

**AM2PM FELTHAM LTD**

**Company Registration Number:  
08097935 (England and Wales)**

**Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017**

**Period of accounts**

**Start date: 01 April 2016**

**End date: 31 March 2017**

# **AM2PM FELTHAM LTD**

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# AM2PM FELTHAM LTD

## Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2017

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets:	3	<b>405,000</b>	427,500
Tangible assets:	4	<b>59,991</b>	73,153
<b>Total fixed assets:</b>		<b>464,991</b>	500,653
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks:		<b>60,471</b>	62,027
Debtors:	5	<b>140,029</b>	123,948
Cash at bank and in hand:		<b>19,415</b>	48,243
<b>Total current assets:</b>		<b>219,915</b>	234,218
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:	6	<b>(650,041)</b>	(705,735)
<b>Net current assets (liabilities):</b>		<b>(430,126)</b>	(471,517)
Total assets less current liabilities:		<b>34,865</b>	29,136
<b>Total net assets (liabilities):</b>		<b>34,865</b>	29,136
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital:		<b>120</b>	100
Profit and loss account:		<b>34,745</b>	29,036
<b>Shareholders funds:</b>		<b>34,865</b>	29,136

The notes form part of these financial statements

## **AM2PM FELTHAM LTD**

### **Balance sheet statements**

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 22 December 2017  
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: B Dobariya  
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

# AM2PM FELTHAM LTD

## Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

### 1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

#### Turnover policy

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.

#### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

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: Leasehold property - 25% over period of lease Plant and machinery - 25% reducing balance Fixtures and fittings - 15% 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### Intangible fixed assets and amortisation policy

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life of twenty years.

#### Other accounting policies

**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. **DEBTORS:** 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. 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. **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. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:** The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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. 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost. 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 Comprehensive Income. 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. **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. **FINANCE COSTS:** Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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. TAXATION: Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

# **AM2PM FELTHAM LTD**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2017**

### **2. Employees**

	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
Average number of employees during the period	5	6

# AM2PM FELTHAM LTD

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

### 3. Intangible Assets

	Total
<b>Cost</b>	£
At 01 April 2016	450,000
At 31 March 2017	<u>450,000</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 01 April 2016	22,500
Charge for year	22,500
At 31 March 2017	<u>45,000</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2017	<u>405,000</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>427,500</u>



# AM2PM FELTHAM LTD

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

### 4. Tangible Assets

	Total
<b>Cost</b>	£
At 01 April 2016	83,192
At 31 March 2017	<u>83,192</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 01 April 2016	10,039
Charge for year	13,162
At 31 March 2017	<u>23,201</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2017	<u>59,991</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>73,153</u>

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows: Freehold 2017: £7,419 2016: £11,128.

# **AM2PM FELTHAM LTD**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**for the Period Ended 31 March 2017**

### **5. Debtors**

Debtors due within one year: Trade debtors: 2017: £123,223 2016: £99,658 Other debtors: 2017: £2,870 2016: £10,850 Prepayments and accrued income: 2017: £13,936 2016: £13,440

# **AM2PM FELTHAM LTD**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**for the Period Ended 31 March 2017**

### **6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year note**

Trade creditors: 2017: £251,604 2016: £139,533 Corporation tax: 2017: £6,529 2016: £6,000 Other taxation and social security: 2017: £1,163 2016: £7,515 Other creditors: 2017: £388,135 2016: £539,395 Accruals and deferred income: 2017: £2,610 2016: £13,292

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