

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02752598

**Enterprise Computer Systems Limited**  
**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**31 March 2018**

# Enterprise Computer Systems Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	£	£	£
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stocks		500		500
Debtors	6	1,152		445
Cash at bank and in hand		32,192		43,964
		-----		-----
		33,844		44,909
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	29,107		27,019
		-----		-----
<b>Net current assets</b>			4,737	17,890
			-----	-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			4,737	17,890
			-----	-----
<b>Net assets</b>			4,737	17,890
			-----	-----
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Called up share capital			3	3
Profit and loss account			4,734	17,887
			-----	-----
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			4,737	17,890
			-----	-----

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 year ending 31 March 2018 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 .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 September 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C J Kirkley

Director

I K Kirkley

Director

Company registration number: 02752598

# **Enterprise Computer Systems Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2018**

---

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 2 Brockway, Nailsea, North Somerset, BS48 1BZ.

### **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.

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **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.

#### **Income tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions: Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

## **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:

Fixtures & Equipment	-	25% reducing balance
----------------------	---	----------------------

### **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.

### **Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2017: 4 ).

#### 5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,258</b>
	-----	-----
<b>Depreciation</b>		
<b>At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,258</b>
	-----	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 31 March 2018</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
	-----	-----
At 31 March 2017	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
	-----	-----

#### 6. Debtors

	<b>2018</b>	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	<b>1,152</b>	445
	-----	----

#### 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2018</b>	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	<b>2,687</b>	243
Corporation tax	<b>—</b>	176
Social security and other taxes	<b>683</b>	283
Other creditors	<b>800</b>	—
Other creditors	<b>24,937</b>	26,317
	-----	-----
	<b>29,107</b>	27,019
	-----	-----

#### 8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

The company rents its offices from C J and I K Kirkley . The charge for 2018 totalled £1,200 (2017 £1,200). Amounts due to the directors at the year end totalled £24,108 (2017 £25,386) and are included within creditors. No interest is charged on the loan amounts.

**9. Related party transactions**

The company was under the control of the directors, I K, C J and B Kirkley throughout the current and previous year.

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.