

**Company Registration No. 02956873 (England and Wales)**

**THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

---

# THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		2,161		2,880
Investments	4		2		2
			<u>2,163</u>		<u>2,882</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	5	3,898,757		3,898,757	
Debtors	6	1,254,659		409,935	
Cash at bank and in hand		353,667		1,027,293	
		<u>5,507,083</u>		<u>5,335,985</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(396,685)</u>		<u>(396,921)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>5,110,398</u>		<u>4,939,064</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>5,112,561</u>		<u>4,941,946</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		<u>(1,620,034)</u>		<u>(1,753,055)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>3,492,527</u></u>		<u><u>3,188,891</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			3,000		3,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>3,489,527</u>		<u>3,185,891</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>3,492,527</u></u>		<u><u>3,188,891</u></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 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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 HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

---

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 March 2021

J Duncan

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02956873**

**THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2018</b>	3,000	2,898,806	2,901,806
<b>Year ended 31 March 2019:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	287,085	287,085
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	3,000	3,185,891	3,188,891
<b>Year ended 31 March 2020:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	303,636	303,636
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	3,000	3,489,527	3,492,527

# THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

The Humongous Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Prescott Street, London, E1 8NN.

##### 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, modified to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements the director believes that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director has given consideration to the effects of Coronavirus (COVID-19) and management continue to monitor the developing situation and to take steps to reduce the impact on operations and financial performance, where necessary. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

##### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rent receivable in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

##### 1.4 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	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

##### 1.5 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.

# THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 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.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

#### 1.8 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 bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

# THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### ***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 are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for 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.

#### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

### 1.10 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***

Provision for deferred tax is not necessary.

### 2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	1	1
	==	==

# THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	7,997	3,923	5,000	16,920
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2019	7,196	2,126	4,718	14,040
Depreciation charged in the year	200	449	70	719
At 31 March 2020	7,396	2,575	4,788	14,759
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2020	601	1,348	212	2,161
At 31 March 2019	801	1,797	282	2,880

### 4 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investments	2	2

Investment in 100% owned subsidiary, The Cure Company Limited.

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2019 & 31 March 2020	2
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2020	2
At 31 March 2019	2

### 5 Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Stocks	3,898,757	3,898,757

# THE HUMONGOUS COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 6 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	115,644	31,195
Other debtors	1,134,839	368,859
Prepayments and accrued income	4,176	9,881
	<u>1,254,659</u>	<u>409,935</u>

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	135,555	125,480
Trade creditors	548	11,102
Corporation tax	71,392	69,907
Other taxation and social security	15,763	15,840
Other creditors	65,310	67,819
Accruals and deferred income	108,117	106,773
	<u>396,685</u>	<u>396,921</u>

### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,620,034</u>	<u>1,753,055</u>

Lloyds bank has a fixed and floating charge over certain company properties.

### 9 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £1,062,468 (2019: £312,468) by a company under common control.

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.