HUGO LIGHT DESIGN LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

HUGO LIGHT DESIGN LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

DIRECTORS		
Hugo Fleming		
SECRETARY		
Hugo Fleming		
REGISTERED OFFICE		
40 Battersea Business Centre, 99 - 109 Lav London SW11 5QL	vender Hill	
COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER		
08605345		
ACCOUNTANTS		
AIMS		
Chartered Accountants Bridge House, Riverside North, Bewdley, DY12 1AB		
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HUGO LIGHT DESIGN LIMITED

Company registered number: 08605345

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 July 2018

	Note	2018		2017
		£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	3		18,019	1,927
CURRENT ASSETS		_		-
Inventories		28,750		(22, 266)
Debtors	5	46,614		43,652
Cash at bank and in hand		196,865		274,644
	_	272,229		296,030
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	6	118,534		118,627
NET CURRENT ASSETS	_		153,695	177,403
NET ASSETS		_	£171,714	£179,330
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			100	100
Retained earnings			171,614	179,230
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_	£171,714	£179,330
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_	£171,714	£179,330

The notes on pages 4-9 form part of these financial statements

HUGO LIGHT DESIGN LIMITED

Company registered number: 08605345

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 July 2018 (CONT.)

Note	2018		2017
	£	£	£

In approving these financial statements as directors of the company we hereby confirm the following:

For the year in question the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2018 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for: 1) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 386 of the Companies Act 2006, and 2) preparing financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the financial statements, so far as they are applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 13 April 2018

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

Hugo Fleming, Director

The notes on pages 4-9 form part of these financial statements

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1a. Statement of compliance

Hugo Light Design Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales.

Registered office:

40 Battersea Business Centre, 99 - 109 Lavender Hill London SW11 5QL

These financial statements are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 August 2017.

The transition to FRS 102 has resulted in a small number of changes in accounting policies to those used previously. The nature of these changes and their impact on opening equity and profit for the comparative period are explained in notes and below. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

1c. Revenue recognition

Income is recognised when goods have been delivered to customers such that risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to them.

1d. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1e. Taxation

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

1f. Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided, after taking account of any grants receivable, at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery Reducing balance 25% Fixtures and fittings Reducing balance 25% Equipment Reducing balance 25%

1g. Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

1h. Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit and loss.

1i. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings or current liabilities. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

1j. Interest bearing borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the bank (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value is recognised in profit and loss together with any interest and fees payable.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

1k. Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Company are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

11. Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entitys functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

1m. Employee benefits

The obligations for contributions to defined contribution scheme are recognised as an expense as incurred. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independent administered fund.

1n. Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a signal coordinated disposal of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a review to resale.

1o. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

1p. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

2. DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The average weekly number of employees during the year were as follows:

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Management and administration	2	2

The notes on pages 4-9 form part of these financial statements

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Plant & Machinery £	Fixtures & Equipment £	Total £
Cost	~	~	~
At 1 August 2017	1,250	5,077	6,327
Additions other than through business combinations	-	22,098	22,098
At 31 July 2018	1,250	27,175	28,425
Depreciation			
At 1 August 2017	1,016	3,384	4,400
For the year	59	5,947	6,006
At 31 July 2018	1,075	9,331	10,406
Net Book Amounts			
At 31 July 2018	175	17,844	18,019
At 31 July 2017	234	1,693	1,927
4. INVENTORIES		2018	2017
Stock comprises:		£	£
otour comprises.			
Work in progress		28,750	-
Payments received on account		-	(22,266)
		£28,750	(£22,266)
5. DEBTORS		2018	2017
		£	£
Trade debtors		36,340	43,652
Social security and other taxes		10,274	0.10.055
		£46,614	£43,652

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	94,007	66,246
Corporation tax	22,070	22,070
Other taxes and social security	579	30,239
Other creditors	1,878	72
	£118,534	£118,627

The notes on pages 4-9 form part of these financial statements

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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.