

Company registration number 03356213 (England and Wales)

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Statement of financial position | 1 - 2 |
| Statement of changes in equity | |
| Notes to the financial statements | 3 - 8 |

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

| | | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|--|-------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 5 | | 87,035 | | 64,776 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | 6 | 154,674 | | 147,485 | |
| Debtors | 7 | 17,323 | | 33,699 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 174,526 | | 152,975 | |
| | | <u>346,523</u> | | <u>334,159</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | <u>(110,019)</u> | | <u>(118,628)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | 236,504 | | 215,531 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 323,539 | | 280,307 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 9 | | (56,538) | | (30,833) |
| Provisions for liabilities | 10 | | <u>(21,758)</u> | | <u>(12,135)</u> |
| Net assets | | | <u>245,243</u> | | <u>237,339</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 12 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | <u>245,143</u> | | <u>237,239</u> |
| Total equity | | | <u>245,243</u> | | <u>237,339</u> |

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

For the financial year ended 30 April 2023 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 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.

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C A Durkin
Director

Company registration number 03356213 (England and Wales)

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Trade Carpets Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Fernwood House, Fernwood Road, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1TJ.

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 amounts 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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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:

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Leasehold improvements | 10% Straight Line |
| Fixtures and fittings | 15% Reducing balance |
| Computers | 33% Straight Line |
| Motor vehicles | 25% Straight Line |

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.

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Taxation

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

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

| | 2023 Number | 2022 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 3 | 3 |

4 Taxation

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Current tax | | |
| UK corporation tax on profits for the current period | 19,089 | 11,417 |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | 9,623 | 12,135 |
| Total tax charge | 28,712 | 23,552 |

5 Tangible fixed assets

| | Leasehold improvements £ | Fixtures and fittings £ | Computers £ | Motor vehicles £ | Total £ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| Cost | | | | | |
| At 1 May 2022 | 14,830 | 53,440 | 4,459 | 62,890 | 135,619 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 38,710 | 38,710 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (23,001) | (23,001) |
| At 30 April 2023 | 14,830 | 53,440 | 4,459 | 78,599 | 151,328 |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | | | |
| At 1 May 2022 | 10,118 | 33,948 | 2,945 | 23,832 | 70,843 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 601 | 2,924 | 534 | 12,392 | 16,451 |
| Eliminated in respect of disposals | - | - | - | (23,001) | (23,001) |
| At 30 April 2023 | 10,719 | 36,872 | 3,479 | 13,223 | 64,293 |
| Carrying amount | | | | | |
| At 30 April 2023 | 4,111 | 16,568 | 980 | 65,376 | 87,035 |
| At 30 April 2022 | 4,712 | 19,492 | 1,514 | 39,058 | 64,776 |

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 6 | Stocks | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | | £ | £ |
| | Stocks | | 154,674 | 147,485 |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 7 | Debtors | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | | £ | £ |
| | Amounts falling due within one year: | | | |
| | Other debtors | | 10,634 | 24,094 |
| | Prepayments and accrued income | | 6,689 | 9,605 |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | | | 17,323 | 33,699 |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 8 | Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | | £ | £ |
| | Bank loans | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Obligations under finance leases | | 14,873 | 2,435 |
| | Trade creditors | | 28,075 | 90,633 |
| | Corporation tax | | 19,089 | 11,417 |
| | Other taxation and social security | | 3,599 | 656 |
| | Other creditors | | 30,930 | 837 |
| | Accruals and deferred income | | 3,453 | 2,650 |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | | | 110,019 | 118,628 |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 9 | Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | Notes | £ | £ |
| | Bank loans and overdrafts | | 20,832 | 30,833 |
| | Obligations under finance leases | | 35,706 | - |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | | | 56,538 | 30,833 |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 10 | Provisions for liabilities | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | | £ | £ |
| | Deferred tax liabilities | 11 | 21,758 | 12,135 |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

TRADE CARPETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

11 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

| | Liabilities 2023 £ | Liabilities 2022 £ |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Balances: | | |
| Accelerated capital allowances | 21,758 | 12,135 |
| | <u>21,758</u> | <u>12,135</u> |
| Movements in the year: | | 2023 £ |
| Liability at 1 May 2022 | | 12,135 |
| Charge to profit or loss | | 9,623 |
| | | <u>21,758</u> |
| Liability at 30 April 2023 | | <u>21,758</u> |

12 Called up share capital

| | 2023 Number | 2022 Number | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid | | | | |
| Ordinary of £1 each | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Ordinary A of £1 each | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |

13 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

| 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|---------------|----------------|
| 75,000 | 100,000 |
| <u>75,000</u> | <u>100,000</u> |

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.