UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

			10	2040	
·	Notes	202 £	£	201 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		616,400		621,245
Current assets					·
Stocks		1,475		910	
Cash at bank and in hand		127,310		140,681	
		128,785		141,591	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	•	. (00.004)		(0.4.770)	
one year	3	(38,684)		(34,779)	
Net current assets			90,101		106,812
Total assets less current liabilities			706,501		728,057
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4		(66,021)		(140,838)
more than one year	7		(00,021)		(140,030)
•					
Net assets	. •		640,480		587,219
Reserves					<u> </u>
Income and expenditure account			640,480		587,219
•				•	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income and expenditure account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .29th March 2021... and are signed on its behalf by:

M Hall
Director

J Riley Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Papercourt Sailing Club Limited is a private company limited by guarantee and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Polesden Lane, Send, Nr. Ripley, Surrey, GU23 6JX.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold

0% and 4% straight line, respectively

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

10% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

•	Tampile five diseases			
2		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost		_	
	At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	639,125	6,131	645,256
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2019	20,946	3,065	24,011
	Depreciation charged in the year	4,232	613	4,845
	At 30 September 2020	25,178	3,678	28,856
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2020	613,947	2,453	616,400
	At 30 September 2019	618,179	3,066	621,245
3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2000	2042
			2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts		30,651	17,712
	Other borrowings		30,031	8,032
	Corporation tax	•	198	481
	Government grants 5		1,993	1,993
	Accruals and deferred income		5,842	6,561
			38,684	34,779
				
4	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
			2020	2019
	Note	S	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		30,152	70,849
	Other borrowings		-	32,128
	Government grants 5		35,869	37,861
			66,021	140,838
	•		===	. ====

The bank loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

5 Government grants

Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:

Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Current liabilities	1,993	1,993
Non-current liabilities	35,869	37,861
	37,862	39,854
	=====	=====

The government grant included above was received to assist the company with specific capital expenditure. This grant is being released to the profit and loss account over 25 years, inline with the expected useful life of the assets to which it relates. The credit included within the profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2020 amounted to £1,993 (2019: £1,993).

6 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.