Unaudited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

ABZCATNL
A14 22/02/2020 #285
COMPANIES HOUSE

Registered number: 08068727

Balance Sheet As at 31 May 2019

• .		2010		
Note		2019 £		2018 £
4		11,700		4,006
	3,300		3,183	
5	309		949	
	2,997		5,986	
_	6,606		10,118	
6	(37,866)		(39,584)	
_		(31,260)	.	(29,466)
	_	(19,560)		(25,460)
7		(11,240)		(9,800)
	_ _	(30,800)	_	(35,260)
		100		100
		(30,900)		(35,360)
		(30,800)		(35,260)
	5 6	3,300 5 309 2,997 6,606 6 (37,866)	3,300 5 309 2,997 6,606 6 (37,866) (31,260) (19,560) 7 (11,240) (30,800) 100 (30,900)	3,300 3,183 949 2,997 5,986 6,606 10,118 6 (37,866) (31,260) (19,560) 7 (11,240) (30,800) 100 (30,900)

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 profit and loss account 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 20 February 2020.

Mr. S. R. Pettit Director

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

1. General information

One Bar Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 08068727. The registered office is Thames House, Roman Square, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 4BJ.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the basis that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This means, in particular, that the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet assume no intention or necessity to liquidate or curtail significantly the scale of the operation. The financial statements have been prepared on this basis given the continuing financial support of the Directors.

2.3 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.

2.4 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.5 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 31 May 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold Property Improvements - 10% Fixtures and fittings - 10%

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 Profit and loss account.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2018 -8).

37,866

39,584

One Bar Limited

Notes	to the	Financi	al S	Stater	nents
For th	e Year	r Ended	31	May	2019

4.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Leasehold Property Improvements £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 June 2018	-	5,657	5,657
	Additions	8,059	1,121	9,180
	At 31 May 2019	8,059	6,778	14,837
	Depreciation			
	At 1 June 2018	-	1,651	1,651
	Charge for the year on owned assets	806	680	1,486
	At 31 May 2019	806	2,331	3,137
	Net book value			
	At 31 May 2019	7,253	4,447	11,700
	At 31 May 2018	-	4,006	4,006
5.	Debtors			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Other debtors		309	199
	Prepayments and accrued income		-	750
			309	949
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
	· ·		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank overdrafts		2,419	281
	Trade creditors		8,162	6,942
	Other taxation and social security		3,538	8,084
	Other creditors		22,304	21,811
	Accruals and deferred income		1,443	2,466

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other loans	11,240	9,800

8. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 May 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	15,000	15,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	15,000	15,000
	30,000	30,000