Polish-Welsh Association

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 March 2017

Polish-Welsh Association

Registered number: 08422347

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		28
Current assets					
Debtors	5	209		263	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,642		14,927	
	-	6,851		15,190	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	6	(437)		(11,611)	
Net current assets	-		6,414		3,579
Net assets		_	6,414	_	3,607
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			6,414		3,607
Shareholders' funds		_	6,414	<u> </u>	3,607

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

J R Hopkins

Director

Approved by the board on 1 December 2017

Polish-Welsh Association

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Grants

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the company has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Income received in advance of the provision of a specified service it is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

33.33% straight line

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2 Legal status

The company is limited by guarantee. The liability of each member in the event of the company being wound up is limited to £1.

3	Employees	2017 Number	2016 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	3	2
4	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016		13,129
	At 31 March 2017		13,129
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2016		13,101
	Charge for the year		28
	At 31 March 2017		13,129
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2017		
	At 31 March 2016		28
_	Duldana	2017	2016
5	Debtors	2017 £	2016
		t	£
	Other debtors	209	263
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	- -	£	£

Taxation and social security costs	335	198
Other creditors	102	11,413
	437	11,611

7 Other information

Polish-Welsh Association is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

21 Murray Street

Llanelli

Carmarthenshire

SA15 1AQ

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.