Registered number: 04241821

REGISTRARS COPY

RAINBOW BODYSHOP LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

TUESDAY

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COMPANIES HOUSE

RAINBOW BODYSHOP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04241821

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note		2017 £		*2016 £*
Fixed assets					
Tangible Fixed Assets	4		**240,237**		*66,723*
Investments	5		**121,100**		*120,100*
			361,337		*186,823*
Current assets					
Stocks		**149,131**		*74,352*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**1,474,585**		*944,160*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**5,419**		*6,045*	
		1,629,135		*1,024,557*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(1,612,087)**		*(950,168)*	
Net current assets			**17,048**		*74,389*
Total assets less current liabilities			**378,385**		*261,212*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			**(77,471)**		-
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	**(28,320)**		*(10,720)*	
			(28,320)		*(10,720)*
Net assets			**272,594**		*250,492*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**2,000**		*1,000*
Capital redemption reserve			**187,500**		*187,500*
Profit and loss account			**83,094**		*61,992*
			272,594		*250,492*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A Walters
Director

E Avann
Director

Date: 26th March 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. General information

The company is a private limited company, which is incorporated and registered in England and Wales (no.04241821). The address of the registered office is Rainbow Bodyshop Prestige Limited, White Hart Road, Slough. SL1 2SF.

The principal activity of the company is that of vehicle coachwork repair. On 30 June 2017 the trade and assets of Rainbow Bodyshop Prestige Limited were transferred to this company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has facilities with the bank which are renewed annually to provide working capital. Where appropriate, the company will negotiate additional finance to assist in capital expenditure projects.

The company produces annual budgets and forecasts which take account of expected changes in the trading performance which demonstrate that the company will be able to operate within its current facilities. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold Property	- over 10 years
Plant and machinery	- 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.9 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 40 *(2016 - 35)*.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 July 2016	-	120,241	41,560	13,890	85,011	260,702
Additions	7,600	60,734	-	7,001	13,214	88,549
Transfers intra group	-	178,843	67,532	21,225	99,933	367,533
Disposals	-	-	(21,560)	-	-	(21,560)
At 30 June 2017	7,600	359,818	87,532	42,116	198,158	695,224
Depreciation						
At 1 July 2016	-	89,786	27,723	10,738	65,732	193,979
Charge for the year on owned assets	633	6,736	3,459	1,304	6,128	18,260
Transfers intra group	-	157,212	29,092	13,434	60,257	259,995
Disposals	-	-	(17,247)	-	-	(17,247)
At 30 June 2017	633	253,734	43,027	25,476	132,117	454,987
Net book value						
At 30 June 2017	6,967	106,084	44,505	16,640	66,041	240,237
At 30 June 2016	-	*30,455*	*13,837*	*3,152*	*19,279*	*66,723*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2016	**613,716**
Additions	**1,000**
At 30 June 2017	**614,716**
Impairment	
At 1 July 2016	**493,616**
At 30 June 2017	**493,616**
Net book value	
At 30 June 2017	**121,100**
At 30 June 2016	*120,100*

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Rainbow Coach Builders Limited	England	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Rainbow Bodyshop Prestige Limited	England	Ordinary	100 %	Vehicle repairs

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 30 June 2017 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
Rainbow Coach Builders Limited	**120,100**	**-**
Rainbow Bodyshop Prestige Limited	**180,370**	**40,889**

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	**1,248,104**	*654,054*
Amounts owed by associated undertakings	**129,203**	*161,708*
Prepayments and accrued income	**97,278**	*128,398*
	1,474,585	*944,160*

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	**6,368**	-
Bank loans	**19,500**	-
Trade creditors	**855,040**	*613,223*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**120,100**	*120,100*
Amounts owed to associated undertakings	**91,906**	*1,755*
Corporation tax	**30,779**	*14,552*
Other taxation and social security	**228,603**	*103,206*
Other creditors	**10,682**	*9,362*
Accruals and deferred income	**249,109**	*87,970*
	1,612,087	*950,168*

The bank loan and overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge dated 22 April 2013 over the property and assets of the company.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	**77,471**	-
	77,471	-

Secured loans

The bank loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge dated 22 April 2013 over the property and assets of the company.

9. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	**10,720**
Charged to profit or loss	**17,600**
At end of year	**28,320**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**28,320**
	28,320

10. Share capital

	2017 £	*2016* *£*
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,000 *(2016 - 1,000)* Ordinary shares of £1 each	**2,000**	*1,000*

On 27 June 2017 £1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each were issued at par.

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £8,131 *(2016 - £5,530)*. Contributions totalling £1,332 *(2016 - £1,224)* were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.