

REGISTERED NUMBER: 06579188 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

FOR

CLOTHING BY A1 LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

CLOTHING BY A1 LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

DIRECTOR: K Panju

REGISTERED OFFICE: 90 Princes Avenue
Watford
WD18 7RS

REGISTERED NUMBER: 06579188 (England and Wales)

CLOTHING BY A1 LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 06579188)

BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	31.12.18 £	31.12.17 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	4	4,539	4,539
Cash at bank		<u>17,057</u>	<u>17,423</u>
		21,596	21,962
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(6,852)</u>	<u>(6,852)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>14,744</u>	<u>15,110</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>14,744</u>	<u>15,110</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1	1
Retained earnings		<u>14,743</u>	<u>15,109</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>14,744</u>	<u>15,110</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395
- (b) a n d which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as a p p l i c a b l e to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 1 March 2019 and were signed by:

K Panju - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Clothing By A1 Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

Significant judgements and estimates

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, management have been required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions. These estimates relate to the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are based on underlying assumptions and other factors, which are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis.

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 statement of financial position 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

Other 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2017 - NIL).

4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.18	31.12.17
	£	£
Trade debtors	<u>4,539</u>	<u>4,539</u>

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.18	31.12.17
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>6,852</u>	<u>6,852</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.