
ENTERPRISE PROCESS MODELLING LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

ENTERPRISE PROCESS MODELLING LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08198707

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	976	1,745
		<u>976</u>	<u>1,745</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	96,575	72,058
Cash at bank and in hand		14,246	28,076
		<u>110,821</u>	<u>100,134</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(99,150)	(86,421)
Net current assets		<u>11,671</u>	<u>13,713</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>12,647</u>	<u>15,458</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(12,227)	(15,255)
Net assets		<u><u>420</u></u>	<u><u>203</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		320	103
		<u><u>420</u></u>	<u><u>203</u></u>

ENTERPRISE PROCESS MODELLING LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08198707

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 29 September 2022.

R Horrocks
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

The Company is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England within the United Kingdom, registration number 08198707. The Company's registered office is 43 Drywood Avenue, Worseley, Manchester, England, M28 2QA.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and the financial statements are 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.

Cash flow

Under Financial Reporting Standard 102, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it qualifies as a small company.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The director has prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

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:

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 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.10 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	-	33%	straight line
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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 profit or loss.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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 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 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments (continued)

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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2020 - 1).

4. Intangible assets

	Software Licences £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	6,894
At 31 December 2021	6,894
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2021	6,894
At 31 December 2021	6,894
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	-
At 31 December 2020	-

ENTERPRISE PROCESS MODELLING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2021	3,059
Additions	154
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	3,213
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Depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	1,313
Charge for the year on owned assets	924
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	2,237
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	976
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At 31 December 2020	1,745
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6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	7,100	9,048
Other debtors	84,882	56,499
Prepayments and accrued income	4,593	6,511
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	96,575	72,058
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ENTERPRISE PROCESS MODELLING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	3,390	1,695
Trade creditors	6,184	5,303
Corporation tax	38,594	36,393
Other taxation and social security	31,737	20,023
Other creditors	4,589	4,091
Accruals and deferred income	14,656	18,916
	<u>99,150</u>	<u>86,421</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	12,227	15,255
	<u>12,227</u>	<u>15,255</u>

The aggregate amount of liabilities repayable wholly or in part more than five years after the balance sheet date is:

	2021 £	2020 £
Repayable by instalments	-	1,695
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,695</u>

In July 2020 the company took out a Bounce back Loan. The loan is over a 6 year period with the first year interest and repayment free. The loan is then repayable in instalments over the remiaing 5 years with interest charged at 2.5%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	3,390	1,695
	<u>3,390</u>	<u>1,695</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	3,390	3,390
	<u>3,390</u>	<u>3,390</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	8,838	10,169
	<u>8,838</u>	<u>10,169</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	-	1,695
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,695</u>
	<u>15,618</u>	<u>16,949</u>

10. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2020 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

11. Transactions with directors

During the year the company provided a loan to the director of £41,729 (2020: £78,942) of which £8,056 (2020 - £91,799) was repaid. In addition the director settled expenses on behalf of the company of £5,290 (2020 - £2,738). Interest has been charged on the loan at an average rate of 2.06% (2020 - 2.3%). The balance owed by the director as at 31 December 2021 was £71,070 (2020 - £42,687). The loan is repayable on demand.

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.