UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 2016

PM+M Solutions for Business LLP
Chartered Accountants
Greenbank Technology Park
Challenge Way
Blackburn
Lancashire
BB1 5QB





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23/11/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #254

BEMBRIDGE COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:3000206

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 29 DECEMBER 2016

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	Note		29 December 2016 £		30 December 2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		2,689		1,889
		•	2,689		1,889
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	10,157		32,720	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	27,416		73,114	
•	·	37,573	•	105,834	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,643)		(25,635)	
Net current assets	•		34,930		80,199
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			37,619		82,088
Deferred tax	10	(450)		(350)	
	•		(450)		(350)
Net assets		- -	37,169		81,738
Capital and reserves		·	_		
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			37,069		81,638
		-	37,169		81,738

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 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 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 statement of income and retained earnings 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 on 21 November 2017.

BEMBRIDGE COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:3000206

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 29 DECEMBER 2016

L B Richardson

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Bembridge Communications Limited is a private company, limited by shares. It is registered in England Wales, number 03000206, and its registered office is c/o PM+M, Greenbank Technology Park, Challenge Way, Blackburn, BB1 5QB. The company trades from 28 Greenwood Street, Altrincham, WA14 1RZ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors are confident that the company has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the accounts.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 2016

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 and reducing balance method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment

20% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

10% reducing balance

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 the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.12 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

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 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 balances are 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.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, which are described above, management has made some judgements that have effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. These also include assumptions concerning the future, and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have a risk of causing adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2015 - 1).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 2016

5. Tangible fixed assets

Plant & Machinery £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
5,954	5,819	11,773
1,062	-	1,062
7,016	5,819	12,835
5,954	3,930	9,884
71	191	262
6,025	4,121	10,146
991	1,698	2,689
-	1,889	1,889
	5,954 1,062 7,016 5,954 71 6,025	Machinery £ 5,954 5,819 1,062 - 7,016 5,819 5,954 3,930 71 191 6,025 4,121

6. Debtors

	29	
	December 2016 £	30 December 2015 £
Trade debtors	6,839	32,720
Other debtors	3,318	-
	10,157	32,720

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 2016

7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		29 December 2016 £	30 December 2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	27,416	73,114
	Less: bank overdrafts	(161)	(3,976)
		27,255	69,138
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		29 December 2016 £	30 December 2015 £
	Bank overdrafts	161	3,976
	Trade creditors	-	5,100
	Corporation tax	•	12,702
	Other taxation and social security	813	1,861
	Other creditors	669	996
	Accruals and deferred income	1,000	1,000
		2,643	25,635
9.	Financial instruments		
		29 December 2016 £	30 December 2015 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	27,416	73,114
		27,416	73,114

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 2016

10. Deferred taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of year	350	350
Charged to profit or loss	(100)	-
At end of year	450	350
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	29 December 2016 £	30 December 2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	450	350
	450	· 350

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.