COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08274844

GET Solutions Group Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 September 2018

GET Solutions Group Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2018

	2018			2017
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Investments	4		1,350,100	1,350,100
Current assets				
Debtors	5	116,407		116,151
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,466,184		1,466,074
Net current liabilities			1,349,777	1,349,923
Total assets less current liabilities			323	177
Capital and reserves			·	
Called up share capital			123	172
Profit and loss account			200	5
Shareholders funds			323	177

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 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 May 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A W Dodd

Director

Company registration number: 08274844

GET Solutions Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 5 The Quadrant, Coventry, CV1 2EL.

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

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.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

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.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting is used where the hedging relationship is designated, documented and expected to be highly effective, and is only used for specific risks, as defined by FRS 102 section 12. Where the hedged risk is the exposure to a fixed interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk of a debt instrument measured at amortised cost or the price risk of a commodity that it holds or has a firm commitment, the hedging instrument is recognised as an asset or liability with the change in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The change in fair value of the hedged item related to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss and as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item. Where the hedged risk is the variable interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk in a debt instrument measured at amortised cost, the foreign exchange risk or interest rate risk in a firm commitment or highly probably forecast transaction, the commodity price risk in a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign exchange risk in a net investment in a foreign operation, then the financial instrument is initially and subsequently recognised at fair value at each reporting date. Movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, to the extent that the hedge is effective. Any ineffective movements are recognised in profit or loss. Where the hedged risk is the variable or fixed interest rate risk of a debt instrument measured at amortised cost, the periodic net cash settlements on the interest rate swap are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the net settlements accrue. Hedge accounting is discontinued where the hedging instrument expires, is sold or terminated, the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the forecast transaction is no longer highly probable in a hedge of a forecast transaction, or the designation is revoked.

4. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	- -
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	1,350,100
Impairment	
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	_
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	1,350,100
At 30 September 2017	1,350,100

The company owns 100% of the issued share capital of the companies listed below, Get Solutions (UK) Limited Get Solutions Limited

Under the provision of section 248 of the Companies Act 1985 the company is exempt from preparing consolidated accounts and has not done so, therefore the accounts show information about the company as an individual entity.

5. Debtors

	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Other debtors	116,407	116,151	
6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	······		
		2018	2017
		£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in whi	ch the company		
has a participating interest		1,465,222	1,465,868
Other creditors		962	206
		1,466,184	1,466,074

7. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2018

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr T Johnson	47,472	_	(47,472)	_
Mr A W Dodd	(206)	201,244	(202,001)	(963)
Mr L S Grant	5,833	_	(5,833)	-
	53,099	201,244	(255,306)	(963)
	2017			
		Advances/		
	Balance	(credits) to the	Amounts	Balance
	brought forward	director	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr T Johnson	8,968	136,326	(97,822)	47,472
Mr A W Dodd	(330)	212,504	(212,380)	(206)
Mr L S Grant	5,910	(77)	_	5,833
	14,548	348,753	(310,202)	53,099

8. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr A W Dodd throughout the current period. Mr A W Dodd is the managing directors and majority shareholder. GET Solutions Group Limited owed £1,465,222 to GET Solutions UK Limited as at 30 September 2018 (2017: £1,465,869).

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.