Company registration number: 02751630

British Florist Association Ltd Company limited by guarantee

Unaudited abbreviated financial statements

31 January 2016

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Chartered accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory abbreviated financial statements of British Florist Association Ltd Year ended 31 January 2016

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of British Florist Association Ltd for the year ended 31 January 2016 which comprise the abbreviated Balance sheet and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at icaew.com/regulations.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of British Florist Association Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 17 July 2013. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of British Florist Association Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them of British Florist Association Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with AAF 02/10 as detailed at icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than British Florist Association Ltd and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that British Florist Association Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of British Florist Association Ltd. You consider that British Florist Association Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of British Florist Association Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

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Wilkes Tranter & Co Limited Chartered Accountants Brook House Moss Grove Kingswinford West Midlands DY6 9HS

27 June 2016

## Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 January 2016

	2016		2015		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3	1,601		3,726	
Tangible assets	4	713		-	
			2,314		3,726
Current assets					
Stocks		6,919		10,364	
Debtors		10,043		4,569	
Cash at bank and in hand		29,103		12,382	
		46,065		27,315	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(14,812)		(9,854)	
Net current assets			31,253		17,461
Total assets less current liabilities			33,567		21,187
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(6,619)		(8,825)
Provisions for liabilities			(143)		-
Net assets			26,805		12,362
Capital and reserves Profit and loss account			26,805		12,362
Members' funds			26,805		12,362

For the year ending 31 January 2016 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.

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these abbreviated financial statements.

## Abbreviated balance sheet (continued) as at 31 January 2016

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 June 2016, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

B Wills-Pope Director

Company registration number: 02751630

### Notes to the abbreviated financial statements Year ended 31 January 2016

### 1. Accounting policies

### Basis of preparation

The abbreviated 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 abbreviated financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### 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 profit and loss account, 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.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years.

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

## Notes to the abbreviated financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2016

#### **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 - 10 years straight line

Development costs - 3 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.

### Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasibile to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- · There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- · There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- · The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

### 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:

Fittings, fixtures and equipment - 3 years straight line

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.

## Notes to the abbreviated financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2016

#### 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.

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.

#### 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.

#### **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 Balance sheet 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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

### 2. Limited by guarantee

The company not having share capital is limited by guarantee under the provisions of the Companies Act. The liability of each member of the company shall not exceed £1 should the company be wound up.

# Notes to the abbreviated financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2016

3.	Intangible assets	Total
		£
	Cost At 1 February 2015 and 31 January 2016	6,589
	Amortisation At 1 February 2015 Charge for the year	2,863 2,125
	At 31 January 2016	4,988
	Carrying amount At 31 January 2016	1,601
	At 31 January 2015	3,726
4.	Cost At 1 February 2015 Additions	<b>Total</b> ₤ - 778
	At 31 January 2016	778
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 February 2015 Charge for the year	 - 65
	At 31 January 2016	65
	Carrying amount At 31 January 2016	713
	At 31 January 2015	