

Company Registration No. 05656248 (England and Wales)

CHARAV LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CHARAV LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

CHARAV LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		76,368		89,846
Tangible assets	5		9,367		14,164
			<u>85,735</u>		<u>104,010</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	16,394		10,332	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,575		68,938	
		<u>71,969</u>		<u>79,270</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(115,953)		(129,027)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(43,984)</u>		<u>(49,757)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			41,751		54,253
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(39,708)		(48,333)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(1,780)</u>		<u>(2,016)</u>
Net assets			<u>263</u>		<u>3,904</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			200		200
Profit and loss reserves			63		3,704
Total equity			<u>263</u>		<u>3,904</u>

CHARAV LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2021

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 April 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K Burnett
Director

Company Registration No. 05656248

CHARAV LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Charav Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Charlotte House, 500 Charlotte Road, Sheffield, S2 4ER.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill in respect of the franchise is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 10 years.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

CHARAV LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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 balance sheet 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.

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 Taxation

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

CHARAV LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants relating to coronavirus business support funding and coronavirus job retention scheme are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

CHARAV LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	12	12

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 August 2020 and 31 July 2021	134,780
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 August 2020	44,934
Amortisation charged for the year	13,478
At 31 July 2021	58,412
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2021	76,368
At 31 July 2020	89,846

CHARAV LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2020	49,884
Disposals	(5,249)
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	44,635
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 August 2020	35,720
Depreciation charged in the year	3,136
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(3,588)
	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	35,268
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2021	9,367
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 July 2020	14,164
	<hr/> <hr/>

6 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	16,394	10,332
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	33,979	29,935
Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,612	28,196
Corporation tax	32,687	33,499
Other taxation and social security	26,770	24,203
Other creditors	11,905	13,194
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	115,953	129,027
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other creditors	39,708	48,333
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

CHARAV LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

9 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	10,612	28,196
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

All related party loans are interest free and payable on demand.

10 Parent company

The company is a 92% subsidiary of Juniper Group Limited, a company registered in England & Wales. The registered office of Juniper Group Limited is Charlotte House, 500 Charlotte Road, Sheffield. S2 4ER.

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.