

Beau Monde Salon and Spa Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period from 1 May 2018 to 31 March 2019

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

Beau Monde Salon and Spa Limited

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Beau Monde Salon and Spa Limited

Company Information

Directors	A L Johnson D J Johnson
Registered office	Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Beau Monde Salon and Spa Limited**(Registration number: 10920385)****Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019**

	Note	31 March 2019 £	30 April 2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	198	220
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	29,761	31,150
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>27,241</u>	<u>11,831</u>
		57,002	42,981
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(50,999)</u>	<u>(43,039)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>6,003</u>	<u>(58)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>6,201</u></u>	<u><u>162</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>6,101</u>	<u>62</u>
Total equity		<u><u>6,201</u></u>	<u><u>162</u></u>

For the financial period ending 31 March 2019 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 accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 23 December 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

D J Johnson
Director

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

Beau Monde Salon and Spa Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2018 to 31 March 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Beau Monde Salon and Spa Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2018 to 31 March 2019

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	10% reducing balance

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Beau Monde Salon and Spa Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2018 to 31 March 2019

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, was as follows:

	1 May 2018 to 31 March 2019	Year ended 30 April 2018
	No.	No.
Average number of employees	10	9

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 May 2018 and at 31 March 2019	225
Depreciation	
At 1 May 2018	5
Charge for the year	22
At 31 March 2019	27
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	198
At 30 April 2018	220

5 Debtors

	31 March 2019 £	30 April 2018 £
Trade debtors	29,661	22,415
Amounts owed by related parties	-	2,732
Other debtors	100	258
Prepayments	-	5,745
	29,761	31,150

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2018 to 31 March 2019

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2019 £	30 April 2018 £
Due within one year		
Directors loan account	18,596	20,065
Social security and other taxes	15,086	11,940
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	156	71
Other creditors	8,910	9,675
Accrued expenses	5,164	-
Corporation tax liability	3,087	1,288
	<u>50,999</u>	<u>43,039</u>

7 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Other borrowings	<u>18,596</u>	<u>20,065</u>

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