Financial statements

For the year ended 30 April 2019



Registered number: 3680406

Balance sheet As at 30 April 2019

		20)19	2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		8,068
Investments	5		114,691		176,830
	٠	_	114,691		184,898
Current assets					
Stock		3,000		1,000	
Debtors	6	31,305		3,098	
Cash at bank and in hand		142,966		156,248	
•	-	177,271	_	160,346	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(36,144)	•	(22,456)	
Net current assets	_	-	141,127		137,890
Total assets less current liabilities		_	255,818		322,788
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	8		-		(1,533)
Net assets			255,818		321,255
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium account			31,367		31,367
Profit and loss account			224,351		289,788
			255,818	•	321,255

The director considers 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 Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her 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 FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

AA Carpet & Upholstery Cleaners Limited Registered number: 3680406

Balance sheet (continued) As at 30 April 2019

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board; and were signed on its behalf on 1 October 2019.

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2019

1. General information

A.A. Carpet & Upholstery Cleaners Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Construction House, Runwell Road, Wickford, Essex, SS11 7HQ.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue 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 revenue 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

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

2.3 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 30 April 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided at the following rates:

Furniture, fittings and equipment

15% reducing balance

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.

2.4 Stock

Stock is 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 balance sheet date, stock is 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.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 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.

2.7 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, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.10 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 Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

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 Balance sheet 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 Balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet 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 Balance sheet 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 differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences 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 balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total £
Cost	•			
At 1 May 2018	29,559	13,161	11,803	54,523
Additions	-	-	142	142
Disposals	(29,559)	(13,161)	(11,945)	(54,665)
At 30 April 2019	-	<u>-</u>		-
At 1 May 2018	25,104	11,855	9,497	46,456
Charge for the year	-	-	368	368
Disposals	(25,104)	(11,855)	(9,865)	(46,824)
At 30 April 2019		· ·	<u>.</u>	
Net book value				
At 30 April 2019	-	<u>.</u>	-	-
At 30 April 2018	4,455	1,306	2,307	8,068

5. Fixed asset investments

	Other fixed asset investments
Cost	
At 1 May 2018	176,830
Additions	114,691
Disposals	(176,830)
At 30 April 2019	114,691

Notes	to the	financial	statements
For th	ie year	ended 30	April 2019

	2010	2010
	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	2,176	2,478
Other debtors	28,838	388
Prepayments and accrued income	291	232
•	31,305	3,098
·		

Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 7.

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	16,091	1,097
Corporation tax	9,758	5,527
Taxation and social security	5,047	7,526
Other creditors	-	3,846
Accruals and deferred income	5,248	4,460
	36,144	22,456

8.

Deferred taxation		
	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	(1,533)	(1,936)
Released during the year	1,533	403
At end of year	-	(1,533)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	·	1,533

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2019

9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £40,000 (2018 - £100,000).