

GAINREWARD LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

GAINREWARD LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02592877

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	622,360	568,187
Investment property	5	550,000	478,668
		<u>1,172,360</u>	<u>1,046,855</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		291,515	206,593
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,934,147	1,723,032
Cash at bank and in hand	7	920,354	573,925
		<u>3,146,016</u>	<u>2,503,550</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(906,688)	(622,997)
Net current assets		<u>2,239,328</u>	<u>1,880,553</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,411,688</u>	<u>2,927,408</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(243,397)	(191,428)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(74,914)	(43,872)
		<u>(74,914)</u>	<u>(43,872)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,093,377</u></u>	<u><u>2,692,108</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		900	900
Revaluation reserve		68,790	-
Profit and loss account		3,023,687	2,691,208
		<u><u>3,093,377</u></u>	<u><u>2,692,108</u></u>

GAINREWARD LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02592877

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
Mrs L Rothery
Director

.....
Mr C Goodman
Director

Date: 5 September 2022

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

GAINREWARD LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Called up share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2021	900	-	2,691,208	2,692,108
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	431,479	431,479
Surplus on revaluation of freehold property	-	68,790	-	68,790
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	68,790	-	68,790
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	68,790	431,479	500,269
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(99,000)	(99,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(99,000)	(99,000)
At 31 March 2022	900	68,790	3,023,687	3,093,377

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

GAINREWARD LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2020	900	2,496,519	2,497,419
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	254,689	254,689
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	254,689	254,689
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 31 March 2021	900	2,691,208	2,692,108

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Gainreward Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sovereign Court, 230 Upper Fifth Street, Milton Keynes, MK9 2HR. The principal place of business is Tavistock Street, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, MK2 2PP.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, .

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2%	straight line
Plant and machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	25%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers 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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.13 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.15 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.17 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.18 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 20 (2021 - 19).

GAINREWARD LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2021	434,182	1,106,738	363,148	10,344	1,914,412
Additions	6,160	8,000	133,830	199	148,189
Disposals	-	(7,000)	-	-	(7,000)
At 31 March 2022	440,342	1,107,738	496,978	10,543	2,055,601
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2021	130,625	946,131	263,342	6,127	1,346,225
Charge for the year on owned assets	8,792	40,319	42,736	1,079	92,926
Disposals	-	(5,910)	-	-	(5,910)
At 31 March 2022	139,417	980,540	306,078	7,206	1,433,241
Net book value					
At 31 March 2022	300,925	127,198	190,900	3,337	622,360
At 31 March 2021	303,557	160,607	99,806	4,217	568,187

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Freehold	300,925	303,557
	<u>300,925</u>	<u>303,557</u>

GAINREWARD LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

5. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 April 2021	478,668
Additions at cost	2,542
Surplus on revaluation	68,790
At 31 March 2022	550,000

The 2022 valuations were made by directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

At 31 March 2022

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Historic cost	550,000	478,668
	550,000	478,668

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	995,468	716,151
Amounts owed by group undertakings	29,856	30,854
Other debtors	892,551	954,001
Prepayments and accrued income	16,272	22,026
	1,934,147	1,723,032

GAINREWARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	920,354	573,925
	<u>920,354</u>	<u>573,925</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	10,531	10,019
Trade creditors	476,548	326,603
Corporation tax	87,508	80,819
Other taxation and social security	298,123	196,836
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	25,000	-
Accruals and deferred income	8,978	8,720
	<u>906,688</u>	<u>622,997</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	180,897	191,428
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	62,500	-
	<u>243,397</u>	<u>191,428</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	10,531	10,019
	<u>10,531</u>	<u>10,019</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	180,897	191,428
	<u>180,897</u>	<u>191,428</u>
	<u><u>191,428</u></u>	<u><u>201,447</u></u>

The bank loans are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the undertaking and all its property and assets, present and future debts, fixtures and plant and machinery.

11. Financial instruments

	2022 £	2021 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>920,354</u>	<u>573,925</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.