Preact Ltd

Report and Accounts

30 June 2019

Preact Ltd

Registered number: 02783859

Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2019

N	otes		2019		2018
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		104,075		42,868
Current assets					
Stocks		-		15,000	
Debtors	3	1,123,290		658,320	
Cash at bank and in hand		125,142		203,695	
		1,248,432		877,015	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	4	(795,871)		(640,117)	
Net current assets			452,561		236,898
Total assets less current liabilities		_	556,636	_	279,766
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(263,664)		(82,180)
Provisions for liabilities			(19,469)		(16,464)
Net assets		-	273,503	_	181,122
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			273,403		181,022
Shareholders' funds		-	273,503	- -	181,122

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

SK Bulla

Director

Approved by the board on 17 February 2020

Preact Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 June 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term

Plant and machinery over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past

periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	L/hold	machinery		
	improvements	etc	Total	
	£	£	£	
Cost				
At 1 July 2018	-	244,899	244,899	
Additions	75,805	4,352	80,157	
At 30 June 2019	75,805	249,251	325,056	
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2018	-	202,031	202,031	
Charge for the year	14,362	4,588	18,950	
At 30 June 2019	14,362	206,619	220,981	

	Net book value			
	At 30 June 2019	61,443	42,632	104,075
	At 30 June 2018	-	42,868	42,868
3	Debtors		2019	2018
			£	£
	Trade debtors		530,608	480,509
	Other debtors		592,682	177,811
			1,123,290	658,320
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2019	2018
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		123,083	109,671
	Trade creditors		247,085	278,115
	Corporation tax		(34,068)	-
	Other taxes and social security costs		455,420	252,331
	Other creditors		4,351	-
			795,871	640,117
5	Creditore: amounts falling due after one year		2019	2018
Ð	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			
			£	£
	Bank loans		263,664	82,180

6 Controlling party

The controlling party is Mr SK Bulla, director and shareholder.

7 Other information

Preact Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

The White Cottage

Parkers Lane

Maidens Green

Berkshire

RG42 6LE

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.