Financial statements

For the year ended 30 April 2020



Registered number:3680406

Balance sheet As at 30 April 2020

		2020		2019	
<u>.</u>	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	4	_	115,620		114,691
Current assets					
Stocks .	5			3,000	
Debtors	6	125,233		31,307	
Cash at bank and in hand		53,741		142,966	
		178,974	_	177,273	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	. 7	(31,988)		(36,146)	
Net current assets	_		146,986		141,127
Net assets _	•	_	262,606		255,818
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100	•	100
Share premium account			31,367		31,367
Profit and loss account			231,139		224,351
•		_	262,606	· -	255,818
		_		_	

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 the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board; and were signed on its behalf on 24 June 2020.

C.B. Arno

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2020

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 Valuation of investments

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 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.

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 profit or loss 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 1 (2019 - 2).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2020

4. Fixed asset investments

5.

6.

		Other fixed asset investments £
Cost		114.601
At 1 May 2019 Additions		114,691 115,620
Disposals		(114,691)
At 30 April 2020		115,620
· ·	•	
•		
Stock		
	2020 £	2019
n	£	£
Raw materials	<u> </u>	3,000
Debtors		
Debitors		
	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	2,178
Other debtors	125,233	28,838
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>.</u>	291

Included in other debtors is a loan to Mrs C Arnold, a director of the company, amounting to £Nil (2019 - £14,196). The maximum amount oustanding during the year was £14,196 (2019 - £14,196).

125,233

31,307

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2020

7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year
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	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	<u>-</u> ·	16,092
Corporation tax	8,915	9,758
Other taxation and social security	-	5,047
Director's loan account	20,133	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,940	5,248
	31,988	36,145

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2020

8. Deferred taxation

2019 £

At beginning of year Released during the year (1,533)

At end of year

1,533

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 £80,000 (2019 - £40,000).