

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09564277

99 Dry Cleaners and Launderers Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 August 2020

99 Dry Cleaners and Launderers Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	1	1
Tangible assets	6	57,349	60,658
		57,350	60,659
Current assets			
Debtors	7	24,989	23,420
Cash at bank and in hand		335,692	220,103
		360,681	243,523
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	101,140	77,102
Net current assets		259,541	166,421
Total assets less current liabilities		316,891	227,080
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	50,000	—
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		10,048	10,491
Net assets		256,843	216,589
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10,100	10,100
Profit and loss account		246,743	206,489
Shareholders funds		256,843	216,589

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 31 August 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

99 Dry Cleaners and Launderers Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 August 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 May 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A M Meghani

Director

Company registration number: 09564277

99 Dry Cleaners and Launderers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 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 99 Westbourne Grove, London, W2 4UW.

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 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.

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:

Fixtures and Fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	20% reducing balance

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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.

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

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 16 (2019: 19).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020	1

Amortisation	
At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020	—

Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2020	1

At 31 August 2019	1

6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 September 2019	1	83,053	21,401	104,455
Additions	—	7,427	—	7,427
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At 31 August 2020	1	90,480	21,401	111,882
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Depreciation				
At 1 September 2019	—	32,866	10,931	43,797
Charge for the year	—	8,642	2,094	10,736
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At 31 August 2020	—	41,508	13,025	54,533
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Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2020	1	48,972	8,376	57,349
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At 31 August 2019	1	50,187	10,470	60,658
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7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	7,209	10,375
Other debtors	17,780	13,045
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	24,989	23,420
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	23,795	18,378
Corporation tax	25,642	13,376
Social security and other taxes	31,094	19,627
Other creditors	20,609	25,721
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	101,140	77,102
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	50,000	—
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10. Financial instruments

The basic financial instruments are measured at cost or fair value. These consist of bank balances, debtors and creditors. Debtors and creditors are measured at the undiscounted amount of cash value expected to be received or paid.

11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

As at the Balance sheet date, creditors falling due within one year include directors loan account of £1,972 (2018 - £1,566). It is an interest free loan

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