Company registration number: 04707382

REES FLATROOFING LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2017

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 MARCH 2017

2017		2016		
Note	£	£	£	£
			,	
5	-			
6	549		711	•
		549		711
	150		150	
7			•	
	16,368		3,961	
	17,523		9,819	
8	(35,714)		(29,008)	
		(18,191)		(19,189)
		(17,642)		(18,478)
		(17,642)		(18,478)
		7		7
9		(17,649)		(18,485)
		(17,642)		(18,478)
	5 6 7 8	Note £ 5	Note £ £ 5	Note £ £ £ 5 - - - 6 549 711 549 7 1,005 5,708 3,961 16,368 3,961 9,819 8 (35,714) (29,008) (17,642) (17,642) 9 (17,649)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) 31 MARCH 2017

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

Mr A Rees Director

Company registration number: 04707382

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Petitor House, Nicholson Road, Torquay, Devon, TQ27TD.

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of flat roofing activities.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Going concern

As at 31 March 2017 the company had net current liabilities and net liabilities. In spite of this the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors consider that the company is able to settle its debts as they fall due. The directors are the main creditor and have pledged their continuing support to the company for the foreseeable future.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

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.

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Turnover

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.

Taxation

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

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

- 11 years straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery - 15% reducing balance Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks-to their present location and condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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.

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.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 3 (2016: 3).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total	
	£	£	
Cost			
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	7,700	7,700	
Amortisation	•	====	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	7,700	7,700	
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	_	_	
At 91 march 2017			
At 31 March 2016	-	-	
•			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Tangible assets	Dlantand	Matar	T _4_1
	·	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	·			
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	552	5,463	6,015
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2016	388	4,916	5,304
	Charge for the year	25	137	162
	At 31 March 2017	413	5,053	5,466
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2017	139	410	549
	At 31 March 2016	164		711
		=====		
7.	Debtors	•		
			2017	2016
	Tue de debásus		. £	£ 200
	Trade debtors Other debtors		596 409	5,300 408
	Other debiors			
		•	1,005 ———	5,708
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2017	2016
			2017 £	2010 £
	Trade creditors	•	1,080	1,781
	Social security and other taxes		44	61
	Other creditors		34,590	27,166
	•			
	•		35,714	29,008

9. Reserves

Profit and loss account:

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

10. Directors' loans

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

·	2017			•
•		Balance Advances Balance brought /(credits) to o/standing forward the directors		
• •		£	£	£
Directors		(24,731) =====	(7,303)	(32,034)
	2016			
		Balance Advances Balance brought /(credits) to o/standing forward the directors		
		£	£	£
Directors		(19,991) =====	(4,740)	(24,731)

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.