Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 April 2018

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Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2018

		2018	2017	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	3		1,685	2,247
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	4	78,613 78,613		1,000 176 1,176
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	21,997		308
Net current assets			56,616	868
Total assets less current liabilities			58,301	3,115
Net assets			58,301	3,115
Capital and reserves Called up share capital			4	4
Profit and loss account			58,297	3,111
Shareholders funds			58,301	3,115

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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2018 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 her 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 5 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 April 2018

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

14/01/2019

Mrs M.T. Goldstein Director

Company registration number: 7596839

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 15a Bull Plain, Hertford, SG14 1DX.

2. 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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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 30 April 2018

2. 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:

Office Equipment

25% reducing balance

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.

3. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018	9,471	9,471
Depreciation At 1 May 2017 Charge for the year	7,224 562	7,224 562
At 30 April 2018	7,786	7,786
Carrying amount At 30 April 2018	1,685	1,685
At 30 April 2017	2,247	2,247

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2018

4. Debtors

	Other debtors	2018 £ 	2017 £ 1,000
5.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Corporation tax Other creditors	2018 £ 13,077 8,920	2017 £ 308 -
		21,997	308

6. Related party transactions

The company was under no overall control throughout the year.

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