Company registration number: 05431621

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2019

EOS GROUP LIMITED

MENZIES

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr A R Muncey

Mrs J Docherty

Company secretary Mr A R Muncey

Registered number 05431621

Registered office Foot Tracks Burnt Oak Road

Stone Cross Crowborough East Sussex TN6 3SJ

Accountants Menzies LLP

Chartered Accountants 3000a Parkway Whiteley Hampshire PO15 7FX

REGISTERED NUMBER:05431621

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

			2019		2018
	Note		£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		54,389		15,032
Investments	5		2		2
		_	54,391	•	15,034
Current assets					
Stocks		81,905		17,284	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	179,286		215,942	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,672		29,860	
	_	265,863		263,086	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(358,399)		(248,746)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets	_		(92,536)		14,340
Total assets less current liabilities		_	(38,145)	•	29,374
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(50,055)		(10,399)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		-		(2.185)	
	_				(2,185)
Net (liabilities)/assets		-	(88,200)	•	16,790

REGISTERED NUMBER:05431621

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

Capital and reserves	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		(88,201)	16,789
		(88,200)	16,790

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.

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 by:

Mr A R Muncey

Director

Date: 11 December 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. General information

EOS Group Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP and is rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

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 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had net current liabilities of £92,536. The company is reliant on the support of the directors who have made significant loans to the company and confirm that this support will continue for the foreseeable future.

2.3 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.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.7 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 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using both the straight line and reducing balance methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

50% Straight line

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings -

50% Straight line Equipment -

50% Straight line

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.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.9 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 reporting 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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.

2.15 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2018 - 5).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2018	8,307	63,959	4,679	15,860	92,805
Additions	-	58,000	-	-	58,000
At 31 March 2019	8,307	121,959	4,679	15,860	150,805
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2018	7,79 3	49,441	4,679	15,860	77,773
Charge for the year on owned assets	514	18,129	-	-	18,643
At 31 March 2019	8,307	67,570	4,679	15,860	96,416
Net book value					
At 31 March 2019		54,389	<u> </u>		54,389
At 31 March 2018	514	14,518			15,032

5. Fixed asset investments

	Group Undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018	2
At 31 March 2019	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	-	8,730
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	118,342	120,342
	Other debtors	58,137	58,138
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,021	1,098
	Tax recoverable	1,786	27,634
		179,286	215,942
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	4,866	37,822
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	17,795	-
	Other taxation and social security	2,052	6,502
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	8,538	3,184
	Other creditors	318,273	190,363
	Accruals and deferred income	6,875	10,875
		358,399	248,746
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	50,055	10,399
		50,055	10,399

9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to $\pounds4,486$ (2017 - $\pounds4,081$). There were no contributions outstanding at the balance sheet date.

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.