Sock Ons Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2019

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Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

		201	2018	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5	·	6,349	3,218
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	554,412 398,628 219,403		670,606 370,940 32,406
Cash at bank and in hand		1,172,443		1,073,952
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	114,088		129,150
Net current assets			1,058,355	944,802
Total assets less current liabilities			1,064,704	948,020
Net assets			1,064,704	948,020
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			100 1,064,604	100 947,920
Shareholders funds		,	1,064,704	948,020

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

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs K Levin Director

Company registration number: 5770423

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 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 74 Mount Pleasant Road, London, NW10 3EJ.

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 is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

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:

Plant & Machinery

25% straight line

Fixtures & Fittings

25% reducing balance

E-commerce platform

33% straight line

Office Equipment

- 25% straight line

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. Employee numbers

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

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2018 Additions	1,292	9,800 1,868	1,575	11,369 2,379	24,036 4,247
At 31 March 2019	1,292	11,668	1,575	13,748	28,283
Depreciation At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year	1,224 68	8,492 327	524 524	10,578 197	20,818 1,116
At 31 March 2019	1,292	8,819	1,048	10,775	21,934
Carrying amount At 31 March 2019 At 31 March 2018		2,849	527 1,051	2,973 791	6,349 3,218
6. Debtors				ermellermelile (rie	
Trade debtors Other debtors				2019 £ 385,329 13,299	2018 £ 359,869 11,071
				398,628	370,940

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	57,281	39,886
Corporation tax	46,528	20,664
Social security and other taxes	2,377	1,492
Other creditors	7,902	67,108
	114,088	129,150

8. Related party transactions

Sock Ons Limited is the parent company of Sock Ons Inc. a US registered Corporation incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania on 22 February 2011. During the year to 31 March 2019, Sock Ons Limited made sales to Sock Ons Inc. in the value of £39,727. A working capital loan in the sum of £2,490 was brought forward at the start of the year with movements in the year giving rise to a closing balance as at the year end of £6,169.

Other than the above, no transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed.