing financial statements under S1A of FRS102 and are not required under Sch 3(A)

Note 3: Financial Instruments

Not required for small entities preparing financial statements under S1A of FRS102 and are not required under Sch 3(A)

⁸⁶ Sch 3A(4)(7) of CA 2014 requires where an asset or liability relates to more than one of the items listed in either of the balance sheet formats, then its relationship to other items shall be disclosed under the item where it is shown or in the notes to the financial statements. In this instance for example finance leases have been shown separately under creditors within one year and creditors greater than one year. The same point applies for bank loan, grants etc.

⁸⁷ Formats of Sch 3A does not specifically require this to be shown separately, it can be included in other creditors. However Sch 3A(50) requires liabilities to be stated/disclosed where they are secured on assets which is the case for finance leases. Hence it can be disclosed in this note separately and if not then it should be disclosed in a narrative somewhere in the accounts.

⁸⁸ Even if these were convertible into shares there would be no need to disclose the details and conditions. Called up share capital presented as a liability is specifically required to be disclosed separately under Formats of Sch 3A.

⁸⁹ Not required to be stated as to what it is, can call it other creditors.

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

13. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES⁹⁰

Deferred taxation	116,706	65,212
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-
Other provisions for liabilities	97,500	-
	<u>214,206</u>	<u>65,212</u>

14. DETAILS OF BORROWINGS WITH SECURITIES HELD ⁹¹

	2017	2016
	€	€
<u>Repayable other than by installments after 5 years from period end where security is held or not</u>		
Bank Overdrafts etc etc.	-	-
8% Redeemable Shares presented as a liability	XX	XX
<u>Repayable by instalments</u>		
Finance lease	-	-
Term Loan	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The bank facilities⁹² are secured by a debenture incorporating fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company and personal guarantees from the Directors.

Share Capital

S.318 of CA2014 as updated by S.34 CAA 2017 exempts small companies from disclosing authorised, allotted and called up share capital.

⁹⁰ Balance sheet Formats Sch 3A, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 requires the provision for liabilities figure to be split out by taxation including deferred taxation, retirement benefit obligations and other provisions for liabilities. If there is no deferred tax or retirement benefits then this note is not required to be disclosed.

⁹¹ Para 50 of Sch 3A, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – disclose details of any amounts included as a liability where security is provided to the provider of the finance, company assets pledged as security etc. Where the security is pledged in a personal capacity by the company directors this should be disclosed in the related party note. Note there is only a requirement to state the amounts and to state separately those amounts between amounts owed other than by instalments after 5 years and other amounts. In addition Section 1AC.27 of FRS 102 requires the total figure to be disclosed of amounts which are included in creditors and repayable by instalments (Co. Law only requires this to be disclosed where security is held).

⁹² Company assets pledged as security should be disclosed here, where the security is pledged in a personal capacity by the company directors this should be disclosed in the related party note

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Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

15. CONTINGENCIES⁹³

A legal action is pending against the company for alleged unfair dismissal. The directors under advisement from their legal team expect that the claim will be successfully defended. Should the company be unsuccessful in the action the maximum estimated settlement is not expected to exceed €10,000.

It is not anticipated that any material liabilities will arise from the contingent liabilities other than those provided for.

The company has entered into a guarantee for the benefit of its subsidiary/holding company/sister company/joint venture/associate. The total amount of this guarantee was €XX⁹⁴.

16. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS⁹⁵

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 31 December 2017.

17. COMMITMENTS⁹⁶

i) At 31 December 2017, the company had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases of €XXX (2016: €XXX).

ii) An amount of €XX (2016:€XX) was included in accruals with regard to pension contributions payable to the pension scheme. A further €XX was included in accruals for future payments required to fund a deficit which the company has committed to⁹⁷.

iii) An amount of €XX (2016:€XX) was included in accruals with regard to pension contributions payable to the pension scheme for past directors of the company⁹⁸.

iii) The company has entered into a guarantee for the benefit of its subsidiary/holding company/sister company. The total amount of this guarantee was €XX⁹⁹.

iv) An amount of €XX (2016:€XX) was included in creditors with regard to finance leases where security is held by the provider of those leases. €XXX of this liability is included within creditors:

⁹³ Para 51 of Sch 3A, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – particulars and total amount of commitments should be provided including guarantees and contingencies which have not been provided in the balance sheet
For retirement benefits recognised on the balance sheet provide details of significant assumptions underlying the valuation methodology

⁹⁴ Sch 3A(51)(7) requires disclosure of guarantees/commitments/contingencies to be disclosed separately where they are for the benefit of the sub, parent sister companies or companies with which the company has a participating interest.

