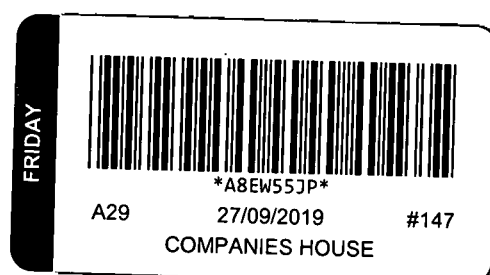


**SPECIAL INTEREST MODEL BOOKS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



SPECIAL INTEREST MODEL BOOKS LIMITED

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SPECIAL INTEREST MODEL BOOKS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

| | Notes | 2018 £ | £ | 2017 £ | £ |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Inventories | | 70,658 | | 73,151 | |
| Trade and other receivables | 4 | 40,056 | | 56,097 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 802,743 | | 788,441 | |
| | | <u>913,457</u> | | <u>917,689</u> | |
| Current liabilities | 5 | (23,175) | | (38,471) | |
| Net current assets | | | 890,282 | | 879,218 |
| Equity | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 7 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Retained earnings | | | 890,281 | | 879,217 |
| Total equity | | | 890,282 | | 879,218 |

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.


For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on **26.09.2019**


.....
Mr C Lloyd
Director

Company Registration No. 04298443

SPECIAL INTEREST MODEL BOOKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Special Interest Model Books Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 31/33 Commercial Road, Poole, Dorset, BH14 0HU.

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 Revenue

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. The principle income stream relates to the provision of book publishing services. Income is recognised at fair value and is accrued on a daily basis.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| Website | 4 years straight line |
|---------|-----------------------|

SPECIAL INTEREST MODEL BOOKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Inventories

Inventories 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 inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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.

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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

SPECIAL INTEREST MODEL BOOKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 income statement 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 taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

3 Intangible fixed assets

| | Website £ |
|--|--------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018 | 4,064 |
| Amortisation and impairment | |
| At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018 | 4,064 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 December 2018 | - |
| At 31 December 2017 | - |

4 Trade and other receivables

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade receivables | 38,390 | 55,069 |
| Other receivables | 810 | 173 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 856 | 855 |
| | 40,056 | 56,097 |

SPECIAL INTEREST MODEL BOOKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 Current liabilities

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Trade payables | 12,595 | 10,981 |
| Corporation tax | 2,659 | 15,330 |
| Other payables | 85 | 85 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 7,836 | 12,075 |
| | <u>23,175</u> | <u>38,471</u> |

6 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Balances:

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

7 Called up share capital

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1 ordinary share of £1 each | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> |

8 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts due to related parties | | |
| Key management personnel | <u>85</u> | <u>85</u> |
| | <u>85</u> | <u>85</u> |