

Company registration number 02793816 (England and Wales)

# **RCU LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**RCU LIMITED**

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**RCU LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		23,852		15,517
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	62,637		105,936	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,058,884		1,024,563	
		<u>1,121,521</u>		<u>1,130,499</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(95,323)</u>		<u>(84,026)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>1,026,198</u>		<u>1,046,473</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,050,050</u>		<u>1,061,990</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(3,015)</u>		<u>(703)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,047,035</u>		<u>1,061,287</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			14		14
Capital redemption reserve			2,686		2,686
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,044,335</u>		<u>1,058,587</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,047,035</u>		<u>1,061,287</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 February 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

**RCU LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

**Mr R A Boniface**  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02793816**

## RCU LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

RCU Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 3 Tustin Court, Port Way, Ashton on Ribble, Preston, PR2 2YQ.

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for intelligence, research and consultancy services.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

##### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Property Improvements	20% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

##### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## RCU LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

##### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

## RCU LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

## RCU LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

##### 1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	8	9

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Property Improvements	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 March 2022	2,454	36,790	212,904	126,562	378,710
Additions	-	-	13,412	-	13,412
At 28 February 2023	2,454	36,790	226,316	126,562	392,122
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 March 2022	2,430	31,540	211,219	118,004	363,193
Depreciation charged in the year	5	1,050	2,310	1,712	5,077
At 28 February 2023	2,435	32,590	213,529	119,716	368,270
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 28 February 2023	19	4,200	12,787	6,846	23,852
At 28 February 2022	24	5,250	1,685	8,558	15,517

**RCU LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023****4 Debtors**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	29,624	68,092
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	18,940	5,435
Corporation tax recoverable	-	17,160
Prepayments and accrued income	14,073	15,249
	<u>62,637</u>	<u>105,936</u>

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	£	£
Trade creditors	12,462	16,188
Taxation and social security	32,537	32,224
Other creditors	378	1,289
Accruals and deferred income	49,946	34,325
	<u>95,323</u>	<u>84,026</u>

**6 Operating lease commitments****Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	£	£
	<u>47,233</u>	<u>47,699</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.