Registration number: 07791425

Bee Waxed Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 14 January 2022 (Filleted Accounts for filing purpose)

Loyal Accountancy Ltd Unit 2 189 Broad Lane London N15 4QT

Contents

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u> to <u>3</u>
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	4 to 9

Company Information

Director Miss Daniele Perseguine Soares Godoy

Registered office 65 Drummond House

11 Victory Parade

London SE18 6FW

Accountants Loyal Accountancy Ltd

Unit 2

189 Broad Lane

London N15 4QT

(Registration number: 07791425) Balance Sheet as at 14 January 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	1,417	1,667
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	8,841	10,529
Cash at bank and in hand		21,326	19,605
		30,167	30,134
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(25,338)	(16,167)
Net current assets		4,829	13,967
Total assets less current liabilities		6,246	15,634
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>	(18,000)	(18,694)
Provisions for liabilities		<u> </u>	(373)
Net liabilities		(11,754)	(3,433)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>7</u>	1	1
Retained earnings		(11,755)	(3,434)
Shareholders' deficit		(11,754)	(3,433)

(Registration number: 07791425) Balance Sheet as at 14 January 2022

For the financial year ending 14 January 2022 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 12 October 2022

Miss Daniele Perseguine Soares Godoy Director

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 14 January 2022

1 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 14 January 2022

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

15% on reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 14 January 2022

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

2 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 2 (2021 - 2).

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 14 January 2022

3 Loss before tax

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation expense		296
4 Tangible assets		
	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 15 January 2021	4,469	4,469
At 14 January 2022	4,469	4,469
Depreciation		
At 15 January 2021	2,802	2,802
Charge for the year	250	250
At 14 January 2022	3,052	3,052
Carrying amount		
At 14 January 2022	1,417	1,417
At 14 January 2021	1,667	1,667
5 Debtors		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other debtors	199	1,887
Prepayments	8,642	8,642
	8,841	10,529

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 14 January 2022

6 Creditors

Creators, amounts raning due weam one year	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>8</u>	-	8,334
Other creditors		25,338	7,833
		25,338	16,167
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	Note	2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>	18,000	18,694

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 14 January 2022

8 Loans and borrowings		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	18,000	18,694
	2022	2021
	${f t}$	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings		8,334

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.