

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11285516

2H Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 April 2019

2H Limited

Financial Statements

Period from 3 April 2018 to 30 April 2019

Contents	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	2

2H Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2019

			30 Apr 19
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5		286
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		40,555	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	40,167	

Net current assets			388

Total assets less current liabilities			674

Net assets			674

Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		100
Profit and loss account			574

Shareholders funds			674

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 period ending 30 April 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 financial statements for the period 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 18 December 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr H J Hobson

Director

Company registration number: 11285516

2H Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 3 April 2018 to 30 April 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 2nd Floor, Heathmans House, 19 Heathmans Road, London, England, SW6 4TJ. The company was incorporated and commenced trading on 3 April 2018.

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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	20% straight line
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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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 1 .

5. Tangible assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 3 April 2018	—
Additions	358

At 30 April 2019	358

Depreciation	
At 3 April 2018	—
Charge for the period	72

At 30 April 2019	72

Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2019	286

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 Apr 19 £
Accruals and deferred income	1,500
Corporation tax	19,046
Social security and other taxes	4,900
Director loan accounts	14,721

	40,167

7. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	30 Apr 19	
	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100
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The number of shares outstanding at the period end date for all other classes of shares is consistent with the prior period.
During the period 100 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued at par to form the capital base of the company.

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.