Company Registration No. 05358680 (England and Wales)

EURO RESOURCES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mr J J Milner

Company number 05358680

Registered office Unit 2

Coed Aben Road

Wrexham Industrial Estate

Wrexham Wrexham Wales LL13 9UH

Accountants Azets

Brynford House 21 Brynford Street

Holywell Flintshire Wales CH8 7RD

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		20 2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		10		788	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	4	(47,571)		(65,887)	
Net current liabilities			(47,561)		(65,099)
Net current nabilities			(+7,301) =====		(05,033)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			99		99
Profit and loss reserves			(47,660)		(65,198)
					
Total equity			(47,561)		(65,099)

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 his 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 financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 14 January 2021

Mr J J Milner

Director

Company Registration No. 05358680

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Euro Resources Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 2, Coed Aben Road, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham, Wrexham, Wales, LL13 9UH.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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 and fittings 20% on cost Computers 25% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 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 cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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

2 Employees

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

			2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total		_	
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
	Cost	*	-	-
	At 1 April 2019	991	6,119	7,110
	Disposals	(991)	(6,119)	(7,110)
	At 31 March 2020	-	-	-
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2019	991	6,119	7,110
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(991)	(6,119)	(7,110)
	At 31 March 2020			-
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2020			
	At 31 March 2019			
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2020	2019
			£	£
	Other creditors		46,611	65,407
	Accruals and deferred income		960 ———	480
			47,571	65,887

5 Going concern

At 31 March 2020 total liabilities exceeded total assets by £47,561 (2019: £65,099). It is considered that continued trading will lead to future profitability and this together with financial support provided by the shareholders and directors justifies the preparation of the financial accounts on a going concern basis.

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.