

Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended

30 April 2022

for

CRS FACILITIES LIMITED

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For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

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CRS FACILITIES LIMITED

Company Information
For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

DIRECTORS:

S J Lennon
J R Lennon

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Unit 21 Adlington Court
Birchwood
Warrington
Cheshire
WA3 6PL

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08943611 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Leavitt Walmsley Associates Ltd
8 Eastway
Sale
Cheshire
M33 4DX

CRS FACILITIES LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 08943611)

Abridged Balance Sheet
30 April 2022

	Notes	30.4.22 £	£	30.4.21 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		742		2,570
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		109,699		170,174	
Cash at bank		<u>12,128</u>		<u>1,680</u>	
		121,827		171,854	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>107,639</u>		<u>149,960</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>14,188</u>		<u>21,894</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			14,930		24,464
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>141</u>		<u>401</u>
NET ASSETS			<u><u>14,789</u></u>		<u><u>24,063</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			4		4
Retained earnings			<u>14,785</u>		<u>24,059</u>
			<u><u>14,789</u></u>		<u><u>24,063</u></u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 April 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Abridged Balance Sheet - continued
30 April 2022

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

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 30 April 2022 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 January 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

S J Lennon - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

CRS Facilities Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The company's policy of revenue recognition is to recognise a sale when the contractual obligations to the customer have been fulfilled.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs which are directly attributable in bringing the asset to its location and condition so that it is capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Residual values used in the calculation of depreciable amount are the expected amounts which would currently be obtained from disposal of assets, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of their useful lives.

Profits and losses on the disposal of fixed assets are included in the calculation of profit for the period.

The directors assess the company's tangible assets for evidence of impairment at each reporting date. Where there are indicators of impairment, the directors calculate recoverable amount of the asset(s) and compare this with the carrying amount. If recoverable amount is lower than carrying amount, the asset is written down to recoverable amount by way of an impairment loss which is recognised in profit or loss for the period. Impairment losses are reversed when there is evidence that the reasons giving rise to the original impairment have ceased to apply. Impairment losses are reversed through profit and loss but only to the extent that the reversal does not increase the carrying amount of the asset to the amount which would have been stated, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

A financial asset or 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 transaction price and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where investments in non-derivative financial instruments are publicly traded, or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. All other investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Debtors and creditors which fall due within one year are recorded in the financial statements at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost. If the effects of the time value of money are immaterial, they are measured at cost (less impairment for trade debtors). Debtors are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairments are recorded in profit or loss and shown within administrative expenses when there is objective evidence that a debtor is impaired. Objective evidence that a debtor is impaired arises when the customer is unable to settle amounts owing to the company or the customer becomes bankrupt.

Debtors do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal value.

Trade creditors are not interest-bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Financial assets which are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at each balance sheet 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 which exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is calculated using timing difference plus approach.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 30 April 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account using the effective interest method under Section 11 of FRS 102 'Basic Financial Instruments'. The capital element of the liability is presented in the balance sheet as a liability and split between the portion falling due within one year and the portion falling due after more than one year.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for the employee's services to the company. Where employees have accrued short-term benefits which the entity has not paid by the balance sheet date, an accrual is recognised within creditors: amounts falling due within one year with an associated expense in profit or loss.

Going concern

The directors have acknowledged their continued support for the company and the director considers that company is a going concern for at least 12 months from the date the financial statements are issued. On this basis, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2021 - 3) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 May 2021	8,566
Disposals	<u>(5,000)</u>
At 30 April 2022	<u>3,566</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 May 2021	5,996
Charge for year	247
Eliminated on disposal	<u>(3,419)</u>
At 30 April 2022	<u>2,824</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 April 2022	<u>742</u>
At 30 April 2021	<u>2,570</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.