

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03851934

G T WebMarque Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 July 2017

G T WebMarque Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2017

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G T WebMarque Limited

Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of G T WebMarque Limited

Year ended 31 July 2017

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

CLIVE ATKINS & CO LIMITED Accountants

AVC House 21 Northampton Lane Swansea SA1 4EH

G T WebMarque Limited
Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	20	20
Current assets			
Debtors	7	10,715	24,132
Cash at bank and in hand		48,313	54,253
		-----	-----
		59,028	78,385
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	3,891	14,238
		-----	-----
Net current assets		55,137	64,147
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		55,157	64,167
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		4	4
		-----	-----
Net assets		55,153	64,163
		-----	-----

G T WebMarque Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 July 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100,000	100,000
Share premium account		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		(54,847)	(45,837)
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		55,153	64,163
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 July 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 March 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. C J Calcutt

Director

Company registration number: 03851934

G T WebMarque Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 16 Nottingham Road, Bristol, BS7 9DH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 August 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Research and Development - 15% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period in which the company will benefit. The carrying value of the capitalised development expenditure is reviewed by the directors each year and written down if any impairment is identified.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment - 50% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2016: 2).

5. Intangible assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	110,173

Amortisation	
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	110,173

Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2017	–

At 31 July 2016	–

6. Tangible assets

	Equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	8,694	8,694
	-----	-----
Depreciation		
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	8,674	8,674
	-----	-----
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2017	20	20
	-----	-----
At 31 July 2016	20	20
	-----	-----

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	7,964	21,251
Other debtors	2,751	2,881
	-----	-----
	10,715	24,132
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,110	2,799
Social security and other taxes	1,341	7,312
Other creditors	1,440	4,127
	-----	-----
	3,891	14,238
	-----	-----

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2017		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr. C J Calcutt	1,055	—	1,055
	-----	-----	-----
	2016		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr. C J Calcutt	75	980	1,055
	-----	-----	-----

10. Related party transactions

Mr Calcutt & Mr Kohll are directors of GT Webmarque Limited and Agilebase Limited. At 31st July 2017 GT Webmarque owed Agilebase £180.00 (2016 - £1,519.20) and this is included in the trade creditors on the balance sheet. At 31st July 2017 Agilebase owed GT Webmarque £8,000.00 (2016 - £20,206.80) and this is included in the trade debtors on the balance sheet.

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 August 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.