

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05921944

CLEAR BLUE GAS LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 September 2020

CLEAR BLUE GAS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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CLEAR BLUE GAS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 September 2020

		2020		2019
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	6		27,969	36,643
Current assets				
Stocks		2,500		2,644
Debtors	7	359,604		321,901
Cash at bank and in hand		48,754		3,965
		-----		-----
		410,858		328,510
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	311,675		251,349
		-----		-----
Net current assets			99,183	77,161
			-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities			127,152	113,804
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			7,363	7,363
			-----	-----
Net assets			119,789	106,441
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CLEAR BLUE GAS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

30 September 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Share premium account		407	407
Profit and loss account		119,282	105,934
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		119,789	106,441
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 September 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

T J Bissett

Director

Company registration number: 05921944

CLEAR BLUE GAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Tower House, Lucy Tower Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, LN1 1XW.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The UK economy continues to be effected by the Coronavirus pandemic. The potential effects to the company and its future prospects cannot be fully quantified but the directors remain committed to the protection of the business. This is being regularly reviewed by the directors. In addition the directors are mindful of the significant ongoing support being offered by the Government. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise. Significant judgements There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies which have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Key sources of estimation uncertainty Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows: (i) Depreciation charges The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. These are reviewed periodically by the Directors to ensure that they reflect both external and internal factors.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all work done during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Turnover is recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the sale have been transferred to the customer.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and Machinery	-	20% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Office Equipment	-	33% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, on a first-in-first-out basis, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is based on purchase price.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are recognised at fair value, with any subsequent changes to fair value recognised in profit or loss.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2019: 10).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	15,000

Amortisation	
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	15,000

Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	—

At 30 September 2019	—

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 October 2019	2,641	102,528	16,876	122,045
Additions	—	—	734	734
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2020	2,641	102,528	17,610	122,779
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2019	1,696	70,171	13,535	85,402
Charge for the year	190	8,089	1,129	9,408
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2020	1,886	78,260	14,664	94,810
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Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2020	755	24,268	2,946	27,969
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2019	945	32,357	3,341	36,643
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7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	112,746	77,177
Other debtors	246,858	244,724
	-----	-----
	359,604	321,901

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	103,074	83,136
Corporation tax	9,292	3,635
Social security and other taxes	3,853	3,099
Loans	57,000	—
Other creditors	138,456	161,479
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	311,675	251,349

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.