

Company registration number: **06201541**

Charlies Kids Cuts Limited  
Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements for the  
year ended  
30 April 2023

# Charlies Kids Cuts Limited

## Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Charlies Kids Cuts Limited

Year ended 30 April 2023

As described on the statement of financial position, the Board of Directors of Charlies Kids Cuts Limited are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023, which comprise the income statement, statement of financial position and related notes.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with your instructions I have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to me.

Atkinson Accounts

Egerton House

55 Hoole Road

Chester

CH2 3NJ

United Kingdom

# Charlies Kids Cuts Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	282	313
Tangible assets	6	2,506	3,133
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,788	3,446
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		525	410
Debtors	7	3,713	3,609
Cash at bank and in hand		11,134	20,061
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		15,372	24,080
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(194,198)	(205,460)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current liabilities		(178,826)	(181,380)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		(176,038)	(177,934)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		(176,040)	(177,936)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders deficit		(176,038)	(177,934)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

For the year ending 30 April 2023, 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 financial statements for the year 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 have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 August 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R Lane

Director

Company registration number: 06201541

# Charlies Kids Cuts Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2023

### 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Egerton House, 55 Hoole Road, Chester, CH2 3NJ, United Kingdom.

### 2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

#### TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount. However, Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent

accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

## TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount.

Any tangible assets carried at a revalued amount are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

## IMPAIRMENT

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

## STOCKS

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

## GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## 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 and are subsequently measured as follows: Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost and commitments to receive a loan and to make a loan to another entity are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

All other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price and are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

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.

All equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

## DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will

lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

#### 4 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 4 (2022: 8).

#### 5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Other intangible assets
	£
COST	
At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023	780
AMORTISATION	
At 1 May 2022	467
Charge	31
At 30 April 2023	<u>498</u>
CARRYING AMOUNT	
At 30 April 2023	282
At 30 April 2022	313

#### 6 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc.
	£
COST	
At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023	85,321
DEPRECIATION	



At 1 May 2022	82,188
Charge	627
At 30 April 2023	<u>82,815</u>

#### CARRYING AMOUNT

At 30 April 2023	2,506
At 30 April 2022	3,133

#### 7 DEBTORS

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,208	1,346
Other debtors	2,505	2,263
	<u>3,713</u>	<u>3,609</u>

#### 8 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,904	3,184
Taxation and social security	(22)	41
Other creditors	191,316	202,235
	<u>194,198</u>	<u>205,460</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.