

Company Registration No. 06066296 (England and Wales)

Giant Accounts Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 May 2019**

Pages for filing with the Registrar



Giant Accounts Limited

Contents

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

Giant Accounts Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 May 2019**

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	270,473		222,386	
Cash at bank and in hand		947,170		423,534	
		<u>1,217,643</u>		<u>645,920</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(522,422)</u>		<u>(150,206)</u>	
Net current assets		<u>695,221</u>		<u>495,714</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	800		800	
Capital redemption reserve		200		200	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>694,221</u>		<u>494,714</u>	
Total equity		<u>695,221</u>		<u>495,714</u>	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2019 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.

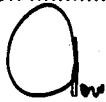
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Giant Accounts Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 May 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26.11.19 and are signed on its behalf by:



.....
Michael Henry
Director

Company Registration No. 06066296

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Giant Accounts Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7th Floor, 3 Harbour Exchange Square, London, E14 9TQ.

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. 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 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.

1.3 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:

Computers	3 years straight line
-----------	-----------------------

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.

1.4 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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 13 (2018 - 15).

Giant Accounts Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 May 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 June 2018 and 31 May 2019	4,831
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 June 2018 and 31 May 2019	4,831
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2019	-
At 31 May 2018	-

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	109,916	150,122
Other debtors	160,557	72,264
	<u>270,473</u>	<u>222,386</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	32,306	-
Corporation tax	46,961	94,388
Other taxation and social security	48,703	52,596
Other creditors	394,452	3,222
	<u>522,422</u>	<u>150,206</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 May 2019

6 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
800 Ordinary shares of £1 each	800	800
	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>

7 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchases 2019 £	2018 £
Other related parties	677,623	469,427
	<u>677,623</u>	<u>469,427</u>

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Other related parties	313,388	732
	<u>313,388</u>	<u>732</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Other related parties	53,521	-
	<u>53,521</u>	<u>-</u>