Company Registration No. 07662115 (England and Wales)	
MIKE RUTH PLUMBING & HEATING LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

		2019		2018	!
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		2,100		3,150
Tangible assets	4		9,109		11,906
			11,209		15,056
Current assets					
Stocks		3,722		14,023	
Debtors	5	15,833		8,334	
Cash at bank and in hand		17,568		2,772	
		37,123		25,129	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(42,639)		(36,789)	
Net current liabilities			(5,516)		(11,660)
Total assets less current liabilities			5,693		3,396
Provisions for liabilities			(1,693)		(2,250)
Net assets			4,000		1,146
net assets					====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			3,990		1,136
Total aguitu			4.000		1 110
Total equity			4,000		1,146

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 30 JUNE 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 31 January 2020

Mr Michael Ruth

Director

Company Registration No. 07662115

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Mike Ruth Plumbing & Heating Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Stonepark Crescent, Ashburton, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ13 7RF.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

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

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.4 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 equipment 25% Straight line
Computers 25% Straight line
Motor vehicles 25% Reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2018 - 4).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	10,500
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2018	7,350
Amortisation charged for the year	1,050
At 30 June 2019	8,400
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2019	2,100
At 30 June 2018	3,150

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019		

4	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
		ma	chinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 July 2018		32,229
	Additions		1,461
	At 30 June 2019		33,690
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 July 2018		20,323
	Depreciation charged in the year		4,258
	At 30 June 2019		24,581
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2019		9,109
	At 30 June 2018		11,906
5	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	13,119	4,350
	Other debtors	2,714	3,984
		15,833	8,334
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	9,762	10,605
	Corporation tax	7,118	3,460
	Other taxation and social security	4,225	1,953
	Other creditors	21,534	20,771
		42,639	36,789

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

7	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10

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.