Exquisite Consulting Ltd

Registered number:

08006206

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2020

Notes		2020		2019
		£		£
3		1,707		2,134
4	15,902		8,367	
	688,562		595,900	
_	704,464		604,267	
5	(75,030)		(84,594)	
-		629,434		519,673
	_	631,141	_	521,807
		100		100
		631,041		521,707
	_	631,141	_	521,807
	3 4 -	3 4 15,902 688,562 704,464	£ 3 1,707 4 15,902 688,562 704,464 5 (75,030) 629,434 631,141 100 631,041	\$\frac{\frac

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mr Ajit Alanghat Sethumadhavan Nair

Director

Approved by the board on 29 September 2020

Exquisite Consulting Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term

Furniture & fixture over 5 years

Computer and equipment over 5 years

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2	Employees		2020	2019
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company		2	2
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Furniture &	Computer &	
		Fixtures £	equipment £	Total £
	Cost	L	2	L
	At 1 April 2019	3,383	3,119	6,502
	At 31 March 2020	3,383	3,119	6,502
	Depreciation	4.007	0.074	4.000
	At 1 April 2019	1,997	2,371	4,368
	At 31 March 2020	2,274	2,521	4,795
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2020	1,109	598	1,707
	At 31 March 2019	1,386	748	2,134
4	Debtors		2020	2019
•	2020.0		£	£
			4=000	
	Trade debtors		15,902	7,811
	Other debtors			556
			15,902	8,367
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one yea	r	2020	2019
			£	£
	Corporation tax		41,596	37,451
	VAT payable		11,225	10,569
	Dividend payable		14,000	22,000
	Director accounts		8,209	14,574
			75,030	84,594

6 Other information

Exquisite Consulting Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

The Court Building 1 Market Street London SE18 6FU

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.