

London Needs Cooling Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The McCay Partnership
Chartered Accountants
Unit 24
Capital Business Centre
22 Carlton Road
South Croydon
Surrey
CR2 0BS

London Needs Cooling Limited

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London Needs Cooling Limited

Company Information

Directors	I A Stevens J J Smith
Company secretary	S Smith
Registered office	C/o The McCay Partnership 24 Capital Business Centre 22 Carlton Road South Croydon Surrey CR2 0BS
Accountants	The McCay Partnership Chartered Accountants Unit 24 Capital Business Centre 22 Carlton Road South Croydon Surrey CR2 0BS

London Needs Cooling Limited
(Registration number: 03953421)
Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	83,575	44,078
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	68,953	38,190
Debtors		324,816	215,401
Cash at bank and in hand		528	29,804
		394,297	283,395
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(396,484)	(288,561)
Net current liabilities		(2,187)	(5,166)
Total assets less current liabilities		81,388	38,912
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(30,449)	(6,850)
Accruals and deferred income		(3,050)	(3,050)
Net assets		47,889	29,012
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>6</u>	100	100
Profit and loss account		47,789	28,912
Total equity		47,889	29,012

For the financial year ending 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form an integral part of these abridged financial statements.

London Needs Cooling Limited
(Registration number: 03953421)
Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

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.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 12 November 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

J J Smith
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form an integral part of these abridged financial statements.

London Needs Cooling Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

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:

C/o The McCay Partnership
24 Capital Business Centre
22 Carlton Road
South Croydon
Surrey
CR2 0BS
England

The principal place of business is:

50 Chapel View
South Croydon
Surrey
CR2 7LF

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 12 November 2018.

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 abridged 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 abridged financial statements have been prepared 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.

London Needs Cooling Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

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 statement of financial position 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.

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
Motor vehicles	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% reducing basis

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.

London Needs Cooling Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

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.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 directors) during the year, was 22 (2017 - 17).

London Needs Cooling Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2017	10,057	119,725	129,782
Additions	1,715	55,994	57,709
At 31 March 2018	11,772	175,719	187,491
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2017	5,123	80,581	85,704
Charge for the year	1,330	16,882	18,212
At 31 March 2018	6,453	97,463	103,916
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	5,319	78,256	83,575
At 31 March 2017	4,934	39,144	44,078

5 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Work in progress	68,953	38,190

6 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100

7 Dividends

Interim dividends paid

	2018 £	2017 £
Interim dividend of £320.00 (2017 - £680.00) per each Ordinary	32,000	68,000

London Needs Cooling Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

8 Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration	26,000	78,800
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	3,817	-
	<u>29,817</u>	<u>78,800</u>

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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.