

**GW MAINTENANCE UK LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

GW Maintenance UK Ltd
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

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GW Maintenance UK Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 30 April 2022

Registered number: 06557224

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		-		619
			-		619
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	4	13,832		20,580	
		13,832		20,580	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	5	(6,331)		(11,235)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			7,501		9,345
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			7,501		9,964
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	6		(8,311)		(9,444)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			-		(118)
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(810)		402
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and Loss Account			(811)		401
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(810)		402

GW Maintenance UK Ltd
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 30 April 2022

For the year ending 30 April 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr G Watts

Director

27/01/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

GW Maintenance UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. 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 is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

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. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Motor Vehicles	15% reducing balance
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1.4. 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.

1.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

GW Maintenance UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

1.6. 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 the 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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 1 (2021: 1)

3. Tangible Assets

	Motor Vehicles
	£
Cost	
As at 1 May 2021	1,100
Disposals	(1,100)
As at 30 April 2022	-
Depreciation	
As at 1 May 2021	481
Disposals	(481)
As at 30 April 2022	-
Net Book Value	
As at 30 April 2022	-
As at 1 May 2021	619

4. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Corporation tax recoverable assets	3,848	3,681
Other taxes and social security	-	72
Director's loan account	9,984	16,827
	13,832	20,580

5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,837	4,975
Corporation tax	-	5,208
Accruals and deferred income	494	1,052
	6,331	11,235

GW Maintenance UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	8,311	9,444
	<u>8,311</u>	<u>9,444</u>

7. Share Capital

	2022	2021
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

8. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Included within Debtors are the following loans to directors:

	As at 1 May 2021	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 30 April 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
Mr Greg Watts	16,827	5,100	11,942	-	9,985
	<u>16,827</u>	<u>5,100</u>	<u>11,942</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,985</u>

The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9. General Information

GW Maintenance UK Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 06557224 . The registered office is 5 Webbs Way, Burbage, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 3TF.

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.