# Puma Building Services Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 October 2018



## **LAYTON TRAIN LTD**

Chartered Certified Accountants
1 Town Quay Wharf
Abbey Road
Barking
Essex IG11 7BZ

## **Financial Statements**

## Year ended 31 October 2018

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## **Statement of Financial Position**

## 31 October 2018

£	£	£
		00.000
	27,227	36,632
	<u>250,000</u>	
	277,227	36,632
		·
		29,677
02,672		1,395,892
82,746		1,425,569
81,989)		(531,639)
	1,000,757	893,930
	1,277,984	930,562
	(208)	(905)
	1,277,776	929,657
	80,074 02,672 82,746 81,989)	277,227 80,074 02,672 82,746 81,989) 1,000,757 1,277,984 (208)

## Statement of Financial Position (continued)

#### 31 October 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			1,277,676	929,557
Shareholders funds			1,277,776	929,657

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 October 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 July 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

S.J Putt Director

Company registration number: 08454489

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 31 October 2018

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 2b, 30 Thames Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0HZ.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the value of services provided during the year exclusive of Value Added Tax.

In respect of long term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover is recognised by reference to stage of completion.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 October 2018

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery

25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

- 25% reducing balance

- 20% straight line

#### **Investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 October 2018

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

## Defined contribution plans

The company operates a money purchase pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 12 (2017: 12).

#### Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	12,500	45,038	6,559	64,097
Depreciation At 1 November 2017 Charge for the year	5,469 1,758	19,704 6,335	2,292 1,312	27,465 9,405
At 31 October 2018	7,227	26,039	3,604	36,870
Carrying amount At 31 October 2018	5,273	18,999	2,955	27,227
At 31 October 2017	7,031	25,334	4,267	36,632

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 October 2018

6.	Investments		
			Other restments other than loans
	Cost At 1 November 2017 Additions		250,000
	At 31 October 2018		250,000
	Impairment At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018		
	Carrying amount At 31 October 2018		250,000
	At 31 October 2017		
7.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	161,487 18,587	28,577 1,100
	Outer debiors	180,074	29,677
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		·
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	214,962	69,084
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes	144,469 53,401	237,436 22,583
	Other creditors	69,157	202,536
	•	481,989	531,639

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 October 2018

#### 9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	201	<b>O</b>	
Balance brought	Advances/ (credits) to the	Amounts	Balance
forward	director	repaid	outstanding
to ward	t anoctor	.cbaia	t
(60,162	) 193,690	(116,041)	17,487

S.J Putt

## 10. Related party transactions

S.J Putt was the sole director and major shareholder.

During the year rent of £42,480 (2017 - £30,000) was paid for the property occupied by the company and jointly owned by the director and his wife.