# MIDLAND CARPETS & FURNISHINGS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

SRI TAX ACCOUNTANTS 255 Abbey Road Smethwick B67 5NQ

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# Midland Carpets & Furnishings Limited Balance Sheet As At 31 March 2023

# Registered number: 02916415

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4	_	44,447	_	27,806
			44,447		27,806
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks	5	32,375		37,225	
Cash at bank and in hand	5	195,955		268,996	
		195,955	-	200,990	
		228,330		306,221	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(137,470)	-	(189,040)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		-	90,860	_	117,181
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		_	135,307	_	144,987
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7	_	(29,782)	_	(40,709)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation		-	(5,078)	-	(5,078)
NET ASSETS			100,447	_	99,200
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		=		=	
Called up share capital	9		10,000		10,000
Profit and Loss Account		_	90,447	_	89,200
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		=	100,447	_	99,200

For the year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

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Mr Tariq Afzal

Director

15/09/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

#### 1. General Information

Midland Carpets & Furnishings Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 02916415 . The registered office is 334-340 High Street, Harborne, West Midlands, B17 9PU.

## 2. Accounting Policies

## 2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

#### Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods. **Rendering of services** 

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Motor Vehicles	10%
Fixtures & Fittings	10%

#### 2.4. **Leases**

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

#### 2.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

## 2.6. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated yeing taxet of the base, heat and the compactified of substanting the gearted by the lows of the part of the

Deferred taxanglisteg Aissets n timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax differences are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax differences are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax differences are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable **dist** sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for Illabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting amount of lass, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity <del>fin which cases, the current and deferred tax is assets and is a set and tax is a set and tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.</del>

As at 1 April 2022	91,058	139,286	230,344
Provided during the period	3,750	7,026	10,776
As at 31 March 2023	94,808	146,312	241,120
Net Book Value			
As at 31 March 2023	19,445	25,002	44,447
As at 1 April 2022	23,195	4,611	27,806
5. Stocks			
		2023	2022
		£	£
Finished goods		32,375	37,225
		32,375	37,225

# 6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases	-	14,291
Trade creditors	43,036	82,920
Corporation tax	4,498	14,351
Other taxes and social security	73,563	77,478
Director's loan account	16,373	-
	137,470	189,040

# 7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

7. Creditors, Amounts Failing Due Arter More Than One Tea	21	
	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	29,782	40,709
	29,782	40,709
8. Obligations Under Finance Leases		
	2023	2022
	£	£
The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:		
Not later than one year	-	14,291
		14,291
	-	14,291
9. Share Capital		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	10,000	10,000
10. Dividends		
	2023	2022
	£	£
On equity shares:		
Final dividend paid	40,000	40,000
	40,000	40,000