# Floor Covering Company Ltd FILLETED ACCOUNTS COVER

Floor Covering Company Ltd

**Company No. 10574302** 

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 January 2019

# Floor Covering Company Ltd BALANCE SHEET REGISTRAR at 31 January 2019

Company No. 10574302	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets		-	-
Intangible assets	3	6,000	8,000
Tangible assets	4	39,045	28,169
		45,045	36,169
Current assets			
Stocks	5	17,392	853
Debtors	6	117,954	72,743
Cash at bank and in hand		151,832	43,216
		287,178	116,812
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	7	(152,539)	(86,945)
Net current assets		134,639	29,867
Total assets less current liabilities		179,684	66,036
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(9,173)	(12,613)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	9	(7,420)	(5,350)
Net assets	_	163,091	48,073
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	10	162,991	47,973
Total equity	_	163,091	48,073

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A)of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 14 June 2019

And signed on its behalf by:

N. Mitchell

Director

# Floor Covering Company Ltd NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR

for the year ended 31 January 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

## Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

#### 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 profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years 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 temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary 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.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate 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.

#### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and machinery 10% Straight line Motor vehicles 25% Straight line

## Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

#### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

#### Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above). Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

#### 2 Employees

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
The average number of persons employed during the year:	5	2

## 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 February 2018	10,000	10,000
At 31 January 2019	10,000	10,000
Amortisation and impairment		
At 1 February 2018	2,000	2,000
Charge for the year	2,000	2,000
At 31 January 2019	4,000	4,000
Net book values		
At 31 January 2019	6,000	6,000
At 31 January 2018	8,000	8,000

# 4 Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost or revaluation			
	At 1 February 2018	3,929	32,844	36,773
	Additions	21,644		21,644
	At 31 January 2019	25,573	32,844	58,417
	Depreciation			
	At 1 February 2018	393	8,211	8,604
	Charge for the year	2,557	8,211	10,768
	At 31 January 2019	2,950	16,422	19,372
	Net book values			
	At 31 January 2019	22,623	16,422	39,045
	At 31 January 2018	3,536	24,633	28,169
5	Stocks			
		2019		2018
		£		£
	Raw materials and consumables	17,392		853
		17,392	_	853
6	Debtors			
		2019		2018
		£		£
	Trade debtors	71,775		60,224
	Other debtors	39,139		10,941
	Prepayments and accrued income	7,040		1,578
		117,954	_	72,743
7	Creditors:			
	amounts falling due within one year	2019		2018
		£		£
	Obligations under finance lease and hire			
	purchase contracts	3,440		3,440
	Trade creditors	29,639		11,355
	Corporation tax	33,953		11,949
	Other taxes and social security	34,231		25,068
	Loans from directors	20,153		33,405
	Other creditors	22,841		-
	Accruals and deferred income	8,282		1,728
		152,539	_	86,945

8	Creditors:		
	amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Obligations under finance lease and hire		
	purchase contracts	9,173	12,613
		9,173	12,613
9	Provisions for liabilities		
	Deferred taxation		
		Accelerated	
		Capital Allowances,	
		Losses and	
		Other	
		Timing	
		Differences	Total
		£	£
	At 1 February 2018	5,350	5,350
	Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	2,070	2,070
	At 31 January 2019	7,420	<u>7,420</u>
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	7,420	5,350
		7,420	5,350

# 10 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

# 11 Dividends

	2019	2018
	£	£
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	36,000	25,000
	36,000	25,000
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	36,000_	25,000
	36,000	25,000

# 12 Related party disclosures

Transactions with related parties  $ext{$\mathfrak{L}$}$ 

Name of related party N. Mitchell
Description of relationship Director

between the parties

Description of transaction and Directors loan account

general amounts involved

Amount due from/(to) the related party (20,153) (33,405)

Provision for doubtful debts due from the related party

Amounts written off in the period in respect of debts from/(to) the related

- - -

party

Controlling party

Immediate controlling party N Mitchell

## 13 Additional information

Its registered number is:

10574302

Its registered office is:

Ground Floor

Cromwell House

15 Andover Road

Winchester

**SO23 7BT** 

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