

**HOT TOOL LIMITED  
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

Whitefield Tax Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants and Registered Auditor

Arnold House 2 New Road  
Brading  
Sandown  
Isle Of Wight  
PO36 0DT

**Hot Tool Limited**  
**Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**For The Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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**Hot Tool Limited**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 31 March 2019**

Registered number: 04133496

	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible Assets	3		4,358		9,411
			4,358		9,411
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	4	-		3,799	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,349		18,327	
		8,349		22,126	
<b>Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year</b>	5		(1,578 )		(13,619 )
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)</b>			6,771		8,507
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			11,129		17,918
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			11,129		17,918
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			11,029		17,818
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			11,129		17,918

**Hot Tool Limited**  
**Balance Sheet (continued)**  
**As at 31 March 2019**

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For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**Director's responsibilities**

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

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**Mr Martin Painter**

**30 April 2019**

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

**Hot Tool Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For The Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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**1. Accounting Policies**

**1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

**1.2. Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

**Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

**Rendering of services**

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

**1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Motor Vehicles	25% reducing balance
Computer Equipment	25% reducing balance

**1.4. Taxation**

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

**Hot Tool Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 31 March 2019**

**2. Average Number of Employees**

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Office and administration	-	2
	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

**3. Tangible Assets**

	<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>Computer Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 April 2018	6,400	25,478	31,878
Disposals	(6,400 )	-	(6,400 )
As at 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>25,478</u>	<u>25,478</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
As at 1 April 2018	2,800	19,667	22,467
Provided during the period	-	1,453	1,453
Disposals	(2,800 )	-	(2,800 )
As at 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>21,120</u>	<u>21,120</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>			
As at 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>4,358</u>	<u>4,358</u>
As at 1 April 2018	<u>3,600</u>	<u>5,811</u>	<u>9,411</u>

**4. Debtors**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors	-	3,799
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,799</u>

**5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Corporation tax	1,024	8,425
VAT	-	5,194
Director's loan account	554	-
	<u>1,578</u>	<u>13,619</u>

**Hot Tool Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 31 March 2019**

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**6. Share Capital**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

**7. Dividends**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>On equity shares:</b>		
Final dividend paid	6,250	16,790
	<u>6,250</u>	<u>16,790</u>

**8. General Information**

Hot Tool Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 04133496. The registered office is Lychcroft, Horley Lodge Lane, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 5EA.

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.