

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05271679

Smart Lab Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 December 2019

Smart Lab Limited

Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2019

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Smart Lab Limited

Chartered Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Smart Lab Limited

Year Ended 31 December 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Smart Lab Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the director of Smart Lab Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 25 October 2004. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Smart Lab Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Smart Lab Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Smart Lab Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Smart Lab Limited. You consider that Smart Lab Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Smart Lab Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

WYATT & CO Chartered Accountants

125 Main Street Garforth Leeds LS25 1AF

12 February 2020

Smart Lab Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	5	12,816	6,437
Current Assets			
Debtors	6	3,240	—
Cash at bank and in hand		71,487	109,203
		<u>74,727</u>	<u>109,203</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>1,761</u>	<u>11,407</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>72,966</u>	<u>97,796</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		<u>85,782</u>	<u>104,233</u>
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		2,125	655
Net Assets		<u>83,657</u>	<u>103,578</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		83,557	103,478
Shareholders Funds		<u>83,657</u>	<u>103,578</u>

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 Section 1A of 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 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Smart Lab Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 February 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Dr M Ferus-Comelo

Director

Company registration number: 05271679

Smart Lab Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 125 Main Street, Garforth, Leeds, LS25 1AF.

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.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover comprises the value of goods and services supplied by the company during the period, net of Value Added Tax, trade discounts, and is credited based on the amount which is proportionate to the relevant period under the terms of UITF40.

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.

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	-	25% reducing balance
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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

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2018: 1).

5. Tangible Assets

	Equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2019	43,559	43,559
Additions	10,650	10,650
	-----	-----
At 31 December 2019	54,209	54,209
	-----	-----
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2019	37,122	37,122
Charge for the year	4,271	4,271
	-----	-----
At 31 December 2019	41,393	41,393
	-----	-----
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	12,816	12,816
	-----	-----
At 31 December 2018	6,437	6,437
	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	3,240	—
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	—	9,182
Social security and other taxes	—	1,060
Other creditors	1,761	1,165
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	1,761	11,407
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8. Director's Advances, Credits and Guarantees

During the year, one director provided a loan to the company, the opening and highest balance was £Nil and the closing balance £360. The loan was interest free and repayable on demand.

9. Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions during 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.