

FTL Commercials Ltd
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 March 2020

~~FTL COMMERCIALS LTD~~
Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	6,564	7,844
Current assets			
Stocks		387,745	228,913
Debtors	6	–	33,453
Cash at bank and in hand		31,676	34,101
		-----	-----
		419,421	296,467
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	183,123	153,140
		-----	-----
Net current assets		236,298	143,327
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		242,862	151,171
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	142,181	77,380
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		675	810
		-----	-----
Net assets		100,006	72,981
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		99,906	72,881
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		100,006	72,981
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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 Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered. For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr F Lee Mrs T Lee

Director Director

Company registration number: 08678308

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Boat House, Harbour Square, Wisbech, PE13 3BH, Cambs.

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.

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.

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Leasehold property	-	10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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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 stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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 debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

4. Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2019: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	6,000	6,626	2,095	14,721
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Depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	2,400	2,817	1,660	6,877
Charge for the year	600	571	109	1,280
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At 31 March 2020	3,000	3,388	1,769	8,157
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Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2020	3,000	3,238	326	6,564
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At 31 March 2019	3,600	3,809	435	7,844
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	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	–	33,453
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	99,430	67,538
Social security and other taxes	18,092	8,357
Other creditors	65,601	77,245
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	183,123	153,140
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	142,181	77,380
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9. Other financial commitments

Total financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies which are not included in the Statement of Financial Position amount to £6,000 (2019 - £6,000).

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At 31 March 2019 the loan account of the directors was overdrawn by £12,201 and this was repaid in full in the current year. During the previous year interest of £968 was charged by the company on the overdrawn balance.

11. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102 Section 1A.

