

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11473615

Norfolk Shellfish Company Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 October 2019

Norfolk Shellfish Company Limited

Balance Sheet

31 October 2019

	Note	31 Oct 19 £
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		100

Net current assets		100

Total assets less current liabilities		100

Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100

Shareholders funds		100

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 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.

The company did not trade during the Period and has not made either a profit or loss.

For the Period ending 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 April 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N D Finnis

Director

Company registration number: 11473615

Norfolk Shellfish Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 19 July 2018 to 31 October 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Carlott Cottage, Walsoken Road, Emneth, Wisbech, Cambs, PE14 8DZ.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Income statement

The company is dormant as defined by section 1169 of the Companies Act 2006. The company received no income and incurred no expenditure during the current Period.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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. 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. 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

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.