

Statement of Consent to Prepare Abridged Financial Statements

All of the members of Emerald Home Improvements Ltd have consented to the preparation of the statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31 March 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06562192

Emerald Home Improvements Ltd

Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

31 March 2017

VIRTUE ACCOUNTING LIMITED

Chartered Certified Accountants

53 Warwick Street

Earlsdon

Coventry

CV5 6ET

Emerald Home Improvements Ltd

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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Emerald Home Improvements Ltd
Abridged Statement of Financial Position
31 March 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	27,434	33,196
Current assets			
Debtors		707,864	598,783
Cash at bank and in hand		44,091	132,449
		-----	-----
		751,955	731,232
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		703,211	577,893
		-----	-----
Net current assets		48,744	153,339
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		76,178	186,535
Provisions		5,487	6,639
		-----	-----
Net assets		70,691	179,896
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		99	99
Profit and loss account		70,592	179,797
		-----	-----
Members funds		70,691	179,896
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These abridged 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its abridged financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements .

Emerald Home Improvements Ltd

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2017

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 May 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr K M Clifford

Director

Company registration number: 06562192

Emerald Home Improvements Ltd

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 11, Newmarket Court, Newmarket Drive, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8NW.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

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 .

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

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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Equipment	-	33% straight line

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 abridged 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

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. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the director, amounted to 10 (2016: 10).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	6,339	9,400
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6. Tangible assets

	At 1 Apr 2016	Additions	Disposals	At 31 Mar 2017
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
Fixtures and fittings	48,162	—	—	48,162
Equipment	5,097	577	(475)	5,199
	-----	----	----	-----
	53,259	577	(475)	53,361
	-----	----	----	-----
	At 1 Apr 2016	Charge for the year	Disposals	At 31 Mar 2017
	£	£	£	£
Depreciation				
Fixtures and fittings	17,338	4,624	—	21,962
Equipment	2,725	1,715	(475)	3,965
	-----	-----	----	-----
	20,063	6,339	(475)	25,927
	-----	-----	----	-----
			At 31 Mar 2017	At 31 Mar 2016
			£	£
Carrying amount				
Fixtures and fittings			26,200	30,824
Equipment			1,234	2,372
			-----	-----
			27,434	33,196
			-----	-----

7. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

Movements on directors' loan accounts represents timing differences between amounts owed, and payments made to, directors in respect of expenses, remuneration and dividends. At the reporting date the amount owed by the company to Mr Clifford was £1,882, a movement of £31,321 from the £29,439 owed to the company at the beginning of the period. Interest has not been charged on these balances and no guarantees have been provided by either the company or the directors.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.