⁹⁵ Para 51 of Sch 3A, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – particulars and total amount of commitments should be provided including guarantees and contingencies which have not been provided in the balance sheet
For retirement benefits recognised on the balance sheet provide details of significant assumptions underlying the valuation methodology

⁹⁶ Para 51 of Sch 3A, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – particulars and total amount of commitments should be provided including guarantees and contingencies which have not been provided in the balance sheet
For retirement benefits recognised on the balance sheet provide details of significant assumptions underlying the valuation methodology

⁹⁷ Para 51, Sch 3A, CA 2014

⁹⁸ Para 51, Sch 3A(6), CA 2014 requires commitment to pension for past directors to be disclosed separately

⁹⁹ Sch 3B(35)(6) as inserted by CAA 2017 requires disclosure of guarantees/commitments/contingencies to be disclosed separately where they are for the benefit of the sub, parent sister companies or companies with which the company has a participating interest.

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Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

amounts falling due within one year and €XX included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year¹⁰⁰.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS^{101/102/103}

The company regards OmniPro plc, a company incorporated in Ireland, as the ultimate parent company.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties (**AS THIS IS DISCLOSED HERE WE ARE ASSUMING IT IS MATERIAL AND NOT CONCLUDED AT MARKET TERMS AND IT IS NOT WITH A 100% GROUP COMPANY**):

	2017	2016
	€	€
Other related parties		
Sales of goods and services		
OmniPro plc		119,632
Other related parties		
Purchase of goods and services		
OmniPro plc		15,987
Year end balances arising from sale/purchase of goods/services		
Receivable from related parties		
OmniPro plc	1,571,862	191,852

¹⁰⁰ Sch 3A(4)(7) of CA 2014 requires where an asset or liability relates to more than one of the items listed in either of the balance sheet formats, then its relationship to other items shall be disclosed under the item where it is shown or in the notes to the financial statements. In this instance for example finance leases have been shown separately under creditors within one year and creditors greater than one year. The same point applies for bank loan, grants etc.

¹⁰¹ Para 55, Sch 3A, CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017- Financial statements should disclose transactions with related parties which are material and which have not been concluded under normal market conditions, disclosures should include:

- the names of the transacting related parties;
- a description of the relationship between the parties;
- a description of the transactions;
- the amounts involved;
- any other elements of the transactions necessary for an understanding of the financial statements;
- the amounts due to or from related parties at the balance sheet date and the provisions for doubtful debts due from such parties at that date; and
- amounts written off in the period in respect of debts due to or from related parties.

Note the requirements of relationship with directors and connected persons still apply in S.305-312 of CA 2014.

¹⁰² Para 55(2), Sch 3A inserted by CAA 2017, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – The provision of particulars and other information about individual transactions may be aggregated according to their nature, except where separate information is required for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial position of the company

¹⁰³ Para 55(3), Sch 3, CA 2014 – Disclosure of related party transactions is not required between group members here any party to the transactions is a wholly owned subsidiary or wholly owned within a group

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During the year the company provided construction services to a company called Related Company Limited. Ms B Director who is a director of the company is also a director of Related Company Limited. The cost of the services was €185,000 and was provided at arms' length prices¹⁰⁴.

Related Company Limited has a balance due to the company of €30,500 at the year-end and is included in trade debtors. **AS THIS IS DISCLOSED HERE WE ARE ASSUMING IT IS MATERIAL AND NOT CONCLUDED AT MARKET TERMS**

19. HOLDING OF OWN SHARES/HOLDING COMPANY SHARES

The company holds the following class of its own shares¹⁰⁵:

	2017	2017	2016	2016
	€	Number	Number	€
A Ordinary shares of €1 each				
At 1 January (consideration paid of €XXX)	XX	XXX	XXXX	XX
Cancellations	(XX)	(XX)	(XXXXX)	(XX)
Redemptions from members	<u>XX</u>	<u>XXXXX</u>	<u>XXXXX</u>	<u>XX</u>
Closing balance	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXXXX</u>	<u>XXXXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>
% of own shares held		X%	X%	

The amount of profits available for distribution which are restricted as a result is €XXX (2016:€XX).

The reason for the acquisition/redemption of shares in the year was due to the buyback of shares from its former shareholder and director in order to allow him to retire etc. etc.

