Registered number: 12859117

FAST DISPATCH LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Contents

Fast Dispatch Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 30 September 2022

Registered number: 12859117

	Notes	30 September 2022		30 September 2021	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Investment Properties	4		620,000		-
			620,000		-
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	12,000		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,530		22,020	
		17,530		22,020	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(628,582)		(21,391)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(611,052)		629
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			8,948		629
NET ASSETS			8,948		629
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		2		2
Profit and Loss Account			8,946		627
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			8,948		629

For the year ending 30 September 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

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Mr F Ali

Director
30 June 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Fast Dispatch Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 12859117 . The registered office is Weller House, 60 Longbridge Road, Barking, IG11 8RT.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover relates to rental income and ancillary income for srevices provided. Rental income from investment property leased out under operating leases is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the rental term of the lease. Income is deferred when received in advance.

The rental term is non-cancellable period of the rental agreement, together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the rental agreement, when, at the inception of the rental agreement it is reasonably certain that the tenant will excercise this option. Costs incurred in earning the rental income are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold	Not depreciated

2.4. Investment Properties

All investment properties are carried at fair value determined annually and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided for. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 1 (2021: 1)

4. Investment Property

	30 September 2022
	£
Fair Value	
Additions	620,000

5. Debtors

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Other debtors	12,000	-
	12,000	-

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	£	£
Corporation tax	2,098	147
Other creditors	617,500	21,000
Director's loan account	8,984	244
	628,582	21,391

7. Share Capital

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	2	2

8. Related Party Transactions

Included within creditors due within one year is an amount of £617,500 *(2021: £21,000)* due to the entities under common control.

Included within creditors due within one year is an amount of £8,984 *(2021: £244)* due to the director of the company.

Including within debtors due within one year is an amount of £12,000 *(2021: Nil)* due from an entity under common control.

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.