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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		-		668,333
Tangible assets	4		-		20,721
					689,054
Current assets					
Stocks		-		84,262	
Debtors	5	975,865		317,637	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		117,495	
		975,865		519,394	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one				(004.400)	
year	6			(231,498)	
Net current assets			975,865		287,896
Total assets less current liabilities			975,865		976,950
Provisions for liabilities			-		(1,085)
Matanaga			075.005		075.005
Net assets			975,865		975,865
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		6		6
Share premium account			956,041		956,041
Profit and loss reserves			19,818		19,818
Total equity			975,865		975,865
• •					

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

For the financial year ended 30 November 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The member has 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27 August 2021

Mr S K Kochhar **Director**

Company Registration No. 05778287

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gordon Short (Chemist) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 7 & 8 Brookfield Trade Centre, Brookfield Drive, Liverpool, L9 7AS.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

1.2 Going concern

On 1 December 2019 the trade and assets of the company were hived up to the parent company, Ashaeve Limited, and Gordon Short (Chemist) Limited became dormant. It has not traded since that date.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

1.5 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:

 Leasehold land and buildings
 20% reducing balance

 Plant and equipment
 20% reducing balance

 Fixtures and fittings
 20% reducing balance

Computers 33% on cost

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.7 Stocks

The stock amounts were derived from a professional valuation carried out by Orridge & Company Limited and are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, on a basis consistent with previous years. Cost was calculated on the basis of net cost or other items valued at their retail values within categories, and then reduced to their cost values by the application of discounts to reflect their gross margin and VAT status. The discounts used were those which reflected the average margin appropriate to the trade.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Taxation

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

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.

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. 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.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense. 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2 Employees

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

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	1	10
3	Intangible fixed assets		
			Goodwill
	Cost		£
	At 1 December 2019		1,000,000
	Transfers		(1,000,000)
	At 30 November 2020		
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 December 2019		331,667
	Transfers		(331,667)
	At 30 November 2020		
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 November 2020		-
	At 30 November 2019		668,333

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and building s na	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 December 2019	22,701	117,627	140,328
	Transfers	(22,701)	(117,627)	(140,328)
	At 30 November 2020	-	-	-
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 December 2019	7.609	111,998	119,607
	Transfers	(7,609)	(111,998)	(119,607)
	At 30 November 2020			-
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 November 2020	-	-	-
	At 30 November 2019	15,092	5,629	20,721
5	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors		_	105,602
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		975,865	196,509
	Other debtors		-	15,526
			975,865	317,637
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2020	2019
			£	£
	Trade creditors		-	211,429
	Corporation tax		-	14,785
	Other taxation and social security		-	2,640
	Other creditors			2,644
				231,498

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

7	Called up share capital				
		2020	2019	2020	2019
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	6	6	6	6

8 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

The first contest operating reactor as tenents.	2020 £	2019 £
Total		138,000

9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available to members of a 100% owned group not to disclose the nature and value of transactions and balances with other members of the group.

The company leased the property from which it traded at an annual rent of £nil (2019: £18,000) from Greendoor Properties Limited, a company under common control.

10 Parent company

The parent company of Gordon Short (Chemist) Limited is Ashaeve Limited and its registered office is Unit 7 & 8, Brookfield Trade Centre, Brookfield Drive, Liverpool, L9 7AS

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.