

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR
I STOJANOV & SONS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

I Stojanov & Sons Limited

(Registration number: 02675510)
 Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	1,795	1,271
Investment property	<u>5</u>	1,000,000	1,000,000
Investments	<u>6</u>	458,564	458,564
		<u>1,460,359</u>	<u>1,459,835</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		73,309	26,952
Debtors	<u>7</u>	2,095,572	2,146,350
Cash at bank and in hand		282,919	277,031
		<u>2,451,800</u>	<u>2,450,333</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>8</u>	(838,878)	(871,603)
Net current assets		<u>1,612,922</u>	<u>1,578,730</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		3,073,281	3,038,565
Deferred tax liabilities		(449)	(318)
Net assets		<u>3,072,832</u>	<u>3,038,247</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100,000	100,000
Revaluation reserve		391,779	391,779
Profit and loss account		2,581,053	2,546,468
Shareholders' funds		<u>3,072,832</u>	<u>3,038,247</u>

For the financial year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 2 October 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

P Stojanov
 Company secretary and director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form an integral part of these financial statements.

I Stojanov & Sons Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Burning Bush
4 The Elms
Stoke Orchard
Cheltenham
GL52 7RY

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's current forecasts and projections, together with the facilities available to the company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

I Stojanov & Sons Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Tax

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold buildings	2% straight line
Plant and equipment	10% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 3 (2022 - 3).

I Stojanov & Sons Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2022	1,569
Additions	<u>662</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>2,231</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2022	298
Charge for the year	<u>138</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>436</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	<u><u>1,795</u></u>
At 31 March 2022	<u><u>1,271</u></u>

5 Investment properties

	£
At 1 April 2022 and at 31 March 2023	<u><u>1,000,000</u></u>

On 31 March 2023 the property was valued by the directors on an open market basis. The historic cost of the investment property is £796,534, with historic depreciation of £188,313.

There has been no valuation of investment property by an independent valuer.

I Stojanov & Sons Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

6 Investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Investments in subsidiaries	458,564	458,564
Subsidiaries		£
Cost		
At 1 April 2022		458,564
Provision		
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2023		458,564
At 31 March 2022		458,564

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
			2023	2022
Subsidiary undertakings				
C.D. Investments Staverton Limited	Stoke Orchard Garage Stoke Road Stoke Orchard Cheltenham GL52 7RY	Ordinary	100%	100%

Subsidiary undertakings

C.D. Investments Staverton Limited

The principal activity of C.D. Investments Staverton Limited is other letting of own or leased real estate.

7 Debtors

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors		10,000	-
Amounts owed by related parties		2,085,572	2,146,061
Other debtors		-	289
		2,095,572	2,146,350

I Stojanov & Sons Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

8 Creditors

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	238	-
Trade creditors		1,288	913
Amounts due to related parties		820,518	829,754
Social security and other taxes		4,292	-
Other creditors		580	-
Accrued expenses		3,000	2,500
Corporation tax liability		8,962	38,436
		<u>838,878</u>	<u>871,603</u>

9 Loans and borrowings

	2023 £	2022 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	<u>238</u>	<u>-</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.