COCOON VEHICLES LIMITED

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

COCOON VEHICLES LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: 06113683

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 May 2019

	Notes		2019		2018
			£		£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	3		22,870		24,476
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		10,800		-	
Debtors	4	83,909		156,243	
Cash at bank and in hand		136,414		77,773	
		231,123		234,016	
CREDITORS: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(191,594)		(222,734)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			39,529		11,282
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	62,399		35,758
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	-			(26,561)
NET ASSETS		-	62,399		9,197
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			80		80
Capital redemption reserve	7		80		80
Profit and loss account		-	62,239	-	9,037
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			62,399		9,197

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.

Mrs R Adams Director

Approved by the board on 30 July 2019

COCOON VEHICLES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS for the year ended 31 May 2019

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A small entities.

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.

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:

Office equipment over 4 years
Leasehold improvements over 10 years

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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	EMPLOYEE\$			2019 Number	2018 Number
					Nambor
	Average number of persons e	7	8		
3	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
		Leasehold	Plant and	Motor	
		improvements	machinery	vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 June 2018	6,173	57,298	27,915	91,386
	Additions	-	7,408	-	7,408
	Fair value movements	3,637	-	-	3,637
	Disposals	-	-	(11,664)	(11,664)
	At 31 May 2019	9,810	64,706	16,251	90,767
	Depreciation				
	At 1 June 2018	154	46,214	20,542	66,910
	Charge for the year	761	6,872	1,314	8,947
	Elimiataed on disposals	-	-	(7,960)	(7,960)
	At 31 May 2019	915	53,086	13,896	67,897
	Net book value				
	At 31 May 2019	8,895	11,620	2,355	22,870
	At 31 May 2018	6,019	11,084	7,373	24,476

4 DEBTORS 2019 2018

		£	£
	Trade debtors	57,883	58,026
	Other debtors	26,026	98,217
		83,909	156,243
5	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	23,337	20,003
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	4,586
	Trade creditors	81,856	80,576
	Corporation tax	13,299	2,391
	Other taxes and social security costs	19,726	17,160
	Other creditors	53,376	98,018
		191,594	222,734
6	CREDITORS: amounts falling due after one year	2019	2018
	,,	£	£
	Bank loans	-	23,337
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	3,224
			26,561
7	CAPITAL REDEMPTION RESERVE	2019	2018
ŗ	THE REPERT HOW RESERVE	£	£
		~	~
	At 1 June 2018	80	80
	At 31 May 2019	80	80

8 CONTROLLING PARTY

The company was controlled by Mr and Mrs R Adams by virtue of their 100% shareholding

9 OTHER INFORMATION

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

The Old Co-operative

36 Holbrook Road

Belper

Derbyshire

DE56 1PA

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.