

**ALI THORN LTD**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	-	1,320
Tangible assets	6	30,590	37,714
		<u>30,590</u>	<u>39,034</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	17,928	20,445
Cash at bank and in hand	8	56,870	73,754
		<u>74,798</u>	<u>94,199</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(47,785)	(63,044)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>27,013</u>	<u>31,155</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>57,603</u>	<u>70,189</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(2,822)	(7,054)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(5,812)	(6,636)
		<u>(5,812)</u>	<u>(6,636)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>48,969</u></u>	<u><u>56,499</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	12	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		47,969	55,499
		<u><u>48,969</u></u>	<u><u>56,499</u></u>

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

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The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8 December 2020.

**Alastair Thorn**

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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**1. General information**

Ali Thorn Ltd, 06288581, is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at Cefn Gwyn, Trefeglwys, Caersws, Powys, SY17 5RF.

The principal activity of the Company is construction ground works.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.4 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.5 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.6 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Intangible assets

**Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

**Other intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	15%	reducing balance
Other fixed assets	-	15%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.11 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.12 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

**2.13 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. In the opinion of the directors there are no estimates nor assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2019 - 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2019	11,000
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	11,000
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<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 April 2019	9,680
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,320
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	11,000
	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2020	-
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<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<u>1,320</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 April 2019	66,635	1,971	8,848	77,454
Additions	333	-	-	333
At 31 March 2020	66,968	1,971	8,848	77,787
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 April 2019	31,975	1,308	6,458	39,741
Charge for the year on owned assets	4,445	100	358	4,903
Charge for the year on financed assets	2,553	-	-	2,553
At 31 March 2020	38,973	1,408	6,816	47,197
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 March 2020	27,995	563	2,032	30,590
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	34,660	664	2,390	37,714

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Plant and machinery	10,213	12,767
	10,213	12,767

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	17,928	20,445
	<u>17,928</u>	<u>20,445</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	56,870	73,754
	<u>56,870</u>	<u>73,754</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	561	16,546
Other taxation and social security	24,669	23,987
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	4,233	4,235
Other creditors	17,227	17,226
Accruals and deferred income	1,095	1,050
	<u>47,785</u>	<u>63,044</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2020 £	2019 £
Hire purchase obligations	4,233	4,235
	<u>4,233</u>	<u>4,235</u>

Details of security provided:

The above amounts due within one year are secured upon the assets financed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,822	7,054
	<u>2,822</u>	<u>7,054</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2020 £	2019 £
Hire purchase obligations	2,822	7,054
	<u>2,822</u>	<u>7,054</u>

Details of security provided:

The above amounts due more than one year are secured upon the assets financed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

11. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(6,636)
Charged to profit or loss	824
<b>At end of year</b>	<b><u>(5,812)</u></b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(5,812)	(6,636)
	<b><u>(5,812)</u></b>	<b><u>(6,636)</u></b>

12. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1,000 (2019 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<b><u>1,000</u></b>	<b><u>1,000</u></b>

13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £nil (2019: £67). Contributions totalling £nil (2019: £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date are included in creditors.



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