

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10083241

Paul Little Ltd

Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2019

Paul Little Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1
Statement of income and retained earnings	2
Statement of financial position	3
Notes to the financial statements	5

Paul Little Ltd

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr P A Little

Mrs D Little

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 9 December 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P A Little

Director

Registered office:

25 Roseberry Crescent

Crook

Co.Durham

England

DL15 9LD

Paul Little Ltd

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 March 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Turnover		29,354	59,820
Cost of sales		5,000	4,000
		-----	-----
Gross profit		24,354	55,820
Administrative expenses		29,787	38,807
		-----	-----
Operating (loss)/profit		(5,433)	17,013
		-----	-----
(Loss)/profit before taxation	5	(5,433)	17,013
Tax on (loss)/profit		(745)	2,970
		-----	-----
(Loss)/profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(4,688)	14,043
		-----	-----
Dividends paid and payable		(2,000)	(12,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		17,336	15,293
		-----	-----
Retained earnings at the end of the year		10,648	17,336
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Paul Little Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	13,059	17,170
Current assets			
Debtors	7	3,500	9,816
Cash at bank and in hand		2,470	11,462
		5,970	21,278
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	6,259	13,540
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(289)	7,738
Total assets less current liabilities		12,770	24,908
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	—	4,700
Provisions		2,120	2,870
Net assets		10,650	17,338
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		10,648	17,336
Shareholders funds		10,650	17,338

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

For the year ending 31 March 2019 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 .

Paul Little Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 December 2019 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P A Little

Director

Company registration number: 10083241

Paul Little Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 25 Roseberry Crescent, Crook, Co.Durham, DL15 9LD, England.

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. 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 expenses recognised are recoverable.

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	-	10% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% 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.

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.

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

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2018: 3).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,204	5,575

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	670	28,706	29,376
Additions	93	—	93
	----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2019	763	28,706	29,469
	----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	56	12,150	12,206
Charge for the year	65	4,139	4,204
	----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2019	121	16,289	16,410
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Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	642	12,417	13,059
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At 31 March 2018	614	16,556	17,170
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7. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	3,500	9,816

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	167	309
Corporation tax	—	4,011
Social security and other taxes	942	3,444
Other creditors	5,150	5,776
	-----	-----
	6,259	13,540
	-----	-----

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	—	4,700
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10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

2019

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P A Little	1,247	3,403	—	4,650
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2018

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P A Little	3,808	—	(2,561)	1,247
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