

Registered number
07886955

CLERAUNE PLANT TRAINING LIMITED

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2019

CLERAUNE PLANT TRAINING LIMITED**Registered number:** 07886955**Balance Sheet****as at 31 March 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	71,988	73,910
Current assets			
Debtors	3	131,309	167,023
Cash at bank and in hand		28,786	47,613
		<u>160,095</u>	<u>214,636</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(234,101)	(251,063)
Net current liabilities		<u>(74,006)</u>	<u>(36,427)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(2,018)</u>	<u>37,483</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	(32,160)	(28,165)
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>(34,178)</u>	<u>9,318</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account		(34,181)	9,315
Shareholders' funds		<u>(34,178)</u>	<u>9,318</u>

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.

Ms Judith Elders

Director

Approved by the board on 16 December 2019

CLERAUNE PLANT TRAINING LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 March 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).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added tax. 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 customer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total expected 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 the estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant & Machinery including	
HP Lease Equipment and Fixtures and	
Fittings	over 5 years
Computer equipment	over 3 years

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 can be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in 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 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 liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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.

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. Leases not classified as finance 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 of the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term 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. Current 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 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & Machinery including HP Lease Equipment and Fixtures and Fittings	Computer equipment	
	£	£	
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	164,862	5,684	
Additions	32,000	1,654	
At 31 March 2019	<u>196,862</u>	<u>7,338</u>	
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	91,152	5,484	
Charge for the year	35,198	378	
At 31 March 2019	<u>126,350</u>	<u>5,862</u>	
Net book value			
At 31 March 2019	<u>70,512</u>	<u>1,476</u>	

At 31 March 2018

73,710

200

3 Debtors

2019

£

Trade debtors

117,004

Other debtors

14,305

131,309

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2019

£

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts

20,161

Trade creditors

40,147

Taxation and social security costs

36,928

Other creditors

136,865

234,101

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

2019

£

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts

32,160

6 Other information

CLERAUNE PLANT TRAINING LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

85 Great Portland Street

London

W1W 7LT

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.