

**Registered Number 00618464**

**Pretty Legs Hosiery Limited**

**Abbreviated Accounts**

**30 April 2016**

## Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>	3		
Tangible		444,139	516,090
		<u>444,139</u>	<u>516,090</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	863,666	866,157
Debtors		1,085,570	975,870
Cash at bank and in hand		291,138	208,869
Total current assets		<u>2,240,374</u>	<u>2,050,896</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		(1,339,244)	(1,354,522)
<b>Net current assets (liabilities)</b>		901,130	696,374
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,345,269</u>	<u>1,212,464</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	4	(294,004)	(112,718)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(70,164)	(79,810)
<b>Total net assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>981,101</u>	<u>1,019,936</u>

**Capital and reserves**

Called up share capital	5	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		980,101	1,018,936

**Shareholders funds**

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**981,101**

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**1,019,936**

- a. For the year ending 30 April 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 31 January 2017

And signed on their behalf by:

**Mr R Tudor, Director**

**This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.**

## Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 30 April 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

#### **Turnover**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year less customer discounts, exclusive of Value Added Tax. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

#### **Work in progress**

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

#### **Finance lease agreements**

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

#### **Operating lease agreements**

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### **Pension costs**

The company operated a defined contribution pension scheme which has now closed. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the

company to the fund.

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### **Fixed Assets**

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

#### **Financial Instruments**

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

#### **Confidential invoice discounting**

The company passes its debtor balances to a finance company in order to improve cashflow. The finance company can at any time pass the debtors back to the company and therefore separate disclosure of the debtor balance and the finance company creditor is deemed appropriate. The finance creditor is shown within other creditors.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant & Machinery	25% Reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	20% Reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	25% Straight line

#### **2 Exchange rate**

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling

at the balance sheet date.  
Transactions in foreign  
currencies are translated  
into sterling at the rate of  
exchange ruling at the date  
of the transaction.  
Exchange differences are  
taken into account in  
arriving at the operating  
profit.

### 3 Fixed Assets

	<b>Tangible Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 01 May 2015	3,653,881	3,653,881
Additions	71,979	71,979
At 30 April 2016	<u>3,725,860</u>	<u>3,725,860</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 01 May 2015	3,137,791	3,137,791
Charge for year	143,930	143,930
At 30 April 2016	<u>3,281,721</u>	<u>3,281,721</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>		
At 30 April 2016	444,139	444,139
At 30 April 2015	<u>516,090</u>	<u>516,090</u>

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

### 5 Share capital

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Authorised share capital:</b>		
1000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000

**Allotted, called up and fully  
paid:**

1000 Ordinary of £1 each

1,000

1,000

6 **Stock**