

Company Registration No. 03272968 (England and Wales)

APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD

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APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		16,442		14,552
Current assets					
Stocks		2,187		2,250	
Debtors	4	74,258		73,540	
Cash at bank and in hand		78,445		82,679	
		<u>154,890</u>		<u>158,469</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(94,627)</u>		<u>(99,304)</u>	
Net current assets			60,263		59,165
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>76,705</u>		<u>73,717</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		110		110
Profit and loss reserves			76,595		73,607
Total equity			<u>76,705</u>		<u>73,717</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 30 September 2019 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G Morgan
Director

Company Registration No. 03272968

APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Applied Business Solutions Uk Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Maltings, East Tyndall Street, Cardiff, CF24 5EA.

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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business and is shown net of VAT. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade and settlement discounts.

Revenue from equipment sales is recognised when the goods are despatched and the risks and rewards of ownership transfer to the customer. Service revenue is recognised in the period to which it relates.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	33% 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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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.

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 profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2018 - 8).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 October 2018	8,653	102,440	15,470	126,563
Additions	-	-	9,210	9,210
	<u>8,653</u>	<u>102,440</u>	<u>24,680</u>	<u>135,773</u>
At 30 September 2019	8,653	102,440	24,680	135,773
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2018	8,066	97,698	6,247	112,011
Depreciation charged in the year	587	1,157	5,576	7,320
	<u>8,653</u>	<u>98,855</u>	<u>11,823</u>	<u>119,331</u>
At 30 September 2019	8,653	98,855	11,823	119,331
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2019	-	3,585	12,857	16,442
	<u>587</u>	<u>4,742</u>	<u>9,223</u>	<u>14,552</u>
At 30 September 2018	587	4,742	9,223	14,552

APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	66,036	67,179
Other debtors	6,135	4,495
	<u>72,171</u>	<u>71,674</u>
Deferred tax asset	2,087	1,866
	<u>74,258</u>	<u>73,540</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	14,437	12,587
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	325
Taxation and social security	14,778	16,406
Other creditors	65,412	69,986
	<u>94,627</u>	<u>99,304</u>

Included within other creditors is deferred income of £49,237 (2018: £53,370) relating to support contract revenue invoiced in advance.

6 Security

On 15 December 2016, HSBC Bank Plc secured a fixed and floating charge over the company and all property and assets, present and future.

7 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets	Assets
	2019	2018
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	1,858	1,666
Other short-term timing differences	229	200
	<u>2,087</u>	<u>1,866</u>

APPLIED BUSINESS SOLUTIONS UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

7	Deferred taxation	(Continued)
		2019
	Movements in the year:	£
	Asset at 1 October 2018	(1,866)
	Credited to profit and loss account	(221)
	Asset at 30 September 2019	<u>(2,087)</u>

8	Called up share capital	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	50 Ordinary shares A of £1 each	50	50
	50 Ordinary shares B of £1 each	50	50
	10 Ordinary shares C of £1 each	10	10
		<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>

The 'A' Ordinary, 'B' Ordinary and 'C' Ordinary shares rank pari passu.

9 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:

2019	2018
£	£
-	18,500
<u>-</u>	<u>18,500</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.