

RURALADVICE LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,776	2,257
		<u>1,776</u>	<u>2,257</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	182	1,154
Cash at bank and in hand	6	47,321	31,875
		<u>47,503</u>	<u>33,029</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(10,648)	(12,776)
Net current assets		<u>36,855</u>	<u>20,253</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>38,631</u>	<u>22,510</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(337)	(384)
		<u>(337)</u>	<u>(384)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>38,294</u></u>	<u><u>22,126</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		38,194	22,026
		<u>38,294</u>	<u>22,126</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The director considers 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 director acknowledges his 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 income statement 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 by:

R Rampton

Director

Date: 3 March 2021

The notes on form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

RuralAdvice Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 08210683. The registered office is 1 Church Road, Swainsthorpe, Norwich, Norfolk NR14 8PH.

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

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

2.2 Going concern

The Director has considered the Company's position at the time of signing the financial statements, and in particular the ongoing issues caused by Covid-19 and its potential impact on the Company and the wider economy. The Director has considered future trading expectations, the current financial position of the Company, and other factors such as the range of measures the Director has available to mitigate ongoing costs should they need to and the support being offered by the UK government.

Based on this, the Director has concluded that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements, they therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

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.

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

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	- 25% reducing balance
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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.

2.6 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 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.10 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 the director, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2019	4,772
Additions	104
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At 30 September 2020	4,876
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Depreciation	
At 1 October 2019	2,515
Charge for the year on owned assets	585
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At 30 September 2020	3,100
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Net book value	
At 30 September 2020	<u>1,776</u>
<i>At 30 September 2019</i>	<u>2,257</u>

5. Debtors

2020 £	2019 £
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5. Debtors (continued)

Trade debtors	-	1,000
Prepayments and accrued income	182	154
	<u>182</u>	<u>1,154</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	47,321	31,875
	<u>47,321</u>	<u>31,875</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	1,360	2,123
Corporation tax	7,765	9,186
Other creditors	269	273
Accruals and deferred income	1,254	1,194
	<u>10,648</u>	<u>12,776</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(384)
Charged to profit or loss	47
At end of year	<u>(337)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(337)	(384)
	<u>(337)</u>	<u>(384)</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.