

Registered number: 05991578

**Cases24 Ltd**

**Financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2018**



## **Cases24 Ltd**

### **Contents**

	<b>Page(s)</b>
<b>Company information</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Notes to the financial statements</b>	<b>3 - 9</b>

**Cases24 Ltd**

**Company information**

**Directors**

W B Barnett  
B N McDonnell  
A D Kelly

**Registered number**

05991578

**Registered office**

2 Franks Road  
Coalville  
LE67 1TT

**Independent auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Waterfront Plaza  
8 Laganbank Road  
Belfast  
BT1 3LR

**Bankers**

Barclays Bank Plc  
PO Box 421  
1 Church Street  
Peterborough  
PE1 1XE

**Balance sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2018**

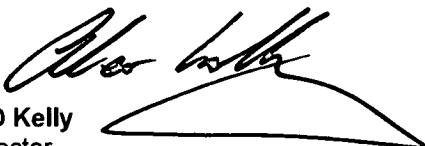
	Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		237,779		279,779
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	303,270		344,960	
Cash at bank and in hand		264,172		679,276	
		<u>567,442</u>		<u>1,024,236</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(59,899)		(56,694)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>507,543</u>		<u>967,542</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>745,322</u>		<u>1,247,321</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax	8		(30,128)		(35,008)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>715,194</u>		<u>1,212,313</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		2,506		2,506
Retained earnings			712,688		1,209,807
<b>Total shareholder's funds</b>			<u>715,194</u>		<u>1,212,313</u>


The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the Statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements on pages 2 to 9 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 17 September 2019.

  
**A D Kelly**  
 Director

  
**W B Barnett**  
 Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

**1. General information**

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be the rental of machinery.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 2 Franks Road, Coalville, LE67 1TT.

**2. Statement of compliance**

The individual financial statements of Cases24 Ltd have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, Section 1A, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies**

**3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies. No critical judgements or critical accounting estimates have been applied to these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been consistently applied:

**3.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Income is recognised in the period in which the service occurs.

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.3 Tangible assets**

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	6.67% straight line basis
---------------------	---	---------------------------

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'administrative expenses' in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

**3.4 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as cash, trade and other debtors, trade and other creditors and amounts owed by/to group undertakings.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.4 Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**3.5 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**3.6 Dividends**

Dividends and other distributions to company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

**3.7 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**3.8 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**3.9 Related party transactions**

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2018**

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.10 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance sheet date.

**3.11 Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

**4. Employees**

The company has no employees other than the directors (2017: Nil).

The company's directors were not remunerated for their services to the company but instead received emoluments for their services to the Logson group of companies. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between services as a director of the company and services as a director of other group companies.

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2018

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018	633,290
At 31 December 2018	633,290
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2018	353,511
Charge for the year	42,000
At 31 December 2018	395,511
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2018	237,779
At 31 December 2017	279,779

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	303,270	344,960

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other tax and social security	15,159	16,000
Corporation tax	20,439	20,694
Accruals and deferred income	24,301	20,000
	59,899	56,694

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2018**

**8. Deferred tax**

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	(35,008)	(39,392)
Credited to Statement of income and retained earnings	4,880	4,384
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(30,128)</b>	<b>(35,008)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(30,128)	(35,008)

**9. Called up share capital**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Allotted and fully paid</b>		
2,506 (2017: 2,506) Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,506	2,506

**10. Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions contained in FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with related companies which are fully controlled within the Logson Holdings Limited group of which the company is a subsidiary.

**11. Immediate, ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party**

The company's immediate parent company at the Balance sheet date was Logson 107 Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

The company's ultimate parent company at the Balance sheet date was W&R Barnett Holdings Limited, a company registered in Northern Ireland.

At the year end, the largest group of undertakings which has produced consolidated financial statements, and for which the company is a member, is W. & R. Barnett, Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland. Group financial statements for this company are available from Companies House, Second Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street Belfast, BT2 8BG.

The ultimate controlling party is the shareholders of W&R Barnett Holdings Limited.

## **Cases24 Ltd**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018**

#### **12. Auditors' information**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are the statutory auditors for Cases24 Ltd. An unqualified audit opinion was signed by the Senior Statutory Auditor, Emma Murray, and issued on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP on 17 September 2019 for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.