

Company Registration No. 11613092 (England and Wales)

**CAMILLA PERKINS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**CAMILLA PERKINS LIMITED**

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# CAMILLA PERKINS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3		2,335
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	4	11,352	
Cash at bank and in hand		62,274	
		<u>73,626</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(30,328)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			43,298
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>45,633</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(341)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>45,292</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	6		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>45,192</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>45,292</u>

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

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

The director acknowledges her 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 May 2020

Mrs C B Clasen  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 11613092**

# CAMILLA PERKINS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

*FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019*

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
<b>Period ended 31 October 2019:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	121,192	121,192
Issue of share capital	6	100	-	100
Dividends		-	(76,000)	(76,000)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 October 2019</b>		100	45,192	45,292
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

# CAMILLA PERKINS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Camilla Perkins Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Springett Cottages, Ringmer, East Sussex, BN8 5PT.

#### **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 Reporting period**

This is the company's first reporting period and covers the thirteen month period from 9 October 2018 to 31 October 2019.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the consideration received or receivable for the creation of artistic illustrations and paintings net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

#### **1.4 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### **1.5 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### **1.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# CAMILLA PERKINS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 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**

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.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Taxation

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

##### **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.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

# CAMILLA PERKINS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 1.

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 9 October 2018	-
Additions	3,531
	<hr/>
At 31 October 2019	3,531
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 9 October 2018	-
Depreciation charged in the period	1,196
	<hr/>
At 31 October 2019	1,196
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2019	2,335
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### 4 Debtors

	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	
Trade debtors	11,352
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### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £
Corporation tax	28,534
Other taxation and social security	156
Other creditors	1,638
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	30,328
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## **CAMILLA PERKINS LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019***

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<b>6</b>	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>
	<b>Ordinary share capital</b>	
	<b>Issued and fully paid</b>	
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
		<b>==</b>



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