

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08497972

THE BLACK CAB COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

30 April 2019

THE BLACK CAB COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	13,435	19,455
Current assets			
Stocks		400	500
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		9,741	11,533
Net current liabilities		9,341	11,033
Total assets less current liabilities		4,094	8,422
Net assets		4,094	8,422
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		3,994	8,322
Shareholders funds		4,094	8,422

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2019 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 abridged financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements .

All of the members have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 30 April 2019 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

THE BLACK CAB COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 April 2019

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 January 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

G BUCK

Director

Company registration number: 08497972

THE BLACK CAB COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 22 West Street, Bromley, Kent, BR1 1RF.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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

Equipment	-	20% straight line
Fixtures and Fittings	-	20% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	20% straight line
Office Equipment	-	20% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2018: 1).

5. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	44,751

Depreciation	
At 1 May 2018	25,296
Charge for the year	6,020

At 30 April 2019	31,316

Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2019	13,435

At 30 April 2018	19,455

6. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
G BUCK	(4,148)	4,061	(87)
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2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
G BUCK	(21,080)	16,932	(4,148)
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7. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr G Buck and Miss E Osman throughout the current period. Mr Buck and Miss Osman are the only directors and shareholders.

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.