

**1ST CLASS HEATING REPAIRS LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	26,378	35,170
		<u>26,378</u>	<u>35,170</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		1,750	1,650
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	6,342	8,365
Cash at bank and in hand	6	42,091	19,199
		<u>50,183</u>	<u>29,214</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(40,186)	(22,264)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>9,997</u>	<u>6,950</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>36,375</u>	<u>42,120</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(14,827)	(18,850)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>21,548</u></u>	<u><u>23,270</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		4	4
Profit and loss account		21,544	23,266
		<u><u>21,548</u></u>	<u><u>23,270</u></u>

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2022**

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The directors consider 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 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 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 financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 by:

.....  
**Mrs R Zimmerman**  
Director

Date: 23 February 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022**

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**1. General information**

1st Class Heating Repairs Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Moorgate House, 201 Silbury Boulevard, Milton Keynes, Bucks, MK9 1LZ.

**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 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

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 on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%	reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25%	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 profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Stocks**

Stocks are 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are 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.

**2.9 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.

**2.10 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.

**2.11 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.

**2.12 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2.13 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2021 - 3).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

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## 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 June 2021	1,454	53,955	501	956	56,866
At 31 May 2022	1,454	53,955	501	956	56,866
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 June 2021	1,093	19,211	501	891	21,696
Charge for the year on owned assets	90	8,686	-	16	8,792
At 31 May 2022	1,183	27,897	501	907	30,488
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 May 2022	271	26,058	-	49	26,378
<b>At 31 May 2021</b>	361	34,744	-	65	35,170

## 5. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	4,356	2,016
Other debtors	48	4,886
Prepayments and accrued income	1,938	1,463
	<u>6,342</u>	<u>8,365</u>

## 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	42,091	19,199
	<u>42,091</u>	<u>19,199</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	4,176	2,900
Corporation tax	7,333	1,032
Other taxation and social security	2,309	-
Other creditors	25,368	17,467
Accruals and deferred income	1,000	865
	<u>40,186</u>	<u>22,264</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	14,827	18,850
	<u>14,827</u>	<u>18,850</u>

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	4,176	2,900
	<u>4,176</u>	<u>2,900</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	14,827	18,850
	<u>14,827</u>	<u>18,850</u>
	<u>19,003</u>	<u>21,750</u>



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.