

Company Registration No. 03419411 (England and Wales)

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Notes	October 2018		March 2018	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		102,347		109,440
Tangible assets	4		95,123		118,504
Investments	5		80,000		80,000
			<u>277,470</u>		<u>307,944</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	507,961		308,236	
Cash at bank and in hand		157,599		344,370	
		<u>665,560</u>		<u>652,606</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(189,624)</u>		<u>(155,192)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>475,936</u>		<u>497,414</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>753,406</u>		<u>805,358</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(13,331)</u>		<u>(18,113)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>740,075</u></u>		<u><u>787,245</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		190		190
Share premium account			169,960		169,960
Profit and loss reserves			569,925		617,095
Total equity			<u><u>740,075</u></u>		<u><u>787,245</u></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 period ended 31 October 2018 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 period 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.

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 July 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Livesey
Director

Mrs E J Livesey
Director

Company Registration No. 03419411

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Blink Creative Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Richard House, 9 Winckley Square, Preston, PR1 3HP. The place of business is Creative Innovation Centre, Cross Hill, Stoke on Trent, ST6 3JY.

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 Reporting period

The current reporting period is the 7 month period to 31 October 2018. The comparative reporting period was the 12 month period to 31 March 2018. The company shortened its accounting period from 31 March 2019 to 31 October 2018 in order to bring it into line with its parent company. The comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are therefore not entirely comparable.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life which shall not exceed 10 years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

1.5 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 equipment	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Computers	33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.9 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.

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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. 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 27 (March 2018 - 30).

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 October 2018	420,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	310,560
Amortisation charged for the period	7,093
At 31 October 2018	317,653
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2018	102,347
At 31 March 2018	109,440

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	290,228
Additions	8,954
Disposals	(38,400)
At 31 October 2018	260,782
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	171,724
Depreciation charged in the period	14,335
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(20,400)
At 31 October 2018	165,659
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2018	95,123
At 31 March 2018	118,504

5 Fixed asset investments

	October 2018 £	March 2018 £
Investments	80,000	80,000

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

5 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018 & 31 October 2018	80,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2018	80,000
At 31 March 2018	80,000

6 Debtors

	October 2018 £	March 2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	324,650	271,227
Amounts owed by group undertakings	147,010	-
Other debtors	36,301	37,009
	<u>507,961</u>	<u>308,236</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	October 2018 £	March 2018 £
Trade creditors	61,951	25,524
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,219	-
Taxation and social security	102,405	96,333
Other creditors	20,049	33,335
	<u>189,624</u>	<u>155,192</u>

Included in the balances above are creditors totalling £13,538 (31 March 2018: £21,713) which are secured over the assets to which they relate.

BLINK CREATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018****8 Called up share capital**

	October 2018	March 2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
140 Ordinary shares of £1 each	140	140
50 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	50	50
	<u>190</u>	<u>190</u>
	<u><u>190</u></u>	<u><u>190</u></u>

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A cross-company guarantee is in place in favour of the company's bankers between all the companies in the group headed by Blink Group Limited. At the balance sheet date, total group company borrowings payable to the company's bankers covered by this cross-company guarantee totalled £1,098,859.

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.