

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02785280

THINK IDEA LTD

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 November 2023

THINK IDEA LTD

Statement of Financial Position

30 November 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	93,321	63,541
Current assets			
Debtors	6	2,367,501	1,625,775
Cash at bank and in hand		3,283,074	2,945,415
		<u>5,650,575</u>	<u>4,571,190</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>621,877</u>	<u>349,674</u>
Net current assets		5,028,698	4,221,516
Total assets less current liabilities		5,122,019	4,285,057
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(48,712)	(23,842)
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>(5,171)</u>	<u>(5,171)</u>
Net assets		5,078,478	4,266,386
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,236	4,048
Capital redemption reserve		28	28
Profit and loss account		<u>5,073,214</u>	<u>4,262,310</u>
Shareholders funds		5,078,478	4,266,386

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 November 2023 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 .

THINK IDEA LTD

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 November 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 April 2024 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr W J Dunne

Director

Company registration number: 02785280

THINK IDEA LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 November 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 38 Mayfly Way, Evolve, Ardleigh, Essex, CO7 7WX.

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.

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

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.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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:

Plant and machinery	-	33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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 39 (2022: 40).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 December 2022	146,479	71,539	70,199	288,217
Additions	13,887	11,860	41,585	67,332
Disposals	—	—	(40,710)	(40,710)
At 30 November 2023	160,366	83,399	71,074	314,839
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2022	133,776	55,699	35,201	224,676
Charge for the year	12,575	5,700	6,396	24,671
Disposals	—	—	(27,829)	(27,829)
At 30 November 2023	146,351	61,399	13,768	221,518
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2023	14,015	22,000	57,306	93,321
At 30 November 2022	12,703	15,840	34,998	63,541

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Motor vehicles £
At 30 November 2023	57,306
At 30 November 2022	34,998

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	1,898,530	1,192,262
Other debtors	468,971	433,513
	2,367,501	1,625,775

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	57,815	41,765
Corporation tax	233,403	83,679
Social security and other taxes	319,615	206,931
Other creditors	11,044	17,299
	621,877	349,674

Hire Purchase agreements are secured on the associated fixed assets.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors	48,712	23,842

Hire purchase agreements are secured on the associated fixed assets.

9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	53,752	51,120
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	89,587	136,320
	143,339	187,440

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2023			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr W J Dunne	350,000	375,456	(350,000)	375,456
	2022			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr W J Dunne	—	350,000	—	350,000

11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr W J Dunne throughout the current and previous year. Mr W J Dunne is the managing director and majority shareholder.

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.