

Registered number
08875497

iCaps Enterprises Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2020

iCaps Enterprises Ltd**Registered number:** 08875497**Balance Sheet****as at 31 March 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	62,550	66,600
Tangible assets	4	13,683	7,846
		<u>76,233</u>	<u>74,446</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	5	25,304	27,404
Cash at bank and in hand		79,374	63,417
		<u>104,678</u>	<u>90,821</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(181,835)	(190,116)
Net current liabilities		<u>(77,157)</u>	<u>(99,295)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(924)</u>	<u>(24,849)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(1,024)	(24,949)
Shareholder's funds		<u>(924)</u>	<u>(24,849)</u>

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

P Naidoo

Director

Approved by the board on 15 December 2020

iCaps Enterprises Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Vehicles	over 4 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back

to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	76	68
3 Intangible fixed assets		£
Goodwill:		
Cost		
At 1 April 2019		81,000
At 31 March 2020		81,000
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2019		14,400
Provided during the year		4,050
At 31 March 2020		18,450
Net book value		

At 31 March 2020	62,550
At 31 March 2019	66,600

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 20 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	12,080	6,340	18,420
Additions	2,127	7,750	9,877
At 31 March 2020	14,207	14,090	28,297
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	5,739	4,835	10,574
Charge for the year	1,726	2,314	4,040
At 31 March 2020	7,465	7,149	14,614
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	6,742	6,941	13,683
At 31 March 2019	6,341	1,505	7,846

5 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	24,157	12,053
Other debtors	1,147	15,351
	25,304	27,404

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	433	887
Trade creditors	11,815	4,973
Taxation and social security costs	16,983	19,411
Other creditors	152,604	164,845
	181,835	190,116

7 Other information

iCaps Enterprises Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Unit 1

Wallbridge Mills

Frome

Somerset

BA11 5JZ

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