

Company Registration No. 04906789 (England and Wales)

**CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD**

**CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

---

# CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		9,200		13,800
Tangible assets	4		28,713		28,277
			<u>37,913</u>		<u>42,077</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		2,000		2,000	
Debtors	5	93,662		81,611	
		<u>95,662</u>		<u>83,611</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(94,851)		(93,958)	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			811		(10,347)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>38,724</u>		<u>31,730</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(31,043)		(23,502)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(5,455)</u>		<u>(5,373)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>2,226</u>		<u>2,855</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,224</u>		<u>2,853</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>2,226</u>		<u>2,855</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

# **CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018***

---

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 September 2019

Mr N R Hill

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04906789**

# CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Cleanit Contract Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6-8 Main Street, Dadlington, Nuneaton, CV13 6HX.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and include certain financial instruments at fair value.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which was decided to be 5 years in 2016.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 1.5 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

# CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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 (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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 complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

#### **1.12 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.14 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 16 (2017 - 16).

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	60,000
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2018	46,200
Amortisation charged for the year	4,600
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2018	50,800
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2018	9,200
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2017	13,800
	<hr/>



# CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2018	26,301	34,055	60,356
Additions	517	37,118	37,635
Disposals	-	(34,055)	(34,055)
At 31 December 2018	26,818	37,118	63,936
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2018	25,694	6,385	32,079
Depreciation charged in the year	249	9,281	9,530
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(6,386)	(6,386)
At 31 December 2018	25,943	9,280	35,223
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2018	875	27,838	28,713
At 31 December 2017	607	27,670	28,277

### 5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	59,418	54,131
Other debtors	34,244	27,480
	93,662	81,611

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	26,982	24,584
Trade creditors	22,530	24,548
Taxation and social security	23,219	27,185
Other creditors	22,120	17,641
	94,851	93,958

The aggregate of creditors for which security has been given amounts to £31,764 (2017 - £29,959).

# CLEANIT CONTRACT SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	31,043	23,502
	<u>31,043</u>	<u>23,502</u>

The aggregate of creditors for which security has been given amounts to £31,043 (2017 - £23,502).

### 8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 2 Ordinary of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

### 9 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Director's loan	2.50	26,134	71,492	1,067	(65,775)	32,918
		<u>26,134</u>	<u>71,492</u>	<u>1,067</u>	<u>(65,775)</u>	<u>32,918</u>

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.