

Registered number
10901502

Primo Tiles & Bathrooms Ltd

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 March 2019

THOMAS DAVID

Chartered Accountants

Primo Tiles & Bathrooms Ltd**Registered number:** 10901502**Balance Sheet****as at 31 March 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	48,562	-
Current assets			
Stocks		9,500	-
Debtors	3	5,142	-
Cash at bank and in hand		11,933	100
		<u>26,575</u>	<u>100</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(91,951)	-
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(65,376)</u>	<u>100</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>(16,814)</u>	<u>100</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(16,914)	-
Shareholders' funds		<u>(16,814)</u>	<u>100</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

A Marsh

Director

Approved by the board on 19 December 2019

Primo Tiles & Bathrooms Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and 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).

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Improvement to leasehold	over 10 years
Office equipment	25% written down value

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to Leasehold	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
Additions	49,218	2,015	51,233
At 31 March 2019	49,218	2,015	51,233
Depreciation			
Charge for the year	2,418	253	2,671
At 31 March 2019	2,418	253	2,671
Net book value			
At 31 March 2019	46,800	1,762	48,562

3 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	5,097	-
Other debtors	45	-
	5,142	-

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,717	-
Taxation and social security costs	4,827	-
Other creditors	85,407	-
	91,951	-

5 Other financial commitments	2019	2018
	£	£
Total future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases	<u>444,000</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Going concern

The company has made a loss in the first period of trading, which was to be expected, and has an insolvent balance sheet. The majority of the creditors are loans from a director who has confirmed his ongoing support. The directors have therefore adopted the going concern basis of accounting.

7 Related party transactions

A Marsh and A Morreale the directors of Primo Tiles & Bathrooms Ltd, are also directors of Porceramic Limited. At the year end Porceramic Limited has lent Primo Tiles & Bathrooms Ltd £23,563 (2018 £Nil).

8 Controlling party

During the period ending 31 March 2019, A Marsh and A Morreale, the directors, controlled the company by virtue of a controlling interest in 90% of the issued ordinary share capital.

9 Other information

Primo Tiles & Bathrooms Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Alma Works, The Street
Takeley
Bishop's Stortford
Essex
CM22 6QU

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