

**POP TELECOM LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	256	320
		<u>256</u>	<u>320</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	659,509	824,460
Cash at bank and in hand	5	162,525	266,329
		<u>822,034</u>	<u>1,090,789</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(248,362)	(624,409)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>573,672</u>	<u>466,380</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>573,928</u>	<u>466,700</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>573,928</u></u>	<u><u>466,700</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		8	8
Profit and loss account		573,920	466,692
		<u><u>573,928</u></u>	<u><u>466,700</u></u>

The Directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 23 December 2019.

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**POP TELECOM LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:07600992**

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

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**Mr D Curran**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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**1. General information**

Pop Telecom Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company registration number is 07600992. The registered address of the company is given on the Company information page in these financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest pound.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

**2.3 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.5 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	-
	20% - reducing balance

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 in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**2.6 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.

**2.7 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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 Financial instruments (continued)**

flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, 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 the 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 Comprehensive Income.

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.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**


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**3. Tangible fixed assets**

	Office equipment £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2018	799
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At 31 March 2019	799
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<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2018	479
Charge for the year on owned assets	63
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At 31 March 2019	542
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<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2019	257
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At 31 March 2018	320
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**4. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	15,334	2,755
Amounts owed by group undertakings	392,879	701,705
Other debtors	251,296	120,000
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	659,509	824,460
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**5. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	162,525	266,329
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(3,421)
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	162,525	262,908
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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**6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	<b>£</b>	£
Bank overdrafts	-	3,421
Trade creditors	<b>54,591</b>	4,914
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<b>37,787</b>	19,647
Corporation tax	<b>64,167</b>	39,000
Other taxation and social security	<b>91,817</b>	557,427
	<u><b>248,362</b></u>	<u>624,409</u>

**7. Deferred taxation**

**8. Related party transactions**

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Section 33.1A in FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions entered into with its parent company as a wholly owned subsidiary, or with any other wholly owned members of the group.

**9. Controlling party**

Throughout the current and preceding year the ultimate parent undertaking of the company was Pop Holdings (UK) Limited. The company was under the control of Mr D Curran and Mrs D Curran by virtue of their shareholding in Pop Holding (UK) Limited.



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