Financial statements

For the year ended 30 April 2018



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24/01/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE

#273

Registered number: 3680406

Balance sheet As at 30 April 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		8,068		9,681
Investments	5		176,830		176,270
			184,898		185,951
Current assets					
Stock		1,000		1,000	
Debtors	6	3,098		2,934	
Cash at bank and in hand		156,247		242,706	
	-	160,345	_	246,640	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(22,455)		(51,753)	
Net current assets	_		137,890		194,887
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			322,788		380,838
Deferred tax	8		(1,533)		(1,936)
Net assets		1	321,255		378,902
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium account			31,367		31,367
Profit and loss account		·	289,788		347,435
			321,255		378,902

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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.

Registered number: 3680406

Balance sheet (continued) As at 30 April 2018

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board; and were signed on its behalf on 16 January 2019.

Director

- A.G. Arnold

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2018

#### 1. General information

AA Carpet & Upholstery Cleaners Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Construction House, Runwell Road, Wickford, Essex, SS11 7HQ.

## 2. Accounting policies

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

## 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

## Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

## 2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided at the following rates:

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Furniture, fittings and equipment - 15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

### 2.4 Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stock is assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

### 2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## 2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## 2.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

#### 2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 2.10 Pensions

### Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

### 2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

## 2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

## 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2018

# 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total £
Cost				
At 1 May 2017	29,559	13,161	11,455	54,175
Additions	-	-	349	349
At 30 April 2018	29,559	13,161	11,804	54,524
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2017	23,990	11,419	9,085	44,494
Charge for the year	1,114	436	412	1,962
At 30 April 2018	25,104	11,855	9,497	46,456
Net book value				
At 30 April 2018	4,455	1,306	2,307	8,068
At 30 April 2017	5,569	1,742	2,370	9,681

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2018

5.	Fixed asset investments		
			Investments £
	Cost		
	At 1 May 2017		176,270
	Additions		176,830
	Disposals		(176,270)
	At 30 April 2018		176,830
	Net book value		
	At 30 April 2018		176,830
	At 30 April 2017		176,270
6.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	2,478	2,146
	Other debtors	388	379
	Prepayments and accrued income	232	409
		3,098	2,934
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	-	
··	Creditors. Amounts faming due within one year	2010	2017
	•	2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	1,097	4,304
	Corporation tax	5,527	4,644
	Other taxation and social security	7,525	10,412
	Other creditors	3,846	27,566
	Accruals and deferred income	4,460	4,825
		22,455	51,751

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2018

## 8. Deferred taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year Released during the year	(1,936) 403	(2,282) 346
At end of year	(1,533)	(1,936)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,533	1,936

## 9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £100,000 (2017 - £100,000).