

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 9

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A Abbas P Willingham
Registered number	02957728
Registered office	16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH
Accountants	Blick Rothenberg Limited Chartered Accountants 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	5,178	5,680
		<u>5,178</u>	<u>5,680</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		500	500
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	82,358	73,773
Cash at bank and in hand		71,321	71,206
		<u>154,179</u>	<u>145,479</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(166,081)	(150,624)
Net current liabilities		<u>(11,902)</u>	<u>(5,145)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(6,724)</u>	<u>535</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(6,724)</u></u>	<u><u>535</u></u>

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	100	100
Profit and loss account		(6,824)	435
Total equity		<u>(6,724)</u>	<u>535</u>

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject

to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of

Financial Reporting Standard 102. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of

Ireland.

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

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A Abbas

Director

Date: 31 March 2021

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

Columbus Telecom Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. Its registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2B 5AH.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings	-	20% straight-line
Computer equipment	-	33% straight-line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase.

2.6 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

2.11 Current and Deferred Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2019 - 6).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	92,566
Additions	2,492
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	95,058
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	86,886
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,994
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	89,880
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	<u>5,178</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>5,680</u>

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	43,964	14,541
Other debtors	38,394	59,232
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>82,358</u>	<u>73,773</u>

COLUMBUS TELECOM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	53,570	50,719
Other taxation and social security	27,887	29,022
Other creditors	84,624	70,883
	<u>166,081</u>	<u>150,624</u>

7. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2020 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Less than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>11,773</u>	<u>11,773</u>

9. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

10. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Doubletide Limited, a company incorporated in England. Group financial statements are not prepared. The ultimate controlling party is A Abbas.

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.