

**Company Registration No. 11338629 (England and Wales)**

**HARBOUR FISH LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **HARBOUR FISH LIMITED**

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# HARBOUR FISH LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3		6,260
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	4	35,597	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,717	
		<u>43,314</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(49,246)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(5,932)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>328</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	6		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>228</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>328</u>

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

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

The directors acknowledge their 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 period 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R. Martin  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 11338629**

**HARBOUR FISH LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

		<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Period ended 31 May 2019:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	91,228	91,228
Issue of share capital	<b>6</b>	100	-	100
Dividends		-	(91,000)	(91,000)
		<u>100</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>328</u>
<b>Balance at 31 May 2019</b>		<u>100</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>328</u>

# HARBOUR FISH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Harbour Fish Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Prescot Street, London, E1 8NN.

##### 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 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

##### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	20% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% Reducing balance
Computers	33.33% Straight line

##### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

# HARBOUR FISH LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 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.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### 1.6 Taxation

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

## HARBOUR FISH LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 15.

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

##### **Plant and machinery etc**

£

##### **Cost**

At 1 May 2018

-

Additions

6,910

At 31 May 2019

6,910

##### **Depreciation and impairment**

At 1 May 2018

-

Depreciation charged in the period

650

At 31 May 2019

650

##### **Carrying amount**

At 31 May 2019

6,260

#### 4 Debtors

2019

Amounts falling due within one year:

£

Other debtors

35,597

## HARBOUR FISH LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	11,990
Corporation tax	20,248
Other taxation and social security	13,719
Other creditors	3,289
	<u>49,246</u>
	<u><u>49,246</u></u>

**6 Called up share capital**

	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>	
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>	
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
	<u><u>100</u></u>



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