REGISTERED NUMBER: 07520572 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

for

Inspirations Gifts Limited

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Inspirations Gifts Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

DIRECTOR:	L Pearce
SECRETARY:	Mrs J A Pearce
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Sovereign House 155 High Street Aldershot Hampshire GU11 1TT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	07520572 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Whiteleys Chartered Certified Accountants Sovereign House 155 High Street Aldershot Hampshire GU11 1TT

Balance Sheet 31st March 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5		-		-
Tangible assets	6		178,549 178,549		185,664 185,664
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		188.001		178,877	
Debtors	7	12,090		9,789	
Cash at bank and in hand		, · · · -		2,510	
		200,091		191,176	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	152,732		135,917	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			47,359		55,259
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			225,908		240,923
			ŕ		
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one					
year	9		(81,419)		(91,800)
			(4 ===>		(= ===)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(1,552)		(2,263)
NET ASSETS			<u>142,937</u>		<u> 146,860</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			142,837		146,760
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS					
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			142,937		<u>146,860</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31st March 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at
- (b) the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Balance Sheet - continued 31st March 2019

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 21st August 2019 and were signed by:

L Pearce - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Inspirations Gifts Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2011, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of five years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Freehold property - 2% on cost Fixtures and fittings - 25% on reducing balance Motor vehicles - 25% on reducing balance Computer equipment - 25% on cost

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill and plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of related assets is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of related assets in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

5. **INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

COST	£
At 1st April 2018	
and 31st March 2019	25,260
AMORTISATION At 1st April 2018	
and 31st March 2019	_ 25,260
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2019	_
At 31st March 2018	

Goodwill

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Website £	Fixtures and fittings £
COST			
At 1st April 2018			
and 31st March 2019	198,116	4,995	13,358
DEPRECIATION		<u> </u>	
At 1st April 2018	23,774	4,995	8,319
Charge for year	3 <u>,962</u>		<u>1,149</u>
At 31st March 2019	27,736	4,995	9,468
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31st March 2019	<u> 170,380</u>		3,890
At 31st March 2018	174,342		5,039

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

6.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued			
		Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
	COST	_	_	_
	At 1st April 2018			
	and 31st March 2019	9,714	7,544	233,727
	DEPRECIATION			
	At 1st April 2018	5,616	5,359	48,063
	Charge for year	1,025	<u> </u>	7,11 <u>5</u>
	At 31st March 2019	<u>6,641</u>	6,338	<u>55,178</u>
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31st March 2019	3,073	1,206	178,549
	At 31st March 2018	4,098	2,185	185,664
	COST			Motor vehicles £
	At 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019 DEPRECIATION			9,714
	At 1st April 2018 Charge for year			5,616 1,025
	At 31st March 2019 NET BOOK VALUE			6,641
	At 31st March 2019			_3,073
	At 31st March 2018			4,098
7.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		2019	2018
			£	£
	Trade debtors		2,208	2,272
	Other debtors		9,882	7,517
			12,090	9,789

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	16,477	8,211
	Hire purchase contracts	1,674	2,511
	Trade creditors	93,935	89,092
	Taxation and social security	6,600	10,453
	Other creditors	<u>34,046</u>	25,650
		<u> 152,732</u>	<u> 135,917</u>
9.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans	81,419	90,126
	Hire purchase contracts	81,419	1,674 91,800
	Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
	Repayable by instalments Mortgage	40,797	49,504

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.