Company regi	istration number 00900892 (England and Wales)
CLIVNARS LIMIT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL S' FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3 PAGES FOR FILING WITH	TATEMENTS 1 MAY 2023

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

		202	2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		171,800		159,888	
Investments	5		2,578,895		2,724,288	
			2,750,695		2,884,176	
Current assets						
Stocks		135,821		212,174		
Debtors	6	403,005		392,082		
Cash at bank and in hand		3,414,101		3,017,022		
		3,952,927		3,621,278		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	7	(524,887)		(385,294)		
Net current assets			3,428,040		3,235,984	
Total assets less current liabilities			6,178,735		6,120,160	
Provisions for liabilities			(112,804)		(101,164)	
Net assets			6,065,931		6,018,996	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			125		125	
Profit and loss reserves			6,065,806		6,018,871	
Total equity			6,065,931		6,018,996	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 October 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

K Squires M Squires
Director Director

Company Registration No. 00900892

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Clivnars Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Pindar Road, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom, EN11 0EA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

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

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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

Leasehold improvements 5% on cost

Plant and equipment 20% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 20% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles 20% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments represent listed investments which are accounted for at historical cost, adjusted for any additions and/or disposals and then uplifted to market value at the end of each financial year, less provision for any diminution in value.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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

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

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Government grants

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

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

1.12 Leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The directors consider that there are no significant judgements and estimates in the preparation of these accounts.

3 Employees

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

20	023 2022
Numi	ber Number
Total	30 31

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

4	Tangible fixed assets	Land and	Plant and	Total
		buildingsm	achinery etc	
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 June 2022	138,393	678,913	817,306
	Additions	-	43,891	43,891
	At 31 May 2023	138,393	722,804	861,197
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 June 2022	138,393	519,025	657,418
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	31,979	31,979
	At 31 May 2023	138,393	551,004	689,397
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 May 2023	-	171,800	171,800
	At 31 May 2022	<u> </u>	159,888	159,888
5	Fixed asset investments			
•	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2023 £	2022 £
	Investments		2,578,895	2,724,288

Fixed asset investments revalued

Investments are included at the fair value as at the date of the financial statements. If the investments were included on historical costs basis, their value would be £1,560,168.

Investments

Movements in fixed asset investments

 Cost or valuation
 £

 At 1 June 2022
 2,724,288

 Valuation changes
 (145,393)

 At 31 May 2023
 2,578,895

 Carrying amount
 2,578,895

 At 31 May 2023
 2,578,895

 At 31 May 2022
 2,724,288

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

6	Debtors		
•	2444	2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	345,206	154,464
	Other debtors	57,799	237,618
		403,005	392,082
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023 £	2022 £
		r.	Z.
	Trade creditors	125,784	177,874
	Corporation tax	231,360	121,114
	Other taxation and social security	147,724	67,704
	Other creditors	20,019	18,602
		524,887	385,294
8	Operating lease commitments		
-			
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future m non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	inimum lease payments ι	ınder

Directors' transactions

Interest has been charged on the directors loan amounts, at the HMRC specified rates.

Description	OpeningAmounts repaidClosing balance			
	balance			
	£	£	£	
K Squires -	9,552	(9,552)	-	
M Squires -	6,323	(5,554)	769	
	15,875	(15,106)	769	

2023

125,000

£

2022

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.