

Company Registration No. 09898370 (England and Wales)

BARKOM LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BARKOM LIMITED

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	\$	2018 \$	\$
Current assets					
Debtors	3	13,339		11,319	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,185		7,150	
		<u>20,524</u>		<u>18,469</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(21,027)</u>		<u>(19,017)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(503)		(548)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		150		150
Profit and loss reserves			(653)		(698)
Total equity			<u>(503)</u>		<u>(548)</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 12 January 2021

Dionne Walker
Director

Company Registration No. 09898370

BARKOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Barkom Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Office 1, Princess House, Princess Way, Swansea, Wales, SA1 3LW.

1.1 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 US dollars, 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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The director has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis although the balance sheet shows negative shareholders funds. This is considered appropriate as the company's shareholders and creditors will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future and the company is expecting to make profits in future years that will reverse this position. Should the company be unable to continue trading, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue is recognised annually in accordance with the merchant agreement in place.

1.4 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 in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets include debtors and cash and bank balances.

Debtors

Debtors do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the Profit and Loss account when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Cash at bank and in bank

Cash at bank and in hand include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include creditors. Creditors are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.5 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.6 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than US dollars are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2018 - 0).

3 Debtors

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,605	9,568
Other debtors	10,734	1,751
	<u>13,339</u>	<u>11,319</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	1,027
Corporation tax	534	182
Other taxation and social security	2,661	-
Other creditors	17,832	17,808
	<u>21,027</u>	<u>19,017</u>
	<u><u>21,027</u></u>	<u><u>19,017</u></u>

5 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	150	150
	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>
	<u><u>150</u></u>	<u><u>150</u></u>

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.