Auto-Serve Garages Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30th November 2020



JORDAN & COMPANY

Chartered accountants
Knighton House
62 Hagley Road
Stourbridge
West Midlands
DY8 1QD

Financial Statements

Year ended 30th November 2020

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr S L Glaze

Mrs C Glaze Mr M Glaze Mrs A Bailey

Company secretary Mrs A. Bailey

Registered office 240 Oldbury Road

West Bromwich
West Midlands

B70 9BJ

Accountants Jordan & Company

Chartered accountants

Knighton House 62 Hagley Road Stourbridge West Midlands DY8 1QD

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC

313 High Street West Bromwich West Midlands

B70 8LU

Statement of Financial Position

30th November 2020

		2020	2019	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_		E4 400	12 501
Tangible assets	5		51,482	43,584
Current assets				
Stocks		2,278		2,395
Debtors	6	146,710		189,748
Cash at bank and in hand		156,186		31,528
		305,174		223,671
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	136,297		152,024
Net current assets			168,877	71,647
Total assets less current liabilities			220,359	115,231
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	8		50,000	_
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			1,256	2,300
Net assets			169,103	112,931
			= ······	
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			169,003	112,831
Shareholders funds			169,103	112,931

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30th November 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30th November 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15th March 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S L Glaze Director

Company registration number: 02544623

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30th November 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 240 Oldbury Road, West Bromwich, West Midlands, B70 9BJ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30th November 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery

25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

25% reducing balance25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30th November 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 15 (2019: 15).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30th November 2020

5. Tangible assets

		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1st December 2019 Additions Disposals	79,638 2,440 –	60,773 21,867 (3,908)	15,454 1,504 _	155,865 25,811 (3,908)
	At 30th November 2020	82,078	78,732	16,958	177,768
	Depreciation At 1st December 2019 Charge for the year Disposals	73,790 2,072	25,157 14,190 (3,163)	13,334 906 	112,281 17,168 (3,163)
	At 30th November 2020	75,862	36,184	14,240	126,286
	Carrying amount At 30th November 2020	6,216	42,548	2,718	51,482
	At 30th November 2019	5,848	35,616	2,120	43,584
6.	Debtors				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors			113,592 33,118	155,372 34,376
				146,710	189,748
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year			
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors Wages payable Other creditors			2020 £ 14,954 58,245 15,341 32,584 1,200 3,282 10,691	2019 £ 522 89,701 12,588 29,935 1,306 - 17,972
				136,297	152,024
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after r	nore than one y	ear		
	Bank loans and overdrafts			2020 £ 50,000	2019 £

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30th November 2020

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Mr S L Glaze	Balance brought forward £ (13,767	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ 7,281	Balance outstanding £ (<u>6,486</u>)
	Balance brought forward £	2019 Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	Balance outstanding £
Mr S L Glaze	<u> </u>	(13,767)	(13,767)

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr S Glaze throughout the current and previous year. Mr S Glaze is the managing director and, with family holdings, is the sole shareholder.

The company was charged rent of £42,000 during the year by Auto-serve Properties Limited of which Mr S Glaze is the sole director and, with family holdings, is the sole shareholder. Rent charged is at full market rate and at arms length. The debtor at the year end with Auto-serve Properties Limited amounts to £23,320.