Company Registration No. 10162021 (England and Wales)

CALMIRA LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CALMIRA LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs C Doyle Mr Mark Doyle
Company number	10162021
Registered office	155 Newton Drive Blackpool FY3 8LZ
Accountants	Fylde Tax Accountants 155 Newton Drive Blackpool FY3 8LZ

CALMIRA LIMITED

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CALMIRA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£
Fixed assets			
Investment properties	**2**		119,742
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,571	
Current liabilities	**3**	(162,442)	
Net current liabilities			(160,871)
Total assets less current liabilities			(41,129)
Equity			
Called up share capital	**4**		20
Retained earnings			(41,149)
Total equity			(41,129)

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

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

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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 1 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs C Doyle
Director

Company Registration No. 10162021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Calmira Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 155 Newton Drive, Blackpool, FY3 8LZ.

1.1 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Reporting period

The reporting period of the financial statements is shorter than one year as these are the first financial statements for the company.

1.3 Revenue

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rents and goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets 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.

1.6 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 in the company's statement of financial position 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 payables, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

2 Investment property

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 4 May 2016	-
Additions	119,742
At 30 March 2017	119,742

Investment property comprises of an amount of £119,742 for which a first charge over the underlying assets has been given to the lenders. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors at the year end.

3 **Current liabilities**

	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	84,100
Other payables	78,342
	162,442

Bank Loans includes £84,100 secured by way of a fixed first charge over the underlying assets.

4 **Called up share capital**

	2017 £
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
20 Ordinary of £1 each	20
	20

20 Ordinary shares of £1 each were issued during the period ended 30 March 2017.

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.