Company Registration No. 07082726 (England and Wales)
LOOWATT LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** V Gardiner

C Cabot

M Murdoch (Appointed 20 September 2017)

Company number 07082726

Registered office 3rd Floor

5 Temple Square Temple Street Liverpool Merseyside L2 5RH

Accountants Mitchell Charlesworth LLP

3rd Floor 5 Temple Square Temple Street Liverpool Merseyside L2 5RH

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# CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LOOWATT LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Loowatt Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at

http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Loowatt Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 13 October 2014. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Loowatt Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Loowatt Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Loowatt Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Loowatt Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Loowatt Ltd. You consider that Loowatt Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Loowatt Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Mitchell Charlesworth LLP

27 September 2018

**Chartered Accountants** 

3rd Floor 5 Temple Square Temple Street Liverpool Merseyside L2 5RH

**BALANCE SHEET** 

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		201	7	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,182		613
Investments	4		109		109
			3,291		722
Current assets					
Debtors	5	204,023		89,620	
Cash at bank and in hand		190,412		44,622	
		394,435		134,242	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one yea	r 6	(106,220)		(126,862)	
Net current assets			288,215		7,380
Total assets less current liabilities			291,506		8,102
Provisions for liabilities			(541)		(104)
Net assets			290,965		7,998
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		227		189
Share premium account	•		1,877,692		1,131,312
Profit and loss reserves			(1,586,954)		(1,123,503)
Total equity			290,965		7,998

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

V Gardiner

Director

Company Registration No. 07082726

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		Share capitalSh	nare premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016		181	965,504	(830,773)	134,912
Year ended 31 December 2016:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(292,730)	(292,730)
Issue of share capital	7	8	165,808	-	165,816
Balance at 31 December 2016		189	1,131,312	(1,123,503)	7,998
Year ended 31 December 2017:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(463,451)	(463,451)
Issue of share capital	7	38	746,380		746,418
Balance at 31 December 2017		227	1,877,692	(1,586,954)	290,965

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Loowatt Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor, 5 Temple Square, Temple Street, Liverpool, Merseyside, L2 5RH.

#### 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.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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.

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

#### 1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

# 1.4 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:

Plant and machinery 33.3% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 33.3% straight line
Computer equipment 33.3% 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.7 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 balance sheet 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 and cash and bank balances, 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, 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.9 Taxation

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

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance Sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

# 1.10 Employee benefits

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.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

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

# 1.12 Leases

Renta's payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2016 - 7).

3	Tancible	fived.	accata
3	Tangible	nxea	assets

_	Tanguic Inca assets	Plant and Fix machinery	Plant and Fixtures, fittings & machinery equipment		Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2017	983	1,482	6,229	8,694
	Additions	-	-	4,314	4,314
	At 31 December 2017	983	1,482	10,543	13,008
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2017	983	1,482	5,616	8,081
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	1,745	1,745
	At 31 December 2017	983	1,482	7,361	9,826
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2017	-	-	3,182	3,182
	At 31 December 2016			613	613
4	Fixed asset investments				
				2017 £	2016 £
				-	•
	Investments			109	109
5	Debtors				
				2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			32,446	793
	Corporation tax recoverable			72,603	35,889
	Other debtors			98,974	52,938 
				204,023	89,620

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	39,144	5,850
	Corporation tax	617	-
	Other taxation and social security	10,981	3,161
	Other creditors	55,478	117,851
		106,220	126,862
7	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,895 Ordinary shares of 10p each	-	189
	113,673 Ordinary shares of 0.2p each	227	-
		227	189

On 15 May 2017 a resolution was passed to subdivide each of the ordinary shares of £0.10 each in issue at that time into 50 ordinary shares of £0.002 each.

 $The \ subdivided \ shares \ carry \ the \ same \ rights \ and \ are \ subject \ to \ the \ same \ restrictions \ as \ the \ existing \ shares.$ 

#### 8 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2017	2016
£	£
12,000	12,000

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.