The company holds the following class of its parent company shares¹⁰⁶:

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
A Ordinary shares of €1 each		
At 1 January	XXX	XXXX
Acquisitions	(XX)	(XXXXX)
Disposals	<u>XXXXX</u>	<u>XXXXX</u>
Closing balance	<u>XXXXX</u>	<u>XXXXX</u>

The amount of profits available for distribution which are restricted as a result is €XXX (2016:€XX).

¹⁰⁴ S.1A still requires disclosure of transactions with directors and connected parties under Sections 305-306(directors remuneration etc.), S.307-308 (loans, quasi loans, credit transactions and guarantees entered into for the benefit of directors) and S.309 (other arrangements where material arrangements entered into with directors) of CA 2014. These must be disclosed regardless of whether they are concluded under normal market conditions or not. CA 14 S 309 (1) requires that subject to *section 310 (section 10 relates to credit institutions)*, the entity financial statements of a company shall disclose, both for the current and the preceding financial year, in the notes to the statements the particulars specified in *subsection (3)* of any other arrangement or transaction not dealt with by *section 305, 307 or 308* entered into by the company in which a person, who at any time during the financial year was a director, a director of its holding undertaking or a person connected with such a director, had, directly or indirectly, a material interest. This can be included in this note or the related party note. It also deals with loans provided by the directors or connected persons to the company. In these financial statements some of the disclosures have been included in the directors remuneration and transactions section. Where the company is a credit institution refer to S.310-S.312 for further disclosures.

¹⁰⁵ S.320(4) and S.328 of CA 2014 requires disclosure of the details of owns shares by class held including movement in the year, a disclosure of the restrictions on profits as a result of this and the reason for acquisition of own shares in the year and the % of called up share capital held at beginning and end of each year.

¹⁰⁶ S.320(4) of CA 2014 requires disclosure of the details of shares of its holding company held by class including movement in the year, a disclosure of the restrictions on profits as a result of this and the reason for acquisition of own shares in the year

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

20. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS¹⁰⁷

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end.

Or

Subsequent to year end the company announced a plan to restructure the company's operation. As a result a number of staff are due to be made redundant at a cost of €XXX.

On 31 January 2018 the company declared a final dividend of €xxx for the year ended 31 December 2017.

21. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of OmniPro Holdings Limited a company incorporated in Ireland with a registered office address at XXX¹⁰⁸.

22. Movement on profit and loss reserves¹⁰⁹

INCLUDED FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES – MUST BE IN NOTES IF NOT ON FACE OF PROFIT AND LOSS. NOTE REQUIRED IN ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS IN ANY EVENT. IF THERE WAS A REVALUATION RESERVE OR A FAIR VALUE RESERVE IN EXISTENCE THEN THE MOVEMENT ON THESE RESERVES WOULD ALSO HAVE TO BE SHOWN. THIS COULD ALL BE DEALT WITH IN THE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY WHICH COULD BE PRESENTED AS A SEPARATE PRIMARY STATEMENT OR IN THE NOTES

	2017	2016
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 January ¹¹⁰	XXXX	XXXXX
Profit for the financial year	XXXX	XXXX
Dividend declared and paid (€XX per ordinary share) (for illustrative purposes) ¹¹¹	(x)	(x)
Dividends on ordinary shares declared but unpaid in year (€XX per ordinary share) ¹¹²	(x)	(x)
Transfer (to)/from other reserves (for illustrative purposes)	-	-
Purchase/redemption of own shares (if applicable)	-	-
Profit and loss reserve at 31 December	<u>XXXXX</u>	<u>XXXXX</u>

¹⁰⁷ Sch 3A(56), CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – Disclosure of post balance sheet events required

¹⁰⁸ When the reporting entity is controlled by another party, there should be disclosure of the related party relationship and the name of that party and, if different, that of the ultimate controlling party. If the controlling party or ultimate controlling party of the reporting entity is not known, that fact should be disclosed.

Required by Sch 3A(58) of CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017. Need to disclose registered office address and where consol accounts can be obtained from is applicable

¹⁰⁹ Sch 3A(48) requires the movement on profit and loss reserves to be shown on the face of the P&L, balance sheet or in the notes. Note if a statement of changes in equity is chosen it can be shown there. Sch3A(49) requires the movement on the revaluation reserve to be shown (with deferred tax impact to be shown on a separate line) where applicable. Likewise Sch3A(46) requires the movement on the fair value reserve to be shown. Section 1A encourages movement on reserves to be disclosed in order to show a true and fair view

¹¹⁰ Sch 3B of CA 2014 as amended by CAA 2017 requires the movement on profit and loss reserves to be shown on the face of the P&L.

