

Company Registration No. 08708497 (England and Wales)

BUYSTA LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BUYSTA LTD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		13,059		18,018
Current assets					
Debtors	3	35,682		5,337	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,457		11,123	
		<u>76,139</u>		<u>16,460</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(21,617)		(5,204)	
Net current assets			54,522		11,256
Total assets less current liabilities			67,581		29,274
Provisions for liabilities			11,827		20,111
Net assets			<u>79,408</u>		<u>49,385</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		147		147
Share premium account			149,763		149,763
Profit and loss reserves			(70,502)		(100,525)
Total equity			<u>79,408</u>		<u>49,385</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BUYSTA LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 April 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G T Johnson
Director

Company Registration No. 08708497

BUYSTA LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017	147	149,763	(100,003)	49,907
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(522)	(522)
Balance at 31 December 2017	147	149,763	(100,525)	49,385
Year ended 31 December 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	30,023	30,023
Balance at 31 December 2018	147	149,763	(70,502)	79,408

BUYSTA LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Buysta Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Claremont House, 1 Market Square, Bicester, Oxon, OX26 6AA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development Costs	33% Straight line
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1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

BUYSTA LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

BUYSTA LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	103,139
Additions	4,950
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At 31 December 2018	108,089
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Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018	85,121
Amortisation charged for the year	9,909
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At 31 December 2018	95,030
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	13,059
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At 31 December 2017	18,018
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3 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	34,612	5,337
Other debtors	1,070	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	35,682	5,337
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BUYSTA LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,010	3,379
Taxation and social security	-	115
Other creditors	20,607	1,710
	<u>21,617</u>	<u>5,204</u>

5 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
14,705 Ordinary of 1p each	147	147
	<u>147</u>	<u>147</u>

6 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Key management personnel	1,814	3,683
	<u>1,814</u>	<u>3,683</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.