Fresh Connection Limited

Registered number: 05805560

Balance Sheet

as at 30 September 2018

	Notes		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets			~		~
Tangible assets	3		139,639		134,218
Current assets					
Stocks		29,446		28,696	
Debtors	4	110,052		59,364	
Cash at bank and in hand		141,090		224,139	
		280,588		312,199	
Creditors: amounts falling due		(250,440)		(244,000)	
within one year	5	(258,410)		(241,093)	
Net current assets			22,178		71,106
Total assets less current liabilities		-	161,817	_	205,324
Provisions for liabilities			(21,736)		(19,546)
Net assets		- -	140,081	- -	185,778
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			140,080		185,777
Shareholders' funds		-	140,081	-	185,778

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

William Pouget
Director

Approved by the board on 25 April 2019

Fresh Connection Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 September 2018

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term
Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance
Vehicles 25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees				2017
		Number			Number
	Average number of persons er	mployed by the comp	any -	54	51
3	Tangible fixed assets				
		Leasehold	Plant and		
		Land and	machinery	Motor	
		buildings	etc	vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 October 2017	46,762	263,310	23,135	333,207
	Additions	-	32,190	-	32,190
	At 30 September 2018	46,762	295,500	23,135	365,397
	Depreciation				
	At 1 October 2017	23,369	158,856	16,764	198,989
	Charge for the year	4,679	20,497	1,593	26,769
	At 30 September 2018	28,048	179,353	18,357	225,758

Net book value 116,147 At 30 September 2018 18,714 4,778 139,639 At 30 September 2017 23,393 104,454 6,371 134,218 **Debtors** 2018 2017 £ £ Trade debtors 33,838 16,666 Other debtors 76,214 42,698 110,052 59,364 Amounts due after more than one year included above 26,100 26,100 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2018 2017 £ £ Trade creditors 116,121 59,635 47,979 Corporation tax 20,048 Other taxes and social security costs 69,131 79,848 Other creditors 53,110 53,631 258,410 241,093 Loans to directors

Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
	£	£	£	£
William Pouget				
Directors Loan	(13,305)	127,000	(115,995)	(2,300)
	(13,305)	127,000	(115,995)	(2,300)

Dividends were decared in the year 2018 £127,000, 2017 £33,000.

7 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is William Pouget.

8 Other information

Fresh Connection Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

The Vaults And Garden

The University Church Of St Mary

High Street

Oxford

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