

Company Registration No. 07700209 (England and Wales)

**STUART GUTHRIE-BROWN CONSULTANCY
LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2020**

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STUART GUTHRIE-BROWN CONSULTANCY LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	108,578		4,123,369	
Cash at bank and in hand		495,372		596,328	
		<u>603,950</u>		<u>4,719,697</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(403,935)</u>		<u>(373,019)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>200,015</u>		<u>4,346,678</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>200,014</u>		<u>4,346,677</u>
Total equity			<u>200,015</u>		<u>4,346,678</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:


S Guthrie-Brown
Director

STUART GUTHRIE-BROWN CONSULTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Stuart Guthrie-Brown Consultancy Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hanover House, 18 Mount Ephraim Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN1 1ED.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of services in the ordinary nature of the business. Turnover is shown net of VAT of goods and services provided to customers.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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.

STUART GUTHRIE-BROWN CONSULTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including other creditors, 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.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

STUART GUTHRIE-BROWN CONSULTANCY LIMITED

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 2 (2019 - 2).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration paid to directors	243,125	170,507

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	19,947
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	3,977,135
Other debtors	108,578	126,287
	108,578	4,123,369

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	65,000	-
Corporation tax	45,906	169,319
Other taxation and social security	136,993	94,464
Other creditors	156,036	109,236
	403,935	373,019

6 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	1	1

7 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of FRS 102 s33. 1a to not disclose transactions with the ultimate parent company.

STUART GUTHRIE-BROWN CONSULTANCY LIMITED

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

8 Directors' transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £149,536 (2019: £101,950) to Mr S Guthrie-Brown, a director. There are no set repayment terms and no interest has been charged.