This can also be called an income statement

¹¹¹ Sch 3B(48) requires disclosure of the dividend per share and what shares were declared and paid or declared but not paid in the year in the notes.

¹¹² Para 48(b) of Sch 3A, CA 2014 as inserted by CAA 2017 – disclosure of dividend declared and paid in year and any dividend declared but accrued at year end.

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Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

23. Movement on Revaluation Reserve¹¹³

	2017	2016
	€	€
At 1 January	128,625	131,250
Revaluation uplift/impairment recognised	XXX	-
Deferred tax on revaluation movements	(x)	(x)
Transfer from profit and loss reserve	(2,625)	(2,625)
At 31 December	<u>126,000</u>	<u>128,625</u>

24. Provisions available for Small entities¹¹⁴

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit tax returns to the revenue and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

25. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors approved the financial statements on _____.

Additional information to be considered for disclosure if applicable

- Exceptional item disclosures – nature, amount and effect of these (Sch 3A(53))
- For financial instruments measured under Section 11 and 12 disclose for each instrument (Sch 3A(46)):
 - o Significant assumptions underlying valuation models and techniques where fair value determined otherwise than by the market price in an active market
 - o The fair value movement recognised in the financial statements
 - o The amount credit or debited to a fair value reserve
 - o For derivative financial instruments (e.g. foreign exchange contracts, interest swaps) detail extent and nature of the instruments inc. significant terms and conditions that affect amount, timing and certainty of cash flows
 - o A table showing movement in the fair value reserve during the period
 - o Movement on fair value of financial instruments/derivatives
- Disclosure of adjustments to the prior year due to reclassification – change in presentation to prior period (Sch 3A(5))
- Disclosure of prior period errors – change in presentation to prior period (Sch 3A(5))
- Disclosure of the fact that a true and fair view override was invoked where the requirements of company law/accounting principles has not been followed. The reason for the override should be disclosed and the impact it would have on the P&L and balance sheet if the requirements of company law had been followed Sch 3A(19).
- Particulars of retirement commitment benefits included in the balance sheet and significant assumptions in the valuations (e.g. defined benefit scheme) – Sch 3A(35).
- Dividends paid/declared (Sch 3A(48)) split by amounts included in accruals at period end
- Movements in revaluation reserve inc relating to tax and related transfer including historical cost profit note (Sch3A(49))
- Investment properties and biological asset movements including disclosure of valuation method and amount recognised in P&L

¹¹³ Sch 3A(49) requires movement on revaluation reserves to be shown and Sch3A(46) requires the movement on any fair value reserve to be shown so the same comment applies as stated above. If a statement of changes in equity is shown then there is no need for this note

¹¹⁴ Where these provision have been utilised this fact must be disclosed in the notes to the accounts under the ES PASE rules.

OmniPro Sample Small Company FRS 102 Section 1A Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2017 Notes to the Financial Statements

Other disclosure requirement examples

1) Exceptional item - impairment charge	2017	2016
	€	€
Restructuring costs (see (i) below)	8,000	-
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	8,000	-
Amortisation of deferred grants arising on impairment of related assets	(500)	-
	<u>7,500</u>	<u>-</u>

(i) During the year the company announced a formal plan to restructure the operations and as a result announced a plan to let employees go. This amount represents the expected cost of redundancy as a result of this decision.

(ii) The directors have reviewed the carrying value of tangible fixed assets, net of associated deferred grants, at the year end in accordance with Section 27 "Impairment of Assets". As a result, a net impairment loss of €8,000 (2016: €Nil) has been charged to the profit and loss account for the year. The impairment of €8,000 represents an impairment of tangible fixed assets net of a release of related deferred grants of €500. The impairment losses have been allocated to fixed assets categories on a pro-rata basis relative to their pre-impairment carrying values. The impairment loss arose as a result of the material change in the market in which the company operates. Deferred tax has been recognised as a result of this adjustment.

The company's activities were considered, due to their nature, to form one income-generating unit for the purposes of the impairment review. A pre-tax discount rate of 6%, representing the estimated market rate of return on an investment with equal risk, was applied to the expected future cash flows in the value in use calculation. Value in use was considered to exceed estimated net realisable value. Cash flows have been projected over five years based on management forecasts and budgets. After that a steady growth rate of 1% has been assumed.

iii) The exceptional item arose as a result of a settlement reached in respect of litigation initiated against the company upon termination of a licence agreement prior to the year end. This amount which includes provision for all legal and other costs relating to the matter which will be borne by the company is also included within accruals and other liabilities in note XX of the financial statements.