

PENRHYNBLINDS LIMITED

**Company Registration Number:
05510023 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 April 2016

End date: 31 March 2017

PENRHYNBLINDS LIMITED

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PENRHYNBLINDS LIMITED

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2017

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets:		0	0
Tangible assets:	3	12,771	12,575
Total fixed assets:		12,771	12,575
Current assets			
Stocks:		3,000	3,000
Debtors:		43,982	20,466
Cash at bank and in hand:		71,749	40,786
Total current assets:		118,731	64,252
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		(76,753)	(41,072)
Net current assets (liabilities):		41,978	23,180
Total assets less current liabilities:		54,749	35,755
Provision for liabilities:		(2,554)	(2,220)
Total net assets (liabilities):		52,195	33,535
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		100	100
Profit and loss account:		52,095	33,435
Shareholders funds:		52,195	33,535

The notes form part of these financial statements

PENRHYNBLINDS LIMITED

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 December 2017
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: Mr S. M. Jeffrey
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

PENRHYNBLINDS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows: Plant and machinery – 15% Reducing balance Fixtures fittings and equipment -25% Reducing balance Motor vehicles – 25% reducing balance If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Valuation and information policy

Stock - Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Other accounting policies

Taxation -The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of the current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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 future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Impairment -A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Provisions -Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

2. Employees

	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
Average number of employees during the period	6	8

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 March 2017

3. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 April 2016	29,674
Additions	5,243
Disposals	(2,650)
At 31 March 2017	<u>32,267</u>
Depreciation	
At 01 April 2016	17,099
Charge for year	3,557
On disposals	(1,160)
At 31 March 2017	<u>19,496</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u>12,771</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>12,575</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.