Registered number: 09545257

BAITEY SPECIALIST PLASTERING LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

Beach Accountants Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants

13 Beach Road South Shields Tyne & Wear NE33 2QA

Baitey Specialist Plastering Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 April 2019

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Baitey Specialist Plastering Limited Balance Sheet As at 30 April 2019

Registered number: 09545257

	201		19 20)18	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
FIXED ASSETS						
Tangible Assets	3		5,703		12,709	
			5,703		12,709	
CURRENT ASSETS						
Stocks	4	3,500		7,000		
Debtors	5	73,415		47,614		
Cash at bank and in hand		49,596 ———	_	17,435		
		126,511		72,049		
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(61,915)	-	(58,690)		
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		-	64,596	-	13,359	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	70,299	-	26,068	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7	_	-	_	(638)	
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES						
Deferred Taxation			(1,084)		(2,415)	
NET ASSETS			69,215		23,015	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		=		=		
Called up share capital	9		10		10	
Profit and Loss Account	_		69,205		23,005	
		-		-		
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			69,215		23,015	
		=	·	=		

Baitey Specialist Plastering Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 30 April 2019

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 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 Robin Baitey

31/01/2020

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

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:

Plant & Machinery 20% Reducing Balance
Motor Vehicles 25% Straight Line

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period. Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6. 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 year 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 asset reflects 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.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
Office and administration	4	5
	4	5

3. Tangible Assets

	.=	Vehicles	
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 May 2018	7,150	30,600	37,750
Additions	2,545	-	2,545
Disposals		(15,300)	(15,300)
As at 30 April 2019	9,695	15,300	24,995
Depreciation			
As at 1 May 2018	3,367	21,674	25,041
Provided during the period	1,263	3,825	5,088
Disposals	-	(10,837)	(10,837)
As at 30 April 2019	4,630	14,662	19,292
Net Book Value			
As at 30 April 2019	5,065	638	5,703
As at 1 May 2018	3,783	8,926	12,709
4. Stocks			
		2019	2018
		£	£
Stock - work in progress		3,500	7,000
	_	3,500	7,000
5. Debtors	_		
J. Debtois		2019	2018
		£	£
Due within one year			
Trade debtors		56,748	27,449
Prepayments and accrued income		293	228
Other debtors		4,074	2,037
Other taxes and social security		2,621	17,900
Director's loan account		9,679	
	_	73,415	47,614

Debtors includes a balance due from the director of £9,679. This balance will be repaid wthin 9 months of the year end by means of a dividend.

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	638	3,825
Trade creditors	4,926	1,960
Corporation tax	15,727	7,252
VAT	37,569	27,620
Other creditors	1,540	1,399
Accruals and deferred income	1,515	1,375
Director's loan account	<u> </u>	15,259
	61,915	58,690
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts		638
		638
8. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase		
	2019	2018
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Amounts Payable:		
Within one year	638	3,825
Between one and five years	-	638
•		
	638	4,463
	638	4,463
9. Share Capital		
	2019	2018
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	10	10

10. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Included within Debtors are the following loans to directors:

	As at 1 May 2018	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 30 April 2019
	£	£	£	£	£
Mr Robin Baitey	(15,259)	40,458	(10,520)		9,679

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

The above loan will be repaid within 9 months of the year end by means of a dividend.

Dividends paid to directors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Mr Robin Baitey	15,000	5,000

11. General Information

Baitey Specialist Plastering Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09545257. The registered office is 33 Coptleigh, Houghton- Le-Spring, Tyne & Wear, DH5 8JD.

lectronic form, authenticat	ion and maimer or d	envery under section	n 1072 or the Compa	illes Act 2006.	