

BOOTLEGGER BARS LIMITED

**Company Registration Number:
10381314 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 30 September 2020

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 October 2019

End date: 30 September 2020

BOOTLEGGER BARS LIMITED

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BOOTLEGGER BARS LIMITED

Balance sheet

As at 30 September 2020

	<i>Notes</i>	2020	2019
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets:	3	35,870	38,238
Tangible assets:	4	141,696	56,678
Total fixed assets:		177,566	94,916
Current assets			
Stocks:		7,750	7,781
Debtors:		23,254	41,118
Cash at bank and in hand:		227,527	59,864
Total current assets:		258,531	108,763
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		(221,534)	(193,801)
Net current assets (liabilities):		36,997	(85,038)
Total assets less current liabilities:		214,563	9,878
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year:		(165,000)	
Provision for liabilities:		(21,730)	
Total net assets (liabilities):		27,833	9,878
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		4	4
Profit and loss account:		27,829	9,874
Shareholders funds:		27,833	9,878

The notes form part of these financial statements

BOOTLEGGER BARS LIMITED

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

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

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 28 January 2021
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: Gary Miller
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

BOOTLEGGER BARS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 September 2020

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover are as follows: Sale of goods Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. 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: Plant and machinery - 20% straight line; Fittings, fixtures and equipment - 20% straight line; Tenants' Improvements - 10% 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. Impairment Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation policy

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. 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 - 5% straight line; Lease - 14.3% 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.

Valuation and information policy

Stocks Stocks are stated 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 stock to its present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out formula. Provision is made for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving stock where appropriate.

Other accounting policies

Taxation Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred tax on revalued non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset. Provisions Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated. Loans and borrowings Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value. Defined contribution plans The company operates a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed as they become payable. Going concern On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared a worldwide pandemic due to the Covid-19 virus. Although future revenue may be impacted due to the current and potential additional further restrictions imposed by the government, the directors are satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation of accounts remains appropriate.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 September 2020

2. Employees

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Average number of employees during the period	16	16

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 September 2020

3. Intangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 October 2019	41,509
At 30 September 2020	<u>41,509</u>
Amortisation	
At 01 October 2019	3,271
Charge for year	2,368
At 30 September 2020	<u>5,639</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2020	<u><u>35,870</u></u>
At 30 September 2019	<u><u>38,238</u></u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 September 2020

4. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 October 2019	97,603
Additions	124,388
At 30 September 2020	<u>221,991</u>
Depreciation	
At 01 October 2019	40,925
Charge for year	39,370
At 30 September 2020	<u>80,295</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2020	<u>141,696</u>
At 30 September 2019	<u>56,678</u>

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.