

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04151514

TRANSFINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 January 2022

TRANSFINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31st JANUARY 2022

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TRANSFINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 January 2022

		2022		2021	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		307,374		310,695
Current assets					
Stocks		100,385		84,817	
Debtors	6	957		2,037	
Cash at bank and in hand		134,503		175,158	
		235,845		262,012	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	36,547		56,451	
Net current assets			199,298		205,561
Total assets less current liabilities			506,672		516,256
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		125,572		132,541
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			5,602		6,233
Net assets			375,498		377,482
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3		3
Profit and loss account			375,495		377,479
Shareholders funds			375,498		377,482

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 31st January 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

TRANSFINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 January 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 October 2022 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P.J. Simpson

Director

Company registration number: 04151514

TRANSFINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31st JANUARY 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 49 New Street, Wellington, Telford, Shropshire, TF1 1LU.

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

(i) 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.

(ii) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

No depreciation is provided in respect of freehold land and buildings. This represents a departure from the Companies Act 2006 requirements concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. The directors consider that the adoption of this policy is necessary to give a true and fair view.

(vii) 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.

(viii) Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

(ix) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

(x) 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.

(xi) 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.

(xii) 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 6 (2021: 6).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1st February 2021	277,892	92,361	13,946	384,199
Additions	—	3,112	—	3,112
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31st January 2022	277,892	95,473	13,946	387,311
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Depreciation				
At 1st February 2021	—	70,017	3,487	73,504
Charge for the year	—	3,818	2,615	6,433
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At 31st January 2022	—	73,835	6,102	79,937
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Carrying amount				
At 31st January 2022	277,892	21,638	7,844	307,374
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At 31st January 2021	277,892	22,344	10,459	310,695
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6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other debtors	957	2,037
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7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	16,562	15,835
Corporation tax	2,958	20,078
Social security and other taxes	1,755	749
Other creditors	15,272	19,789
	-----	-----
	36,547	56,451
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8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	125,572	132,541
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9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

There were no transactions during the year which need to be reported upon.

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the joint control of the directors throughout the current and previous year with each director controlling one third of the company's issued share capital. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

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.