UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

CLARITY BUSINESS CONSULTANTS LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 03387971

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		415		451
			415		451
Current assets					
Stocks	5	5,000		16,928	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	6,028		9,897	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	16,967		-	
	_	27,995	_	26,825	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(28,400)		(27,266)	
Net current liabilities	_		(405)		(441)
Total assets less current liabilities		_	10	_	10
Net assets			10	_	10
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10		10
			10	_	10

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

CLARITY BUSINESS CONSULTANTS LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 03387971

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11 December 2017.

John Thornton

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

Clarity business Solutions is a limited company incorporated in England, limited by share capital. It's principal place of business is 37 Scutari Road, London, SE22 0NN and it's principal activity throughout the year was that of computer and management consultancy services.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery -25% Reducing balance Fixtures and fittings -15% Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.11 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	17,318	1,890	19,208
At 31 March 2017	17,318	1,890	19,208
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	16,986	1,771	18,757
Charge for the year on owned assets	29	7	36
At 31 March 2017	17,015	1,778	18,793
Net book value			
At 31 March 2017	303	112	415
At 31 March 2016	332	119	451

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Work in progress (goods to be sold) Finished goods and goods for resale	26,335 (21,335)	16,928 -
	5,000	16,928

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £5,008 (2016 - £4,258).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	5,670	9,539
	Prepayments and accrued income	358	358
		6,028	9,897
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	•	2047	0040
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	16,967	-
	Less: bank overdrafts	•	(7,852)
		16,967	(7,852)
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank overdrafts	-	7,852
	Payments received on account	<u>-</u>	500
	Corporation tax	11,974	7,738
	Other taxation and social security	5,954	2,074
	Other creditors	9,177	7,443
	Accruals and deferred income	1,295	1,659
		28,400	27,266

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9. Financial instruments

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	2017	2016
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	16,967	-
	16,967	

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

10. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the director John Thornton, by virtue of his shareholding as described in the director's report.

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

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