# Worldnet Connect Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2020



## **Statement of Financial Position**

## 31 March 2020

	2020			2019
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		2,194	2,606
Current assets				
Debtors	6	44,958		66,912
Investments	7	50		50
Cash at bank and in hand		18,540		3,803
		63,548		70,765
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	28,319		17,294
Net current assets			35,229	53,471
Total assets less current liabilities			37,423	56,077
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			(294)	135
Net assets			37,717	55,942

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 2020

	2020			2019
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves		•		
Called up share capital		,	100	100
Profit and loss account			37,617	55,842
Shareholders funds			37,717	55,942

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 Section 1A of 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 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 September 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Shea Director

Company registration number: 06257296

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 31 March 2020

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 Greengate, Cardale Park, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG3 1GY.

#### 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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of goods and services to customers outside the company net of returns and sales allowances (and VAT).

Revenue from goods and services is recognised at the point the company fulfils its commercial obligations to the customer, the revenue and costs in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably and collectability is reasonably assured.

#### 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 2020

## 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:

Equipment

33% 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.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 March 2020

## 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.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2019: 1).

## 5. Tangible assets

		Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2019 Additions	5,688 916	5,688 916
	At 31 March 2020	6,604	6,604
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 April 2019 Charge for the year	3,082 1,328	3,082 1,328
	At 31 March 2020	4,410	4,410
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2020	2,194	2,194
	At 31 March 2019	2,606	2,606
6.	Debtors		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	11,812 33,146	24,303 42,609
	Other debtors	44,958	66,912
7.	Investments		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Investments in group undertakings	50	50

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 March 2020

#### 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	5,969	8,906
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
company has a participating interest	-	1,600
Corporation tax	9,132	5,213
Social security and other taxes	5,685	_
Other creditors	7,533	1,575
•	28,319	17,294

## 9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the Director had advances of £67,013 and credits of £67,226.

#### 10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr J Shea throughout the current period. Mr J Shea is the managing director and majority shareholder.

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 102.