

Company registration number 04807123 (England and Wales)

**ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED**

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# ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		53,655		57,920
Tangible assets	4		19,435		22,036
			<u>73,090</u>		<u>79,956</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		14,399		7,623	
Debtors	5	42,556		78,915	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,447		54,734	
		<u>83,402</u>		<u>141,272</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(72,782)</u>		<u>(111,213)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			10,620		30,059
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>83,710</u>		<u>110,015</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(40,741)		(46,296)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			-		(23,299)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>42,969</u>		<u>40,420</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			49,354		49,354
Share premium account			237,165		237,165
Profit and loss reserves			(243,550)		(246,099)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>42,969</u>		<u>40,420</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 June 2022 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.

## **ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 JUNE 2022***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Andrew Craddock  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04807123**

# ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Accurate Data Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit B13 Durham Dales Centre, Castle Gardens, Stanhope, County Durham, DL13 2FJ.

#### **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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

#### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It 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 is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### **1.4 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; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

# ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Software	10% straight line
Intellectual Property Rights	10% straight line

### 1.5 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:

Equipment	20% reducing balance
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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.

### 1.6 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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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.

# ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	8	8

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Software	Intellectual Property Rights	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 July 2021	21,975	50,000	10,000	81,975
Additions	-	2,560	-	2,560
At 30 June 2022	21,975	52,560	10,000	84,535
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>				
At 1 July 2021	8,437	14,618	1,000	24,055
Amortisation charged for the year	2,198	3,627	1,000	6,825
At 30 June 2022	10,635	18,245	2,000	30,880
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 30 June 2022	11,340	34,315	8,000	53,655
At 30 June 2021	13,538	35,382	9,000	57,920



# ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2021	91,244
Additions	1,886
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2022	93,130
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 July 2021	69,208
Depreciation charged in the year	4,487
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2022	73,695
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2022	19,435
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2021	22,036
	<hr/>

### 5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	21,330	17,921
Other debtors	21,226	60,994
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42,556	78,915
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	5,555	3,704
Other borrowings	30,374	48,020
Trade creditors	8,995	34,491
Taxation and social security	6,737	8,809
Accruals and deferred income	21,121	16,189
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	72,782	111,213
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	40,741	46,296
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## ACCURATE DATA SERVICES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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#### 8 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
9,130	916
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 9 Going Concern

The company again traded at a loss this year, partly as a result of the continuing impact of Covid-19 on the global economy. Although the company traded at a lower level of activity as a result of the pandemic's impact the various restructuring activities have helped contribute to a more profitable position and only a small loss resulted. The directors are confident that despite the inflationary problems within the UK that the trend of improvement on the company's bottom line position will continue to improve and with the continued support of the shareholders believe the company to be a going concern.

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.