Nails 17 Limited

Company No. 04841300

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 August 2020

Nails 17 Limited Balance Sheet

Registrar

at 31 August 2020

Company No. 04841300	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	104,557	102,439
		104,557	102,439
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1,800	300
Cash at bank and in hand		421	1
		2,221	301
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	6	(20,613)	(18,741)
Net current liabilities		(18,392)	(18,440)
Total assets less current liabilities		86,165	83,999
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(42,562)	(37,898)
Net assets		43,603	46,101
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	9	43,503	46,001
Total equity		43,603	46,101

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 August 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A)of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 14 May 2021 And signed on its behalf by:

M. Irish Director 14 May 2021

Nails 17 Limited Notes to the Accounts Registrar for the year ended 31 August 2020

1 General information

Its registered number is: 04841300
Its registered office is:
6 Roman Terrace
West Yorkshire
LS8 2DU

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) and the Companies Act 2006.

2 Accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

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

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- 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 economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Freehold buildings 2% Straight Line

Plant and machinery 25% Reducing Balance

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording revenue and related costs as contract activity progresses.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other 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.

Defined contribution pensions

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 payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

3 Employees

	2020	2019	
	Number		Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:	2	3	2

4 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
	Cost or revaluation			
	At 1 September 2019	139,355	30,965	170,320
	Additions	5,000	1,100	6,100
	At 31 August 2020	144,355	32,065	176,420
	Depreciation			
	At 1 September 2019	40,196	27,685	67,881
	Charge for the year	2,887	1,095	3,982
	At 31 August 2020	43,083	28,780	71,863
	Net book values			
	At 31 August 2020	101,272	3,285	104,557
	At 31 August 2019	99,159	3,280	102,439
5	Debtors			
		2020		2019
		£		£
	Trade debtors	1,800		300
		1,800	_	300

6 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

amounts raining due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,126
Other loans	9,804	8,793
Trade creditors	-	752
Corporation tax	2,906	5,755
Other taxes and social security	6,900	1,028
Loans from directors	(3,866)	(4,043)
Other creditors	1,088	1,530
Accruals and deferred income	3,781	1,800
	20,613	18,741
7 Creditors:		
amounts falling due after more than one year		
amounts failing due after more than one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Other loans	42,562	37,898
Other loans	42,562	37,898
		
Liabilities repayable in more than five years		
after the balance sheet date		
Amount repayable by instalments	3,348	2,725
	3,348	2,725
8 Creditors: secured liabilities		
o creaters. Secured habitates	2020	2019
	£	£
The aggregate amount of secured liabilities	_	-
included within creditors	52,366	47,626
		,020

9 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

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.