

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02595738

OFFERSERVE LIMITED TRADING AS RENT-A-PLANT

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 April 2020

OFFERSERVE LIMITED TRADING AS RENT-A-PLANT

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2020

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OFFERSERVE LIMITED TRADING AS RENT-A-PLANT

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	518,887	534,253
Current assets			
Stocks		6,000	6,000
Debtors	6	55,677	70,330
Financial assets	7	625,468	674,849
Cash at bank and in hand		448,972	337,664
		1,136,117	1,088,843
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	89,997	91,432
Net current assets		1,046,120	997,411
Total assets less current liabilities		1,565,007	1,531,664
Provisions		53,200	63,266
Net assets		1,511,807	1,468,398
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,511,707	1,468,298
Shareholders funds		1,511,807	1,468,398

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 Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

OFFERSERVE LIMITED TRADING AS RENT-A-PLANT

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 April 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 March 2021 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D H John

Director

Company registration number: 02595738

OFFERSERVE LIMITED TRADING AS RENT-A-PLANT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Greenhurst Stables, Heol Y Pentre, Pentyrch, Cardiff, CF15 9QE. The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of interior plant hire and associated services.

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 valuation of certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value through the profit and loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity, rounded to the nearest £1.

Going concern

Management has considered the consequences of COVID-19 and other events and conditions, and it has determined that they do not create a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

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:

Freehold Property	-	0% on Land and 2% on Buildings
Leasehold - Land and Buildings	-	0% on Land and 2% on Buildings
Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line

Property Improvements - 10% straight line

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. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model. Government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 11 (2019: 13).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Property Improve- ments £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 May 2019 and 30 Apr 2020	636,609 -----	13,066 -----	8,175 -----	110,151 -----	69,476 -----	837,477 -----
Depreciation						
At 1 May 2019	113,406	13,062	8,172	99,116	69,468	303,224
Charge for the year	11,691 -----	— -----	— -----	3,675 -----	— -----	15,366 -----
At 30 Apr 2020	125,097 -----	13,062 -----	8,172 -----	102,791 -----	69,468 -----	318,590 -----
Carrying amount						
At 30 Apr 2020	511,512 -----	4 -----	3 -----	7,360 -----	8 -----	518,887 -----
At 30 Apr 2019	523,203 -----	4 -----	3 -----	11,035 -----	8 -----	534,253 -----

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	49,272	60,208
Other debtors	6,405 -----	10,122 -----
	55,677 -----	70,330 -----

7. Financial assets

	2020	2019
	£	£
Listed Investments	625,468	674,849
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,331	22,594
Social security and other taxes	47,345	35,079
Other creditors	35,321	33,759
	-----	-----
	89,997	91,432
	-----	-----

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the beginning of the year Mr John, who is one of the directors, was owed £28,059 by the company. Aggregate advances granted to Mr John during the year totalled £24,699 and the aggregate of total credits to his account with the company was £19,700 leaving a balance owing to Mr John of £23,060 at 30 April 2020. The closing balance is not interest bearing and has no fixed repayment date. The balance payable by the company to the director is included in Other creditors under Creditors : amounts falling due within one year.

10. Ultimate controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Greenhurst Holdings Limited, a company wholly owned by Mr D H John , a director of Offerserve Limited.

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