

CURLEY GRP LIMITED

**Company Registration Number:
05955490 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 April 2016

End date: 31 March 2017

CURLEY GRP LIMITED

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CURLEY GRP LIMITED

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2017

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets:	3	0	3,600
Tangible assets:	4	24,114	31,340
Total fixed assets:		<u>24,114</u>	<u>34,940</u>
Current assets			
Stocks:		2,217	2,560
Debtors:		34,737	47,132
Cash at bank and in hand:		109,409	140,890
Total current assets:		<u>146,363</u>	<u>190,582</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		(49,576)	(73,261)
Net current assets (liabilities):		<u>96,787</u>	<u>117,321</u>
Total assets less current liabilities:		120,901	152,261
Provision for liabilities:		(4,718)	(6,140)
Total net assets (liabilities):		<u>116,183</u>	<u>146,121</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		5	5
Profit and loss account:		116,178	146,116
Shareholders funds:		<u>116,183</u>	<u>146,121</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

CURLEY GRP LIMITED

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 31 March 2017 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.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

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

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 20 December 2017
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: N Curley
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

CURLEY GRP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

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. When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income. 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. Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

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% per annum on net book value Motor vehicles 25% per annum on net book value 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.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation policy

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 is 10 years. 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.

Valuation and information policy

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

2. Employees

	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
Average number of employees during the period	5	5

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

3. Intangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 April 2016	36,000
At 31 March 2017	<u>36,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 01 April 2016	32,400
Charge for year	3,600
At 31 March 2017	<u>36,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u>0</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>3,600</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

4. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 April 2016	72,780
Additions	727
At 31 March 2017	<u>73,507</u>
Depreciation	
At 01 April 2016	41,440
Charge for year	7,953
At 31 March 2017	<u>49,393</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u><u>24,114</u></u>
At 31 March 2016	<u><u>31,340</u></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.