

Registered number
08052510
(England and Wales)

Fishcakes Limited
Unaudited Accounts
31 March 2017



Fishcakes Limited**Registered number:**

08052510 (England and Wales)

Balance Sheet**as at 31 March 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	2,371	3,552
Current assets			
Debtors	6	32,612	20,250
Cash at bank and in hand		20,366	20,473
		<u>52,978</u>	<u>40,723</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(36,913)	(28,135)
Net current assets		<u>16,065</u>	<u>12,588</u>
Net assets		<u>18,436</u>	<u>16,140</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		18,336	16,040
Shareholder's funds		<u>18,436</u>	<u>16,140</u>

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

D.C. Salmon
Director



Approved by the board on 12 December 2017

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these accounts

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Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 General information

Fishcakes Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 08052510. Its registered office is: Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London, W1F 8GQ.

The presentational currency is £ sterling

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The date of transition of the Company to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The last financial statements prepared under old UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 March 2016. There has been no impact to these figures in the financial statements following the first-time adoption of FRS 102.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 3 years

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Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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 reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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3 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements or estimations have been made during the year.

4 Employees

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	8,039
Additions	<u>1,469</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>9,508</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2016	4,487
Charge for the year	<u>2,650</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>7,137</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u>2,371</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>3,552</u>

6 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	<u>32,612</u>	<u>20,250</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,513	1,192
Taxation and social security costs	21,982	14,483
Other creditors	<u>13,418</u>	<u>12,460</u>
	<u>36,913</u>	<u>28,135</u>

8 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed an amount of £11,365 (2016 - £10,875) to a director of the company.

All amounts are unsecured, interest-free and payable on demand.