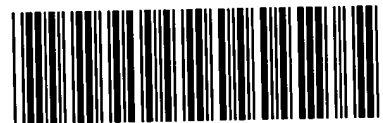


Company Registration No. 03627763 (England and Wales)

**CATERCRAFT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**30 JUNE 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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**CATERCRAFT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investments	2		140,100		140,100
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	150		150	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,588		42,594	
		<u>1,738</u>		<u>42,744</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(222,204)</u>		<u>(263,210)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(220,466)</u>		<u>(220,466)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(80,366)</u>		<u>(80,366)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(81,366)</u>		<u>(81,366)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(80,366)</u>		<u>(80,366)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.


For the financial year ended 30 June 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 of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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 21/07/2021... and are signed on its behalf by:

  
 .....  
 M R McKeown  
 Director

# CATERCRAFT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Catercraft (Holdings) Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sussex House, Fishersgate Terrace, Portslade, West Sussex, BN41 1PH.

#### 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.

#### Going concern

As at 30 June 2020, the company had net liabilities of £80,366 (2019: £80,366). In order to meet its liabilities as they fall due, the company is dependant upon the continuation of loans from group companies and from the directors. This support is ongoing and, on this basis, the directors continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an economic impact on the company and its subsidiary companies. There is a great deal of uncertainty as to the longevity of the Covid-19 crisis and should the economic impacts be longer lasting and result in widespread corporate failure across the economy then the risk to the business will increase proportionally. However, the directors believe the company has sufficient cash resources and support to see it through the current pandemic.

#### Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand.

#### 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 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.

# CATERCRAFT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

##### **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 other creditors, 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.

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

##### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

##### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

*Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.*

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

# CATERCRAFT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 2 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	140,100	140,100

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost or valuation</b> At 1 July 2019 & 30 June 2020	140,100
<b>Carrying amount</b> At 30 June 2020	140,100
At 30 June 2019	140,100

### 3 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other debtors	150	150

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	76,786	111,431
Other creditors	145,418	151,779
	222,204	263,210

### 5 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date the company had provided joint security for invoice discounting advances to group companies amounting to £148,032 (2019 - £421,985) and a debenture for a bank loan advance to a group company of £200,000 (2019: £nil).

# CATERCRAFT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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### 6 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Key management personnel	145,418	151,779