

Polenta Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period from 6 July 2019 to 31 July 2020

Polenta Limited

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Polenta Limited
(Registration number: 12089345)
Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2020

	Note	2020 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	7,905
Current assets		
Stocks	<u>5</u>	4,000
Debtors	<u>6</u>	1,347
Cash at bank and in hand		245,038
		250,385
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(111,180)
Net current assets		139,205
Net assets		147,110
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Profit and loss account		147,010
Shareholders' funds		147,110

For the financial period ending 31 July 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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 director on 20 January 2021

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A Shtylla
Director

Polenta Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 6 July 2019 to 31 July 2020

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:

207-209 Worsley Road

Swinton

Manchester

M27 5SQ

England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 20 January 2021.

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 in sterling (£) using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

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.

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 tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet 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.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 6 July 2019 to 31 July 2020

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	33% straight line
Fixture and fittings	25% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

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. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. 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 receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 6 July 2019 to 31 July 2020

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.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

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.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the period, was 12.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 6 July 2019 to 31 July 2020

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
Additions	10,608	10,608
At 31 July 2020	10,608	10,608
Depreciation		
Charge for the period	2,703	2,703
At 31 July 2020	2,703	2,703
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2020	7,905	7,905

5 Stocks

	2020 £
Other inventories	4,000

6 Debtors

	2020 £
Prepayments	1,347

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2020 £
Due within one year		
Loans and borrowings	8	50,000
Taxation and social security		38,739
Accruals and deferred income		1,960
Other creditors		20,481
		111,180

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 6 July 2019 to 31 July 2020

8 Loans and borrowings

	2020
	£
Current loans and borrowings	
Bank borrowings	<u>50,000</u>

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.