

Company Registration No. 05403869 (England and Wales)

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr K D Brainin Mrs S Brainin
Company number	05403869
Registered office	c/o TaxAssist Accountants 235 Blackstock Road London N5 2LL
Accountants	Accountants c/o TaxAssist Accountants 235 Blackstock Road London N5 2LL

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit for the year ended 31 July 2018. You have acknowledged, on the balance sheet, your responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006, and for preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of its profit or loss for the financial year.

In accordance with your instructions, we have prepared these accounts on pages 1 to 17 from the accounting records of the company and on the basis of information and explanations you have given us.

We have not carried out an audit or any other review, and consequently we do not express any opinion on these accounts.

Accountants

26 March 2019

c/o TaxAssist Accountants
235 Blackstock Road
London
N5 2LL

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		1,755		2,633
Tangible assets	4		61,956		38,789
Investments	5		328,505		328,505
			392,216		369,927
Current assets					
Debtors	6	36,431		52,917	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,508		129,752	
		37,939		182,669	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(48,137)		(138,690)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(10,198)		43,979
Total assets less current liabilities			382,018		413,906
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		4		4
Profit and loss reserves			382,014		413,902
Total equity			382,018		413,906

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 31 July 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K D Brainin
Director

Company Registration No. 05403869

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Active Birth Pools Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o TaxAssist Accountants, 235 Blackstock Road, London, N5 2LL.

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 recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful life.

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 cost or 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 Costs	Useful life of 5 years
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1.6 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, fittings & equipment	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.

1.7 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.

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 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.

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	30,000	4,387	34,387
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 August 2017	-	1,755	1,755
Amortisation charged for the year	-	877	877
Disposals	30,000	-	30,000
At 31 July 2018	30,000	2,632	32,632
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2018	-	1,755	1,755
At 31 July 2017	-	2,633	2,633

ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 August 2017	137,542
Additions	45,826
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At 31 July 2018	183,368
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Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 August 2017	98,753
Depreciation charged in the year	22,659
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At 31 July 2018	121,412
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Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2018	61,956
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At 31 July 2017	38,789
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5 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	328,505	328,505
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	36,084	52,917
Other debtors	347	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36,431	52,917
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	19,130	35,084
Corporation tax	1,413	12,405
Other taxation and social security	12,024	1,690
Other creditors	15,570	89,511
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	48,137	138,690
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ACTIVE BIRTH POOLS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

8	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	4 Ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		4	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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