COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10276621

GIFTS OF BUDE LIMITED

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 July 2018

GIFTS OF BUDE LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		£	£
Current assets			
Debtors	5	(1,377)	–
Cash at bank and in hand		24,170	1,288
		22,793	1,288
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	20,600	1,554
Net current assets/(liabilities)		2,193	(266)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,193	(266)
Net assets/(liabilities)		2,193	(266)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		2,192	(267)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)		2,193	(266)

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.

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

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 April 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D F BANFORD

Director

Company registration number: 10276621

GIFTS OF BUDE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 9 Coast View, Bude, Cornwall, EX23 8AG.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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.

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 are 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. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2017: 1).

5. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	(1,377)	–

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,997	–
Trade creditors	9,416	–
Corporation tax	1,615	–
Other creditors	572	1,554
	20,600	1,554

7. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2018		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	**£**
D F BANFORD	(1,024)	1,014	(10)

	2017		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
D F BANFORD	–	(1,024)	(1,024)

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.