Financial Statements

for the Year Ended

30th September 2017

<u>for</u>

Choice Interconnect Limited

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Company Information for the Year Ended 30th September 2017

DIRECTORS:

B D Gilbert A J Grisbrooke

SECRETARY:

R S Gambles

REGISTERED OFFICE:

The Maltings 63 High Street

Ware

Hertfordshire SG12 9AD

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03786723 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Meyer Williams

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Stag House

Old London Road

Hertford Hertfordshire SG13 7LA

Choice Interconnect Limited (Registered number: 03786723)

Balance Sheet 30th September 2017

	Notes	30.09.17 £	30.09.16 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	4	-	45,140
Cash at bank		_3,442	22,758
		3,442	67,898
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	. 5	1,723	65,021
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,719	2,877
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURREN LIABILITIES	Т	<u>1,719</u>	2,877
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	6	100	100
Retained earnings		1,619	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		1,719	2,877

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

A J Grisbrooke - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th September 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Choice Interconnect Limited is a private Company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

This is the first year in which the Company has presented its results under FRS 102 Section 1A. The date of transition is 1st October 2015. An explanation of how the transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and performance is given in the notes to the financial statements.

Related party exemption

The Company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

The Directors make estimates of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, the factors considered include the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Turnover recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and valued added tax.

The Company recognises revenue when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; the Company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th September 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

The Directors periodically evaluate the position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. They establish provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

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 the periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing differences.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Financial instruments

Financial assets that are 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.

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th September 2017

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.09.17	30.09.16	
	£	£	
Trade debtors	-	45,140	

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.09.17	30.09.16
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	13,520
Social security and other taxes	-	2,969
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,723	46,382
Accruals and deferred income		2,150
	1,723	65,021

6. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	30.09.17	30.09.16
		value:	£	£
100	Ordinary	£1	<u> 100</u>	100

7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Ralph Sears (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Meyer Williams

8. PARENT COMPANY AND ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The parent Company and ultimate parent Company is Tappenden & Co Ltd whose registered office is The Maltings, 63 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire SG12 9AD.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30th September 2017

9. TRANSITION TO FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under UK GAAP were for the year ended 30th September 2016. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1st October 2015. There are no transitional adjustments arising from the first time adoption of FRS 102.