Impact Proms. Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 December 2016

These revised accounts replace the original accounts and are now the statutory accounts.

They have been prepared as at the date of the original accounts and not as at the date of the revision and accordingly do not deal with events between those dates.

In filleting the accounts one line on the balance sheet was hidden in error.

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Impact Proms. Ltd Registered number:

05656351

**Balance Sheet** 

as at 31 December 2016

	Notes		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets			_		-
Tangible assets	2		32,263		39,359
Current assets					
Stocks		8,136		10,846	
Debtors	3	454,903		322,403	
Cash at bank and in hand	-	<u>101,219</u>	-	132,184	
		564,258		465,433	
Creditors: amounts falling du	e				
within one year	4	(360,653)		(277,585)	
Net current assets	-	·	203,605		187,848
Total assets less current		=			
liabilities			235,868		227,207
Creditors: amounts falling dualities after more than one year	<b>e</b> 5		(1,361)		(17,454)
		_			
Net assets		_	234,507		209,753
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			233,507		208,753
Shareholders' funds		 	234,507	 	209,753

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Director

Approved by the board on 1st November 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

## Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

#### 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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

## Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

## Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles at 15% straight line over 4 years

## Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

#### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

## Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

## Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

### Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

## 2 Tangible fixed assets

2	Tangible fixed assets	<b></b>		
		Plant and		
		machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	rotai £
	Cost	~	4	-
	At 1 January 2016	92,031	123,202	215,233
	Additions	14,083	-	14,083
	Disposals	(23,000)		(23,000)
	At 31 December 2016	83,114	123,202	206,316
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2016	74,670	101,204	175,874
	Charge for the year	10,181	10,998	21,17 <del>9</del>
	On disposals	(23,000)		(23,000)
	At 31 December 2016	61,851	112,202	174,053
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2016	21,263	11,000	32,263
	At 31 December 2015	17,361	21,998	39,359
3	Debtors		2016	2015
			£	£
	Trade debtors		294,136	175,069
	Other debtors	_	160,767	147,334
		-	454,903	322,403
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2016	2015
	, , , , , , , , , ,		3	3
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	1,627	
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase of	16,093	16,093	
	Trade creditors		98,173	71,602
	Corporation tax		26,729	20,555
	Other taxes and social security costs		44,743	31,351
	Other creditors	-	174,915	136,357
		-	360,653	277,585
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		2016	2015
J	orealtors, amounts family due alter one year		£	2013 £
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase of	contracts	1,361	17 <u>,45</u> 4
		-		

## 6 Related party transactions

The only related party transactions are with the directors in the normal course of business.

## 7 Controlling party

The company is under the control of the three directors.

## 8 Other information

Impact Proms. Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is Manor Barn, Corner of Stanwell Road and Hatton Road, Bedfont TW14 8NB.