Registration number: 08778304

Epraise Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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Company Information

Directors Mrs L Dunford

Mr B Dunford

Registered office 28 Alexandra Terrace

Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

Accountants Thompson Jenner LLP

Chartered Accountant 28 Alexandra Terrace

Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	4,552	6,815
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>6</u>	44,154	13,912
Cash at bank and in hand	<u> </u>	289,939	217,816
		334,093	231,728
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(210,963)	(132,938)
Net current assets		123,130	98,790
Total assets less current liabilities		127,682	105,605
Provisions for liabilities		(865)	(1,295)
Net assets		126,817	104,310
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		126,717	104,210
Total equity		126,817	104,310

For the financial year ending 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 24 February 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr B Dunford	
Director	

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 28 Alexandra Terrace Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD England

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 and do not consider it to have a material impact on the balances included within the financial statements.

In addition, the Directors do not consider it to cast any significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue to trade as a going concern.

The directors have taken both reactive and proactive measures in order to mitigate any risks associated with COVID-19 including managing cash flow to ensure that debts can be paid when they fall due, managing staffing levels and monitoring key customer and supplier activity.

The directors have implemented a robust system of procedures and controls in order to deal with any associated risks.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Fixtures and fittings Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

25% straight line basis 33.3% straight line basis

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
Amortisation method and rate
20% straight line basis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 7 (2019 - 5).

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2020	100,000	100,000
At 31 December 2020	100,000	100,000
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2020	100,000	100,000
At 31 December 2020	100,000	100,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020		

5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2020	21,678	21,678
Additions	1,949	1,949
Disposals	(6,575)	(6,575)
At 31 December 2020	17,052	17,052
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2020	14,863	14,863
Charge for the year	3,558	3,558
Eliminated on disposal	(5,921)	(5,921)
At 31 December 2020	12,500	12,500
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020	4,552	4,552
At 31 December 2019	6,815	6,815

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

6 Debtors		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	38,552	11,302
Other debtors	1,125	-
Prepayments and accrued income	4,477	2,610
Total current trade and other debtors	44,154	13,912
7 Creditors		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Taxation and social security	15,631	8,837
Other creditors	1,187	664
Accrued expenses	120	120
Deferred income	194,025	123,317
	210,963	132,938
8 Related party transactions		
Transactions with directors		
	Advances Repayments	At 31 December
	to directors by director	2019

£

78,362

(78,362)

2019

Interest free loan, repayable on demand

Exmouth

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