Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019

(Registration number: 09618414) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2	2019 2019		019
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>		141,001		68,379
Current assets					
Debtors	<u>5</u>	957,068		803,752	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,901	-	65,359	
		968,969		869,111	
Creditors : Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(550,989)		(631,652)	
Net current assets		(- 417,980	(11171117	237,459
		•	417,980	-	257,459
Total assets less current liabilities			558,981		305,838
Creditors : Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>		(94,694)		(26,663)
Provisions for liabilities			(26,790)		(12,992)
Net assets			437,497	=	266,183
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		100		100	
Profit and loss account		437,397	-	266,083	
Total equity		:	437,497	=	266,183

For the financial period ending 31 December 2019 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 accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his 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 within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

(Registration number: 09618414)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

Approved and authorised by the director on 16 November 2020					
Mr C Burman					
Director					

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

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019

1 General information

The company is a incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Vector Point Mid Kent Business Park Sort Mill Road Snodland Kent ME6 5UA England

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.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

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.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019

Judgements

The company may be required to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The principal areas where judgement was exercised are as follows:

- i) Recoverability of trade debtors: the directors annually assess whether a bad debt provision is required for any bad or doubtful debtor balances.
- ii) Tangible fixed assets: the directors annually assess both the residual value of these assets and the expected useful life of such assets based on experience.

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. 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.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery Office equipment Fixtures and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

25% on reducing balance 25% on reducing balance 25% on reducing balance

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 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 creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable 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.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the period, was 40 (2019 - 34).

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2019	4,240	93,415	97,655
Additions	1,610	117,400	119,010
At 31 December 2019	5,850	210,815	216,665
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2019	2,172	27,104	29,276
Charge for the period	460	45,928	46,388
At 31 December 2019	2,632	73,032	75,664
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	3,218	137,783	141,001
At 30 June 2019	2,068	66,311	68,379
5 Debtors			
5 Deptois		2019	2019
		£	£
Trade debtors		562,857	447,223
Other debtors	_	394,211	356,529
	_	957,068	803,752

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts failing due within one year		
	2019	2019
	Note £	£
Due within one year		
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>7</u> 47,231	26,467
Trade creditors	279,835	239,259
Taxation and social security	100,506	79,844
Other creditors	123,417	286,082
	550,989	631,652
Due after one year		
Loans and borrowings	94,694	26,663
7 Loans and borrowings		
	2019	2019
	£	
Non-current loans and borrowings		
HP and finance lease liabilities	94,694	26,663
	2019	2019
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
HP and finance lease liabilities	47,231	26,467

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.