

Company Registration No. 08181921 (England and Wales)

PIANO GALLERY LTD

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 APRIL 2017**

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PIANO GALLERY LTD**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 APRIL 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	4		15,000		17,500
Tangible assets	5		3,128		1,406
			<u>18,128</u>		<u>18,906</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		206,746		205,004	
Debtors	6	63,338		58,298	
Cash at bank and in hand		47,789		57,358	
		<u>317,873</u>		<u>320,660</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(206,149)		(200,145)	
Net current assets			<u>111,724</u>		<u>120,515</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>129,852</u>		<u>139,421</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			129,752		139,321
Total equity			<u>129,852</u>		<u>139,421</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

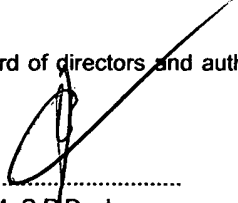
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22.11.2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



 Miss C Dash
 Director



 Mr S P Dash
 Director

PIANO GALLERY LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2015		100	137,414	137,514
Year ended 30 April 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	75,907	75,907
Dividends		-	(74,000)	(74,000)
Balance at 30 April 2016		100	139,321	139,421
Year ended 30 April 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	82,431	82,431
Dividends		-	(92,000)	(92,000)
Balance at 30 April 2017		100	129,752	129,852

PIANO GALLERY LTD-

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Piano Gallery Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hermes House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN2 2GA.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Piano Gallery Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Piano Gallery Ltd for the year ended 30 April 2016 were prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015). Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Going concern

The company continues to be profitable and the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

PIANO GALLERY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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 machinery	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	33% reducing balance

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.

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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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.

PIANO GALLERY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

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 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

PIANO GALLERY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration paid to directors	16,446	11,127
Dividends paid to directors	92,000	74,000

Dividends totalling £92,000 (2016 - £74,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

PIANO GALLERY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	25,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2016	7,500
Amortisation charged for the year	2,500
At 30 April 2017	10,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	15,000
At 30 April 2016	17,500

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 May 2016	256	2,341	2,330	591	5,518
Additions	-	2,400	791	-	3,191
At 30 April 2017	256	4,741	3,121	591	8,709
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 May 2016	155	1,522	2,094	340	4,111
Depreciation charged in the year	63	935	410	62	1,470
At 30 April 2017	218	2,457	2,504	402	5,581
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2017	38	2,284	617	189	3,128
At 30 April 2016	101	819	235	251	1,406

6 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	59,820	55,282
Other debtors	3,518	3,016
	63,338	58,298

PIANO GALLERY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	100,384	88,130
Corporation tax	20,540	19,500
Other taxation and social security	22,078	28,863
Other creditors	63,147	63,652
	<u>206,149</u>	<u>200,145</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	19,810	19,810
Between one and five years	79,240	79,240
In over five years	57,779	77,589
	<u>156,829</u>	<u>176,639</u>

10 Related party transactions

Miss C M Dash Director

The amount due to the related party at the balance sheet date was £25,543 (2016: £28,180).

Mrs J Dash Shareholder

The loan to Mrs J Dash of £35,000 remains outstanding at year end.

Mr S Dash Director

Mr S Dash was appointed as a director during the year. The amount outstanding to the related party at the balance sheet date was £36.

PIANO GALLERY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

11 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £92,000 (2016 - £74,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.