Registration number: 05338578

Cheeky Monkey Bars Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 January 2015

Cheeky Monkey Bars Limited Contents

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Cheeky Monkey Bars Limited (Registration number: 05338578) Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 January 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	<u>2</u>	240,000	300,000
Tangible fixed assets	$\frac{2}{2}$	393,363	369,283
		633,363	669,283
Current assets			
Stocks		72,753	68,447
Debtors		30,193	87,024
Cash at bank and in hand		73,107	43,369
		176,053	198,840
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>3</u>	(453,356)	(239,373)
Net current liabilities		(277,303)	(40,533)
Total assets less current liabilities		356,060	628,750
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>3</u>	(655,582)	(657,749)
Provisions for liabilities		(26,610)	(21,754)
Net liabilities		(326,132)	(50,753)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>4</u>	101	101
Profit and loss account		(326,233)	(50,854)
Shareholders' deficit		(326,132)	(50,753)

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Cheeky Monkey Bars Limited (Registration number: 05338578)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 January 2015

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For the year ending 31 January 2015 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 25 June 2015 and signed on its behalf by:		
J Edwards		
Director		

The notes on pages $\underline{3}$ to $\underline{6}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

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1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008).

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The company is part of a small group. The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not prepared group accounts.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue to trade. The validity of this assumption is dependent on the continued support of the directors and other creditors not requiring the withdrawal of their monies owed to them until sufficient funds are available.

If the company were unable to trade, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amount, to provide for any further liabilities that may arise, and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year. Income is recognised based on the date goods are despatched and the level of completion of services.

Government grants

Government grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a deferred income account and are released to profit over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments. Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill 10 years straight line basis

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Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class Depreciation method and rate
Short leasehold land and buildings Straight line basis over 25 years

Plant and machinery 25% straight line basis / 25% straight line basis pro rata

Investment properties

Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008), as follows: No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties and they are revalued by the directors annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or it's reversal, on an individual property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year. This treatment as regards the company's investment properties may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be seperately identified or quantified.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE. Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

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2 Fixed assets

T4!L1-		
assets	Tangible assets £	Total £
-		
600,000	485,820	1,085,820
	84,753	84,753
600,000	570,573	1,170,573
300,000	116,537	416,537
60,000	60,673	120,673
360,000	177,210	537,210
		_
240,000	393,363	633,363
300,000	369,283	669,283
een given by the cor	npany:	
	2015 £	2014 £
	2.166	2,073
		82,749
		84,822
	62,746	64,622
than five years:		
	2015	2014
	£	£
	70,901	73,482
	£ 600,000 600,000 300,000 60,000 360,000 240,000 300,000	### Company: Company: Compan

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4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2015	2014			
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1	1	1	1	
Ordinary A shares of £ 1 each	12	12	12	12	
Ordinary B shares of £ 1 each	12	12	12	12	
Ordinary C shares of £ 1 each	76	76	76	76	
	101	101	101	101	

5 Related party transactions

Directors' advances and credits

		2015	2014
		£	£
P Anderton			
Dividends voted	-	30,000	
Balance owed to director at year end	115,661	22,560	
J Edwards			
Dividends voted	-	30,000	
Balance owed to director at year end	26,040	26,040	

6 Control

The company is controlled by Ritz Associates Limited . There is no ultimate controlling party .

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