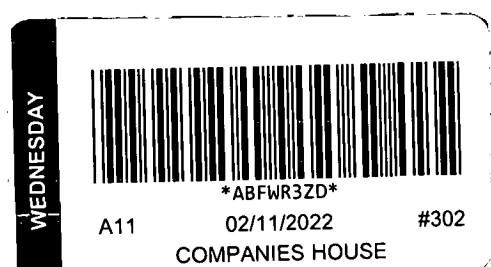

ANGEL INTERIORS UK LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022



ANGEL INTERIORS UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 2355546

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	2,312	3,179
		<u>2,312</u>	<u>3,179</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	2,555	4,107
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	65,961	36,467
Cash at bank and in hand	7	30,361	5,621
		<u>98,877</u>	<u>46,195</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(32,420)	(39,680)
Net current assets		<u>66,457</u>	<u>6,515</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>68,769</u>	<u>9,694</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(33,021)	(42,500)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(439)	(604)
		<u>(439)</u>	<u>(604)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u><u>35,309</u></u>	<u><u>(33,410)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		110	110
Profit and loss account		35,199	(33,520)
		<u><u>35,309</u></u>	<u><u>(33,410)</u></u>

ANGEL INTERIORS UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 2355546

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

20 October 2022



G Butcher
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

ANGEL INTERIORS UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Angel Interiors (UK) Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is given in the company information pages of these financial statements. The company's principal activity is decoration, restoration and paint finishes for historic and modern interiors

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	-	20%
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%
Office equipment	-	20%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

ANGEL INTERIORS UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Employees	8	7

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Other fixed assets £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021	58,696
Additions	1,366
Disposals	(210)
At 31 March 2022	59,852
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2021	55,517
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,023
At 31 March 2022	57,540
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	2,312
At 31 March 2021	3,179

5. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,555	4,107
	2,555	4,107

ANGEL INTERIORS UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	35,127	4,277
Other debtors	22,866	24,325
Prepayments and accrued income	7,968	7,865
	<u>65,961</u>	<u>36,467</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	30,361	5,621
	<u>30,361</u>	<u>5,621</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	9,771	7,500
Trade creditors	4,596	1,518
Other taxation and social security	15,286	27,896
Other creditors	267	266
Accruals and deferred income	2,500	2,500
	<u>32,420</u>	<u>39,680</u>

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other taxation and social security		
PAYE/NI control	6,735	6,034
VAT control	8,551	21,862
	<u>15,286</u>	<u>27,896</u>

ANGEL INTERIORS UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	33,021	42,500
	<u>33,021</u>	<u>42,500</u>

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	9,771	7,500
	<u>9,771</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	33,021	40,000
	<u>33,021</u>	<u>40,000</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	-	2,500
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,500</u>
	<u>42,792</u>	<u>50,000</u>

11. Financial instruments

12. Deferred taxation

ANGEL INTERIORS UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12. Deferred taxation (continued)

	2022 £
At beginning of year	(604)
Charged to profit or loss	165
At end of year	(439)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(439)	(604)
	(439)	(604)

13. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £1,505 (2021 - £1,405). Contributions totalling £267 (2021 - £266) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	27,708	25,458
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	89,250	11,958
	116,958	37,416