Fatpoppadaddys Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2019

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Pilleted Accounts

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Fatpoppadaddys Limited

Registered number:

04672726

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2019

	Notes		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,879		5,456
Current essets					
Current assets	4	24 407		22.204	
Debtors	4	31,407		33,294	
Cash at bank and in hand	-	231,922		177,670	
		263,329		210,964	
Creditors: amounts falling d	lue				
within one year	. 5	(98,488)		(76,858)	
a oo you.	•	(00, 100)		(. 0,000)	
Net current assets	•		164,841		134,106
		=		_	
Total assets less current					
liabilities			168,720		139,562
Provisions for liabilities			(270)		(602)
Provisions for liabilities			(370)		(602)
Net assets			168,350	-	138,960
Net assets			100,330	-	130,900
Capital and reserves					
•			100		100
Called up share capital					
Profit and loss account			168,250		138,860
Shareholders' funds		•	168,350	_	138,960
Sitaleliolueis Iulius		•	100,330	-	130,900

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

M-J Day Director

Approved by the board on 16 November 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Tumover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term
Plant and machinery 5 years

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment 5 years
Motor Vehicles 4 Year

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2019 Number	2018 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	31	30

3 Tangible fixed assets

	· ·	Office and other equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2018	47,271	2,587	49,858
	Additions	890	-	890
	Disposals		(2,587)	(2,587)
	At 31 March 2019	48,161		48,161
	Depreciation		•	
	At 1 April 2018	41,815	2,587	44,402
	Charge for the year	2,467	-	2,467
	On disposals	_	(2,587)	(2,587)
	At 31 March 2019	44,282	-	44,282
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2019	3,879		3,879
	At 31 March 2018	5,456	<u>-</u>	5,456
4	Debtors		2019	2018
			£	£
	Trade debtors		5,485	9,865
	Other debtors	_	25,922	23,429
		-	31,407	33,294

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which		
	the company has a participating interest	37,773	22,828
	Corporation tax	25,892	25,542
	Other taxes and social security costs	16,612	14,086
	Other creditors	18,211	14,402
		98,488	76,858

6 Pension commitments

The company operated as defined contribution pension scheme. 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. An amount of £977 (2018 - £nil) was outsathding at the year end

7 Related party transactions

During the year the company was invoiced £84,000, (2018 - £77,000) by HollyDay Limited (the company's parent company) in respect of management charges. The company paid dividends of £80,000 to Hollyday during the year (2018 - £120,000). At the balance sheet date HollyDay Limited was owed £37,773 (2018 - £22,828)

8 Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company is HollyDay Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The parent company is controlled by J J Holly and M J Day.

9 Other information

Fatpoppadaddys Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is 11 Old Steine, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 1EJ.