

Company Registration No. 05771336 (England and Wales)

QUALITY CITY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

QUALITY CITY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr H P Malik
Company number	05771336
Registered office	102 Roman Wall 6 Bath Lane Leicester LE3 5BD
Accountants	BPC Chandarana+Co Limited Chartered Accountants Prebend House 72 London Road Leicester LE2 0QR
Business address	102 Roman Wall 6 Bath Lane Leicester LE3 5BD
Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC Leicester

QUALITY CITY LIMITED

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QUALITY CITY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		102,174		99,169
Current assets					
Debtors	4	215,095		275,750	
Cash at bank		169,951		176,136	
		<u>385,046</u>		<u>451,886</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(44,807)</u>		<u>(132,375)</u>	
Net current assets			340,239		319,511
Total assets less current liabilities			442,413		418,680
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,107)		(3,764)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(19,413)</u>		<u>(19,834)</u>
Net assets			<u>421,893</u>		<u>395,082</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		3
Profit and loss reserves			<u>421,793</u>		<u>395,079</u>
Total equity			<u>421,893</u>		<u>395,082</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 December 2017

Mr H P Malik
Director

Company Registration No. 05771336

QUALITY CITY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Quality City Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 102 Roman Wall, 6 Bath Lane, Leicester, LE3 5BD.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Quality City Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for management and letting services provided net of VAT.

1.3 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	15% reducing balance basis.
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance basis.

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

QUALITY CITY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash at bank

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.

1.6 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 statement of financial position 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 AND LIABILITIES

Basic financial assets and liabilities, which include debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivables or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

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

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 Taxation

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

QUALITY CITY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2016 - 10).

QUALITY CITY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	209,732	11,609	221,341
Additions	21,473	-	21,473
	<u>231,205</u>	<u>11,609</u>	<u>242,814</u>
At 31 March 2017			
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	117,993	4,179	122,172
Depreciation charged in the year	16,982	1,486	18,468
	<u>134,975</u>	<u>5,665</u>	<u>140,640</u>
At 31 March 2017			
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	96,230	5,944	102,174
	<u>91,739</u>	<u>7,430</u>	<u>99,169</u>
At 31 March 2016			

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,893	627
Other debtors	210,202	275,123
	<u>215,095</u>	<u>275,750</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	31,189	84,830
Other taxation and social security	2,070	32,483
Other creditors	11,548	15,062
	<u>44,807</u>	<u>132,375</u>

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts (included within other creditors) are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

QUALITY CITY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other creditors	1,107	3,764

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts (included within other creditors) are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

7 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	3

Reconciliation of movements during the year:

	Number
At 1 April 2016	3
Issue of fully paid shares	97
At 31 March 2017	100

8 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Director's current account	3.00	219,813	137,610	4,269	(206,443)	155,249
		219,813	137,610	4,269	(206,443)	155,249

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.