Company registration number 05002587 (England and Wales)	
H2 BUSINESS COMMUNICATION LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

		2022	2	2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		8,107		8,574
Current assets					
Debtors	5	87,273		18,308	
Cash at bank and in hand		198,195		109,759	
		285,468		128,067	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(124,497)		(40,770)	
Net current assets			160,971		87,297
Total assets less current liabilities			169,078		95,871
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(31,540)		(40,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,742)		(1,365)
Net assets			135,796		54,506
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Share premium account			3,910		3,910
Capital redemption reserve			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			131,884 ———		50,594
Total equity			135,796		54,506

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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Chilton

Director

Company Registration No. 05002587

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Share capital	Share premium	CapitaPro	ofit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	account £	reserve £	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2020	1	3,910	1	39,805	43,717
Year ended 30 June 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
,	-	-	_	77,280	77,280
Dividends				(66,491)	(66,491)
Balance at 30 June 2021	1	3,910	1	50,594	54,506
Year ended 30 June 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
Tront and total comprehensive income for the year	_	-	_	190,175	190,175
Dividends	-	-	-	(108,885)	(108,885)
Balance at 30 June 2022	1	3,910	1	131,884	135,796

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

H2 Business Communication Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Market House, 10 Market Walk, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1JZ.

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 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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 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:

Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance Computer equipment 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value. The company has no more complex financial instruments that require measurement at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged to the profit and loss account, as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.11 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	5	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets	ma	Plant and
			£
	Cost		~
	At 1 July 2021		88,295
	Additions		4,244
	Disposals		(59,571) ———
	At 30 June 2022		32,968
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 July 2021		79,721
	Depreciation charged in the year		2,701
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(57,561) ———
	At 30 June 2022		24,861
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2022		8,107
	At 30 June 2021		8,574
5	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts failing due within one year.	*	-
	Trade debtors	75,069	10,008
	Other debtors	12,204	8,300
		87,273	18,308
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	9,728	10,000
	Trade creditors	50,180	2,397
	Corporation tax	44,602	17,811
	Other taxation and social security	12,595	6,460
	Other creditors	7,392	4,102
		124,497	40,770
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year				
		2022	2021		
		£	£		
	Bank loans and overdrafts	31,540	40,000		

8 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2022	Liabilities 2021
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	1,742	1,365
Movements in the year:		2022 £
Liability at 1 July 2021 Charge to profit or loss		1,365 377
Liability at 30 June 2022		1,742

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within the next couple of years and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

9 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A of 1p each	100	100	1	1
Ordinary C of 1p each	5	5	-	-

The Ordinary A and Ordinary C shares rank equally in all respects, having full voting rights, the right to receive dividends, and the right to participate in the proceeds of any sale or winding up of the company.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2022 £	2021 £
otal minimum future lease commitments	9,736	17,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

11 Controlling party

Throughout the current and preceding years, the company was controlled by Mr A Chilton, by virtue of his controlling interest in the issued share capital of the company.

12 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £108,885 (2021 - £66,491) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.