

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09012796

IW MUNICIPAL SERVICES LIMITED

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 April 2020

IW MUNICIPAL SERVICES LIMITED

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2020

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IW MUNICIPAL SERVICES LIMITED

Chartered Certified Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of IW MUNICIPAL SERVICES LIMITED

Year ended 30 April 2020

As described on the statement of financial position, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2020, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

VAGHELA & CO. (SERVICES) LTD. Chartered Certified Accountants

P.O. Box 10901 Birmingham B1 1ZQ

30 April 2021

IW MUNICIPAL SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2020

		2020		2019
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		15,622	23,232
Current assets				
Debtors	6	76		3,792
Cash at bank and in hand		33,859		16,661
		33,935		20,453
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	22,773		13,416
Net current assets			11,162	7,037
Total assets less current liabilities			26,784	30,269
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		10,938	14,688
Net assets			15,846	15,581
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			15,746	15,481
Shareholders funds			15,846	15,581

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 Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2020 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 .

IW MUNICIPAL SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 April 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr I N W Walker

Director

Company registration number: 09012796

IW MUNICIPAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 103 Gorsemoor Road, Cannock, Staffordshire, WS12 3HW.

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.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Income tax

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. 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	-	15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% straight line
Motor Vehicle	-	25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2019: 1).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020	13,376	4,030	20,000	37,406
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2019	6,301	2,873	5,000	14,174
Charge for the year	2,006	604	5,000	7,610
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At 30 April 2020	8,307	3,477	10,000	21,784
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Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2020	5,069	553	10,000	15,622
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At 30 April 2019	7,075	1,157	15,000	23,232
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6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	—	3,716
Other debtors	76	76
	-----	-----
	76	3,792
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax	14,607	7,936
Social security and other taxes	3,294	2,869
Other creditors	4,872	2,611
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	22,773	13,416
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	10,938	14,688
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9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

At 30th April 2020, other creditors include the following amounts due to the director:- Mr I N W Walker £1,872 (2019 - £1,129) The loans are interest free and repayable on demand

10. Related party transactions

During the period, the director, Mr I N W Walker, received dividends amounting to £13,200 for the year under review. A close family member, Mrs T Walker received dividends amounting to £13,200 for the year under review.

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.