Statement of consent to prepare abridged financial statements

All of the members of Murray Tiling Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of financial position for the current year ending 31st March 2018 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies House Act 2006

Company registration number: 08272721

Murray Tiling Limited

Unaudited filleted abridged financial statements

31 March 2018

Murray Tiling Limited

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Murray Tiling Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr G Murray
Company number	08272721
Registered office	57 Southend Road Grays Essex RM17 5NL
Business address	The Old Rectory Church Road Bowers Gifford Essex SS13 2HG
Accountants	Barnard & Aston 57 Southend Road Grays Essex RM17 5NL

Murray Tiling Limited

Abridged statement of financial position

31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4	20,686		6,412	
			20,686		6,412
Current assets					
Debtors		156,112		119,391	
Cash at bank and in hand		263,145		111,735	
		419,257		231,126	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(242,487)		(109,327)	
Net current assets			176,770		121,799
Total assets less current liabilities			197,456		128,211
Net assets			197,456		128,211
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			197,455		128,210
Shareholders funds			197,456		128,211

For the year ending 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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 and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 09 November 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G Murray

Director

Company registration number: 08272721

Murray Tiling Limited

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 31 March 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 1 April 2016	1	44,551	44,552
Profit for the year		145,659	145,659
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	145,659	145,659
Dividends paid and payable		(62,000)	(62,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(62,000)	(62,000)
At 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2017	1	128,210	128,211
Profit for the year		129,245	129,245
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	129,245	129,245
Dividends paid and payable		(60,000)	(60,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 31 March 2018	1	197,455	197,456

Murray Tiling Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares. registered in England. The address of the registered office is 57 Southend Road, Grays, Essex, RM17 5NL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of 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 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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:

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.

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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or 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 that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	13,762
Additions	17,473
Disposals	(3,750)
At 31 March 2018	27,485
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2017	7,350
Charge for the year	949
Disposals	(1,500)
At 31 March 2018	6,799
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	20,686
At 31 March 2017	6,412

5. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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.