

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03632107

Sirton Computer Services Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

Sirton Computer Services Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Sirton Computer Services Limited

Year ended 31 March 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Sirton Computer Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.accaglobal.com/en/member/professional-standards/rules-standards/acca-rulebook.html. This report is made solely to the director of Sirton Computer Services Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 2 October 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Sirton Computer Services Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Sirton Computer Services Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Sirton Computer Services Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Sirton Computer Services Limited. You consider that Sirton Computer Services Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Sirton Computer Services Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

TURPIN BARKER ARMSTRONG Chartered Certified Accountants

Allen House 1 Westmead Road Sutton Surrey SM1 4LA

2 October 2020

Sirton Computer Services Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	500,000	500,000
Current assets			
Debtors	6	–	20,694
Cash at bank and in hand		51,538	27,682
		51,538	48,376
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	89,356	90,474
Net current liabilities		37,818	42,098
Total assets less current liabilities		462,182	457,902
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	14,287	26,167
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		32,038	32,038
Net assets		415,857	399,697

Sirton Computer Services Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Revaluation reserve		50,917	50,917
Other reserves		284,362	284,362
Profit and loss account		80,478	64,318
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		415,857	399,697

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 October 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. R Ford

Director

Company registration number: 03632107

Sirton Computer Services Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Allen House, 1 Westmead Road, Sutton, SM1 4LA.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to Nil (2019: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	500,000 -----
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	— -----
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	500,000 -----
At 31 March 2019	500,000 -----

The freehold property was originally purchased at a cost of £215,581 during the year ended 30th September 2002. Based on external information the director believes that the current market value of the property at 31st March 2020 is still £500,000 and a revaluation was been made in the period to 31st March 2018 to reflect this and the associated deferred tax provision. No depreciation has been charged in the year to 31st March 2020 as the director believes this is required to present and true and fair view of the company's financial position.

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	—	45
Other debtors	—	20,649
	----	-----
	—	20,694
	----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	12,235	12,235
Trade creditors	147	1,118
Corporation tax	4,260	5,115
Social security and other taxes	254	—
Other creditors	72,460	72,006
	-----	-----
	89,356	90,474
	-----	-----

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	14,287	26,167
	-----	-----

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

At no point during the year did advances/credits to the Director's Loan Account result in an overdrawn position.

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.