Company Registration No. 07047339 (England and Wales)
ROBERTSON PERRY LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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# BALANCE SHEET

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

		2018	2018		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		-		799
Tangible assets	4		14,754		24,512
Current assets					
Stocks		63,259		150,059	
Debtors	5	54,197		46,518	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,190		46,937	
		127,646		243,514	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(114,518)		(174,699)	
Net current assets			13,128		68,815
Total assets less current liabilities			27,882		94,126
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(85,256)		(89,277)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,667)		(2,667)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(60,041)		2,182
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(60,141)		2,082
Total equity			(60,041)		2,182

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

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

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.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

L Robertson

Director

Company Registration No. 07047339

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### **Accounting policies**

#### Company information

Robertson Perry Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 3, The Old Stable House, 53-55 North Cross Road, SE22 9ET.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

#### 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The directors consider this appropriate notwithstanding that the company's total liabilities exceeded total assets by

The company is dependent on the continued support of the directors.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income. Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation 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:

#### 1.6 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:

Plant and machinery 33% straight line Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% 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.

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

#### 1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.10 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.

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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.12 Taxation

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

#### 1.13 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017 - 5).

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	12,149
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	11,350
Amortisation charged for the year	799
At 31 March 2018	12,149
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	-
At 31 March 2017	799

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4	•		ant and machinery etc £	
	Cost At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018		79,738	
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2017 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 March 2018		55,226 9,758 ————————————————————————————————————	
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2018 At 31 March 2017		14,754	
5	Debtors  Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £	
	Trade debtors Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors	2,751 3,634 47,812 54,197	1,331 - 45,187 ————————————————————————————————————	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018 £	2017 £	
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	38,275 55,643 - 5,554 15,046 - 114,518	51,337 95,357 3,634 16,415 7,956 ————————————————————————————————————	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	19,454	89,277
	Other creditors	65,802	-
		85,256	89,277
8	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
		100	100

### 9 Related party transactions

The company operates a director's loan account on an interest free basis. At the year end the directors owed £39,583 to the company which was repaid after the year end .

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.