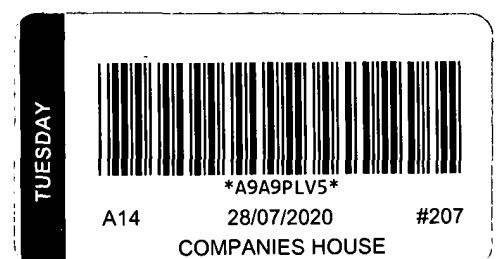


**ISOKON SUPPORT LIMITED
DIRECTORS REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 April 2020**

Registered in England & Wales
Company number 05090833



ISOKON SUPPORT LIMITED
DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 April 2020

The directors present their annual report with the accounts of the company for the year ended 30 April 2020.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing the financial statements the directors are required to:

In preparing those accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statement.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved on behalf of the Directors


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Gregory van Dyk Watson
Director

ISOKON SUPPORT LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 April 2020

	Note	<u>2020</u> £	<u>2019</u> £
Principal Accounting Policies	1		
FIXED ASSETS			
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		0	0
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock and work in progress	2	8500	8500
Debtors and Prepayments	3	600	600
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2889</u>	<u>1480</u>
		11989	10580
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors:			
Amounts falling due within one year	4	2863	2595
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>9126</u>	<u>7985</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>9126</u>	<u>7985</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	5	200	200
Profit and loss account		<u>8926</u>	<u>7785</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	6	<u>9126</u>	<u>7985</u>

The notes on pages 4 and 5 form part of these accounts.

ISOKON SUPPORT LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 April 2020 (Continued)

In approving these financial statements as directors of the company we hereby confirm:

- a) that for the year ended 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit conferred by Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies .
- b) that the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year ended 30 April 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006; and
- c) that we acknowledge our responsibilities for:
 - (1) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
 - (2) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit and loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved on behalf of the Directors


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Gregory van Dyk Watson
Director

ISOKON SUPPORT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 April 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

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

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

TAXATION

Corporation tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

ISOKON SUPPORT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 April 2020 (Continued)

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2. STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

3. DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	£	£
Trade debtors	600	600

4. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	£	£
Administrative expenses	13	13
Taxation	631	1620
Other creditors	<u>2219</u>	<u>962</u>
	2863	2595

5. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

The company's authorised share capital consists of 5,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

The issued share capital consists of 200 called up and fully paid Ordinary subscriber shares of £1 each.

6. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	£	£
Profit for the year	1141	1546
Opening shareholders' funds	<u>7985</u>	<u>6439</u>
Closing shareholders' funds	9126	7985