CHC SUPPLIES LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		1,639		-	
Debtors	2	7,697		3,204	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,108		4,405	
		11,444		7,609	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	3	(5,027)		(7,054)	
Net current assets			6,417		555
					=====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			6,416		554
Total equity			6,417		555
·					

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 14/01/19

Mr C A Hall
Director

Company Registration No. 10181031

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CHC Supplies Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O UHY Hacker Young, Lanyon House, Mission Court, Newport, South Wales, United Kingdom, NP20 2DW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Reporting period

The previous reporting period is longer than one year due to the incorporation of the company. Therefore the comparative amounts presented in these financial statements are not entirely comparable.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised over the transfer of ownership when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for services provided.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Debtors

		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	7,650	3,204
	Other debtors	47	-
		7,697	3,204
3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Corporation tax	2,548	632
	Other taxation and social security	1,577	5,243
	Other creditors	102	379
	Accruals and deferred income	800	800
		5,027	7,054

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

4	Called up share capital	2018 £	2017 £
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1
	·		
		1	1