

THE CAMANACHD ASSOCIATION

Company registration number SC284954
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2
Accountants' Report	3
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	4
Statement of Financial Position	5 - 6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 16
The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements:	
Detailed Income and Expenditure Account and Summaries	17 - 19

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

A S Macvicar D Palombo K R Loades S C MacKenzie W MacDonald

C S Cameron (appointed 29 March 2017) W A Chamberlain (appointed 26 July 2017)

Company secretary

D Palombo

Registered number

SC284954

Registered office

Alton House 4 Ballifeary Road

Inverness IV3 5PJ

Accountants

Scott-Moncrieff

10 Ardross Street

Inverness IV3 5NS

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to date of approval were:

J N Barr (resigned 24 November 2017)

E J McDonald (resigned 1 January 2017)

A S Macvicar

D Palombo

K R Loades

S C MacKenzie

W MacDonald

C S Cameron (appointed 29 March 2017)

W A Chamberlain (appointed 26 July 2017)

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

K R Loades Director

Date: 25 July 2012

Lett & Londes

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CAMANACHD ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of The Camanachd Association for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given to us.

As a member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icas.com/technical-resources/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january-2017.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of The Camanachd Association, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of The Camanachd Association and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of The Camanachd Association, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland as detailed at www.icas.com/technical-resources/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january-2017. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than The Camanachd Association and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that The Camanachd Association has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of The Camanachd Association. You consider that The Camanachd Association is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of The Camanachd Association. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Scott-Moncrieff

Sist- Honself

10 Ardross Street Inverness IV3 5NS

Date: 7 August 2018

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
		_	~
Turnover		588,759	546,413
Cost of sales		(220,207)	(253,751)
Gross profit	,		292,662
Administrative expenses		(333,760)	(341,904)
Operating profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	,	34,792	(49,242)
Tax on profit/(loss)	4	(2,708)	1,176
Profit/(loss) after tax	-	32,084	(48,066)
Datained cornings at the harinning of the year		75.000	404.000
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		75,962	124,028
Profit/(loss) for the year		32,084	(48,066)
Retained earnings at the end of the year	- 12	108,046	75,962
There were as assertional of the Control of the Con			

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the statement of income and retained earnings.

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

THE CAMANACHD ASSOCIATION

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER:SC284954

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Note	2017	2017		
14010	3	£ £	2016 £	2016 £
	* -		I.	£
5		5,256		6,211
	-	5,256	_	6,211
		,		-3
	2,710		1,624	
6	52,730		39,126	
	113,264		96,152	
_	168,704	_	136,902	
7	(65,020)		(67,151)	
-		103,684		69,751
	_	108,940		75,962
8	(894)		-	
_		(894)		-
	_	108,046	_	75,962
	7	2,710 6 52,730 113,264 ————————————————————————————————————	5,256 2,710 6 52,730 113,264 168,704 7 (65,020) 103,684 108,940 8 (894)	5,256 2,710

THE CAMANACHD ASSOCIATION

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) **REGISTERED NUMBER: SC284954**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	· ·		
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves		-	
Profit and loss account		108,046	<i>75,962</i>
		108,046	75,962

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

KR Loades
Director
Date: 25 July 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (GBP), as that is the currency in which the company's transactions are denominated. They comprise the financial statements of the company drawn up for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The continuing activities of The Camanachd Association ('the company') are sports activities.

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in Scotland. Details of the registered office can be found on the company information page of these financial statements. The company's registered number is SC284954.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Small Entities).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with Section 1A 'Small Entities' of FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has sufficient financial resources. The directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to operate the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line or reducing balance method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

10% on cost

Fixtures and fittings

25% on reducing balance25% on reducing balance

Computer equipment Shinty equipment

- 5% on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.10 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds,

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the difference between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the difference between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 8 (2016 - 8).

The directors did not receive any remuneration in the current or prior year.

4. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,814	≅
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(1,176)
	1,814	(1,176)
Total current tax	1,814	(1,176)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	894	€
Total deferred tax	894	F
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	2,708	(1,176)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	<i>2016</i> £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	34,792	(49,242)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%) Effects of:	6,697	(9,848)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	24	*
Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances	25	321
Utilisation of tax losses	(5,707)	-0
Deferred tax charge	894	27
Non-taxable expenditure	775	2.421
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	w	5,930
Total tax charge for the year	2,708	(1,176)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors identified that may affect future tax charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. T	angible	fixed	assets
------	---------	-------	--------

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Shinty equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	837	7,680	14,052	3,145	25,714
Additions	2.	-	564		564
At 31 December 2017	837	7,680	14,616	3,145	26,278
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	503	6,232	10,599	2,169	19,503
Charge for the year	84	361	1,004	70	1,519
At 31 December 2017	587	6,593	11,603	2,239	21,022
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	250 ————	1,087	3,013	906	5,256
At 31 December 2016	334	1,448	3,453	976	6,211

6. Debtors

	2017 £	<i>2016</i> £
Trade debtors	52,282	36,446
Other debtors	200	1,176
Prepayments and accrued income	448	1,504
	52,730	39,126

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	<i>2016</i> £
	Trade creditors	9,997	1,303
	Corporation tax	1,814	58
	Other taxation and social security	6,389	2,274
	Other creditors		229
	Accruals and deferred income	46,820	63,345
		65,020	67,151
8.	Deferred taxation		2017 £
	Charged to profit or loss		894
	At end of year		894
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	894	-
		894	(4)

9. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

THE CAMANACHD ASSOCIATION

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	946	946
	946	946

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
	-	4
Turnover	588,759	546,413
Cost of sales	(220,207)	(253,751)
Gross profit	368,552	292,662
Gross profit %	62.6 %	53.6 %
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(333,760)	(341,904)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	34,792	(49,242)
	-	

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	~	
Membership and entry fees	45,200	33,880
Grants	214,598	205,706
Sponsorship/donations	148,206	146,485
Services to club	75,256	73,219
Competition	50,343	38,450
Coach education	6,346	7,378
Sales	15,967	19,541
Development	32,843	21,754
	588,759	546,413
	2017	2016
Cost of sales	£	£
Opening stocks	1,624	1,966
Closing stocks	(2,710)	(1,624)
quipment for resale	5,920	<i>5,67</i> 7
Service to club	73,968	71,800
Competion costs	86,570	124,807
Development	44,888	36,606
Governance	4,007	4,766
Coach education	5,940	9 ,753
	220,207	253,751

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017	2016
Administration company	£	£
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	233,588	232,848
Staff pension costs	1,683	_
Hotels, travel and subsistence	30,365	31,034
General office expenses	35,237	<i>37,88</i> 7
Advertising and promotion	1,500	5,159
Legal and professional	: =	<i>785</i>
Accountancy fees	2,070	2,525
Bank charges	44	178
Bad debts	2,099	1,568
Sundry expenses	640	1,283
Office costs	17,334	15,147
Depreciation - plant and machinery	84	84
Depreciation - computer equipment	1,004	1,151
Depreciation - shinty equipment	70	70
Depreciation - fixtures and fittings	361	482
Irrecoverable vat	7,681	11,163
Sponsorship expenses	-	540
	333,760	341,904