
CALLAGHAN FINE PAINTINGS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

CALLAGHAN FINE PAINTINGS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04364771

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	12,350	13,486
		<u>12,350</u>	<u>13,486</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	627,759	638,786
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	101,203	66,355
Cash at bank and in hand	8	400	400
		<u>729,362</u>	<u>705,541</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(351,898)	(354,306)
Net current assets		<u>377,464</u>	<u>351,235</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>389,814</u>	<u>364,721</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(2,347)	(2,697)
		<u>(2,347)</u>	<u>(2,697)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>387,467</u></u>	<u><u>362,024</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	150,001	150,001
Profit and loss account		237,466	212,023
		<u><u>387,467</u></u>	<u><u>362,024</u></u>

CALLAGHAN FINE PAINTINGS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04364771

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

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 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 profit and loss account 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 by:

Mr T D Callaghan
Director

Date: 20 December 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. General information

Callaghan Fine Paintings Limited, 04364771, is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at 22 St Marys Street, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY1 1ED.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and loss account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and loss account within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account 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 the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, 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.

2.8 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, on both a straight line and reducing balance.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings	- 15% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 20% reducing balance

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 the Profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to sell.

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 sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.14 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2017 - 7).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	18,995	37,124
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(902)	3,934
	<u>18,093</u>	<u>41,058</u>
Total current tax	<u>18,093</u>	<u>41,058</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(349)	(446)
	<u>(349)</u>	<u>(446)</u>
Total deferred tax		
	<u>17,744</u>	<u>40,612</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%).

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

CALLAGHAN FINE PAINTINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5. Tangible fixed assets

	S/Term Leasehold Property £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2017	11,893	47,090	7,894	66,877
Additions	-	-	1,150	1,150
At 31 March 2018	11,893	47,090	9,044	68,027
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2017	11,893	34,274	7,224	53,391
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	1,922	364	2,286
At 31 March 2018	11,893	36,196	7,588	55,677
Net book value				
At 31 March 2018	-	10,894	1,456	12,350
At 31 March 2017	-	12,816	670	13,486

6. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	627,759	638,786
	<u>627,759</u>	<u>638,786</u>

CALLAGHAN FINE PAINTINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

7. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	7,700	1,430
Other debtors	89,128	60,550
Prepayments and accrued income	4,375	4,375
	<u>101,203</u>	<u>66,355</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	400	400
Less: bank overdrafts	(170,571)	(81,912)
	<u>(170,171)</u>	<u>(81,512)</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	170,571	81,912
Trade creditors	111,645	194,850
Corporation tax	33,200	37,124
Other taxation and social security	15,091	-
Other creditors	18,741	37,770
Accruals and deferred income	2,650	2,650
	<u>351,898</u>	<u>354,306</u>

10. Secured liabilities

The overdraft is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the company.

CALLAGHAN FINE PAINTINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

11. Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
150,001 (2017 - 150,001) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>150,001</u>	<u>150,001</u>

12. Transactions with directors

Included within other debtors due within one year is a loan from the company to the directors of £16,320 (2017: £nil). The maximum amount outstanding during the year was £16,320 (2017: £nil). Interest has been charged on the balance at the official rate.

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.