

AUDIOSHOCK LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets			
Stocks		1,199	1,199
Cash at bank and in hand	6	-	148
		<u>1,199</u>	<u>1,347</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(23,719)	(19,511)
Net current liabilities		<u>(22,520)</u>	<u>(18,164)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(22,520)</u>	<u>(18,164)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(22,520)</u>	<u>(18,164)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	4	4
Profit and loss account		(22,524)	(18,168)
		<u>(22,520)</u>	<u>(18,164)</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 the 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 income and retained earnings 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 28 October 2020.

M Minus

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

1. General information

Audioshock Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 71 New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3DZ.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company rounded to the nearest £1.

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 Section 1A of 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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

These accounts are prepared under the going concern basis as the Directors will continue to support the company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No judgements have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

No key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year have been made.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

5. Taxation

No liability to UK Corporation Tax arose for the year ending 31st January 2020 or for the year ending 31st January 2018. No deferred taxation is provided for the losses carried forward of £18,168 (2018: £16,777) as the directors do not consider these losses will be recoverable within a reasonable time.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	148
	<u>-</u>	<u>148</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other loans	11,935	9,836
Other creditors	11,784	9,675
	<u>23,719</u>	<u>19,511</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

8. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
4 (2019 - 4) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

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.