

Company Registration No. 02784808 (England and Wales)

NU-STAFF LIMITED
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

NU-STAFF LIMITED

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NU-STAFF LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	79,473		89,346	
Cash at bank and in hand		225		243	
		<u>79,698</u>		<u>89,589</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(341,077)</u>		<u>(356,952)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(261,379)</u>		<u>(267,363)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(261,479)</u>		<u>(267,463)</u>
Total equity			<u>(261,379)</u>		<u>(267,363)</u>

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 31 December 2017 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 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 18 July 2018

B J Scriven
Director

Company Registration No. 02784808

NU-STAFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Nu-Staff Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 18a Moor Street, Chepstow, Gwent, NP16 5DB.

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.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised, on the accruals basis, 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 contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.4 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.

NU-STAFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

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

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.7 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.

NU-STAFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 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.

1.9 Going concern

The directors are of the opinion that the company is a going concern, despite the deficit of liabilities to assets on the balance sheet.

The directors have reviewed future cashflows of the company and with the backing of the ultimate parent undertaking, The Nu-Staff Group Limited, the company has no difficulties in meeting its financial obligations.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2016 - 7).

3 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	51,394	51,833
Other debtors	28,079	37,513
	<u>79,473</u>	<u>89,346</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	185,017	207,622
Trade creditors	4,580	7,297
Amounts due to group undertakings	30,670	24,718
Corporation tax	5,533	3,915
Other taxation and social security	20,106	12,463
Other creditors	95,171	100,937
	<u>341,077</u>	<u>356,952</u>

The bank overdraft is secured by a cross-guarantee with the ultimate parent company, The Nu-Staff Group Limited.

NU-STAFF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

6 Related party transactions

Nu-Staff Recruitment & Training Limited is the immediate parent company. The Nu-Staff Group Limited is the ultimate parent company. These companies are registered in England and Wales.

During the year ended 31 December 2017 the company purchased services of £111,000 (2016 - £111,000) from The Nu-Staff Group Limited, and sold services of £0 (2016 - £1,504) to The Nu-Staff Group Limited.

At 31 December 2017 an unsecured interest-free amount of £11,969 (2016 - £12,641) was payable on demand by the company to The Nu-Staff Group Limited.

NSM (Chepstow) Limited (which is registered in England and Wales) is a subsidiary company of the above immediate and ultimate parent companies.

During the year ended 31 December 2017 the company purchased services of £135,227 (2016 - £124,657) from NSM (Chepstow) Limited.

At 31 December 2017 an unsecured interest-free amount of £18,701 (2016 - £12,077) was payable on demand by the company to NSM (Chepstow) Limited.

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.