REGISTERED NUMBER: SC453091

SARAH MURRAY BEAUTY LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Page
Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

SARAH MURRAY BEAUTY LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC453091)

BALANCE SHEET
30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		**44,965**		43,849
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		**5,065**		2,324	
Debtors	5	**9,094**		5,623	
Cash at bank and in hand		**25,269**		5,230	
		39,428		13,177	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	**32,939**		32,909	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			**6,489**		(19,732)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**51,454**		24,117
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		**(39,684)**		(19,852)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			**(5,288)**		(2,733)
NET ASSETS			**6,482**		1,532
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			**100**		100
Retained earnings			**6,382**		1,432
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**6,482**		1,532

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

BALANCE SHEET - continued
30 JUNE 2019

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 20 March 2020 and were signed by:

Mrs S L Church - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Sarah Murray Beauty Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The registered office is Caledonia House, 89 Seaward Street, Glasgow, G41 1HJ.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Judgements
The company considers on an annual basis the judgements that are made by management when applying its significant accounting policies that would have the most significant effect on amounts that are recognised in the financial statements. The director considers there to be no such significant judgements.

Turnover
Turnover represents the invoice value of goods and services supplied during the year, excluding value added tax. The company's policy is to recognise income when substantively all risks and rewards in connection with the goods supplied have been passed to the buyer.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.
Plant and machinery etc - 33.3% on cost and 15% on reducing balance

Fixed assets are included in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets
At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less cost to sell.

Financial instruments
The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable and loans from banks.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and trade creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for evidence of impairment and if found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 6 (2018 - 5) .

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4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
COST	
At 1 July 2018	**50,973**
Additions	**6,882**
At 30 June 2019	**57,855**
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2018	**7,124**
Charge for year	**5,766**
At 30 June 2019	**12,890**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2019	**44,965**
At 30 June 2018	43,849

5. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	**5,884**	-
Other debtors	**3,210**	5,623
	9,094	5,623

6. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	6,344
Taxation and social security	**22,704**	1,236
Other creditors	**10,235**	25,329
	32,939	32,909

7. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	**39,684**	19,852

continued...

8. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	**16,500**	16,500
Between one and five years	**66,000**	66,000
In more than five years	**64,625**	81,125
	147,125	163,625

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the balance sheet date, an amount of £1,053 (2018: £17,115) was due to the director. This loan was interest free, unsecured and no repayment terms have been established.

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.