Company Registration No. 06259957 (England and Wales)

P.CUNNINGHAM. PAINTER, DECORATOR AND PROPERTY MAINTENANCE LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		2020	n	2019)
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,996		1,121
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,497		3,335	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,909		5,526	
		11,406		8,861	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(14,182)		(9,917)	
Net current liabilities			(2,776)		(1,056)
Total assets less current liabilities			220		65
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			218		63
Total equity			220		65

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 October 2020

P Cunningham Director

Company Registration No. 06259957

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

P.Cunningham. Painter, Decorator and Property Maintenance Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Aquila House, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1BN.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the date these financial statements have been approved, there are various restrictions in force across the UK due to the coronavirus pandemic. The director is taking the necessary measures to help the company through this difficult period.

The potential impact of COVID-19 on the company's future operations remains uncertain, however the director has considered the potential impact it could have on the turnover and cash flow of the business and believes that the company will trade through the pandemic and has sufficient reserves to continue its operations. The company is monitoring revenue and costs closely to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the business.

On this basis, the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services.

1.4 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:

Plant and machinery Fixtures, fittings & equipment Computer equipment Motor vehicles 3 year straight line basis25% reducing balance basis4 year straight line basis25% reducing balance basis

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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 balance sheet 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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 profit and loss account 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	_
At 1 July 2019	7,994
Additions	3,000
At 30 June 2020	10,994
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2019	6,873
Depreciation charged in the year	1,125
At 30 June 2020	7,998
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	2,996
At 30 June 2019	1,121
	,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

4	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	2,760	2,895
	Other debtors	737	440
		3,497	3,335
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	210	197

5,429

4,291

9,917

14,182

	2020
	£
Trade creditors	210
Corporation tax	4,195
Other taxation and social security	320
Other creditors	9,457