Registration number: 06292968

Thomson Media Services Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2019



06/03/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Company Information

Directors

D Thomson

Registered office

Typecast Unit Hop Pocket Lane Paddock Wood Tonbridge Kent TN12 6DQ

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The director present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Directors of the company

D Thomson

(Registration number: 06292968)
Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

		30 June 2019 £	30 June 2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets		-	-
Current assets			
Debtors	3	6,881	10,907
Cash at bank and in hand		10,010	7,561
		16,891	18,468
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	4	12,607	14,934
Net current assets		4,284	3,534
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	4	4
Profit and loss account		4,280	3,530
Total equity		4,284	3,534

For the financial year ending 30 June 2019 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on $\frac{25}{5}$ February 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

D Thomson

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

Typecast Unit
Hop Pocket Lane
Paddock Wood
Tonbridge
Kent
TN12 6DQ

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' 'FRS 102 1A', and with the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historic experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

- the amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful lfe, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

5 years

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Financial instruments

Classification

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.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and debtors, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other creditors, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Thereafter financial instruments are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (less impairment where appropriate) unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial in which case they are stated at cost (less impairment where appropriate). The exception to this are those financial instruments where it is a requirement to continue recording them at fair value through profit and loss.

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

3 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	6,881	10,907
Other debtors	1,000	-
Total current trade and other debtors	7,881	10,907
4 Creditors		
	2018 £	2018 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	1,155	1,427
Other creditors	1,040	780
Other taxation and social security	11,411	12,727
Total current trade and other creditors	13,606	14,934

5 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	30 June 2019			30 June 2018	
	No.	£	No.	£	
A Ordinary of £1 each	2	2	2	2	
B Ordinary of £1 each	2	2	2	2	

6 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

During the year the company owed £1,040 (2018: £780) to D Thomson. These loans are provided interest free and without security.