

**Company registration number: 10187750**

**Blondies Kitchen Limited**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**31 May 2023**

# **Blondies Kitchen Limited**

## **Contents**

Statement of financial position

Statement of changes in equity

Notes to the financial statements

**Blondies Kitchen Limited****Statement of financial position****31 May 2023**

	Note	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	118,101		72,492	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
			118,101		72,492
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		3,500		3,500	
Debtors	6	66,373		77,490	
Cash at bank and in hand		144,876		168,750	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
		214,749		249,740	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	( 175,862)		( 116,121)	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			38,887		133,619
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			156,988		206,111
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Net assets</b>			156,988		206,111
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium account			151,187		151,187
Capital redemption reserve			13		13
Profit and loss account			5,688		54,811
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			156,988		206,111
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>

For the year ending 31 May 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**Directors responsibilities:**

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These 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 Section 1A of 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 statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 October 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C Gadzar

Director

Company registration number: 10187750

**Blondies Kitchen Limited**

**Statement of changes in equity**

**Year ended 31 May 2023**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	<b>Total</b>
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>At 1 June 2021</b>	113	151,187	-	132,296	283,596
(Loss)/profit for the year				72,515	72,515
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72,515</u>	<u>72,515</u>
Cancellation of subscribed capital	( 13)		13	( 150,000)	( 150,000)
<b>Total investments by and distributions to owners</b>	<u>( 13)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>( 150,000)</u>	<u>( 150,000)</u>
<b>At 31 May 2022 and 1 June 2022</b>	<u>100</u>	<u>151,187</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>54,811</u>	<u>206,111</u>
(Loss)/profit for the year				( 703)	( 703)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 703)</u>	<u>( 703)</u>
Dividends paid and payable				( 48,420)	( 48,420)
<b>Total investments by and distributions to owners</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 48,420)</u>	<u>( 48,420)</u>
<b>At 31 May 2023</b>	<u>100</u>	<u>151,187</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5,688</u>	<u>156,988</u>

# **Blondies Kitchen Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 May 2023**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Northside House, Mount Pleasant, Barnet, Herts, EN4 9EE.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

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

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

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

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 June 2021. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

#### **Turnover**

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.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Impairment**

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

## **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 stocks to their present location and condition.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

## **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 20 (2022: 17 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 June 2022	40,352	65,367	36,795	142,514
Additions	80,672	1,298	-	81,970
<b>At 31 May 2023</b>	<b>121,024</b>	<b>66,665</b>	<b>36,795</b>	<b>224,484</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 June 2022	23,327	37,195	9,099	69,621
Charge for the year	24,310	5,628	6,824	36,762
<b>At 31 May 2023</b>	<b>47,637</b>	<b>42,823</b>	<b>15,923</b>	<b>106,383</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 May 2023</b>	<b>73,387</b>	<b>23,842</b>	<b>20,872</b>	<b>118,101</b>
At 31 May 2022	17,025	28,172	27,696	72,893

## 6. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	24,189	22,078
Other debtors	42,184	55,412
	<b>66,373</b>	<b>77,490</b>

## 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	30,002	44,986
Trade creditors	27,475	26,803
Corporation tax	-	4,375
Social security and other taxes	1,474	4,508
Other creditors	116,911	35,449
	<b>175,862</b>	<b>116,121</b>

## **8. Transition to FRS 102**

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 June 2021.

### **Reconciliation of equity**

No transitional adjustments were required.

### **Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year**

No transitional adjustments were required.

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.