Company Registration No. SC098002 (Scotland)

CENTRAL DECORATORS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CENTRAL DECORATORS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

CENTRAL DECORATORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

	Notes	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		6,063		8,039
Current assets					
Stocks		59,331		39,790	
Debtors	4	16,703		36,830	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,850		12,770	
		81,884		89,390	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(68,845)		(60,387)	
Net current assets			13,039		29,003
Total assets less current liabilities			19,102		37,042
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(8,175)		-
Net assets			10,927		37,042
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			10,917		37,032
Total equity			10,927		37,042

CENTRAL DECORATORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 year 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 May 2019

Ashley McCombie
Director

Company Registration No. SC098002

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Central Decorators Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 116 Ashgrove Road West, ABERDEEN, AB16 5BD.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of painting and decorating services, excluding VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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	- 15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on 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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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).

1.5 Stocks

Stock are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

1.7 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 balance sheet 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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 creditors, bank loans, are recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors 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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 7 (2017 - 8).

3 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 September 2017 and 31 August 2018	20,952
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2017	12,914
Depreciation charged in the year	1,975
At 31 August 2018	14,889
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2018	6,063
At 31 August 2017	8,039

4 **Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2018** **£**	**2017** **£**
Trade debtors	15,239	28,346
Other debtors	1,464	8,484
	16,703	36,830

5 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 **£**	**2017** **£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,901	2,129
Trade creditors	22,470	12,534
Corporation tax	2,673	8,597
Other taxation and social security	15,203	20,510
Other creditors	22,598	16,617
	68,845	60,387

The bank loan is secured by a guarantee from the director and supported by standard security over assets owned by the director.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,175	-

The bank loan is secured by a guarantee from the director and supported by standard security over assets owned by the director,

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10
	10	10

8 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Loan	-	7,020	5,165	(12,185)	-
		7,020	5,165	(12,185)	-

There are no fixed terms for repayment.

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.