

REGISTERED NUMBER: 08905462 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019
for
Coffee Cup Solutions Limited

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for the Year Ended 28 February 2019**

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Coffee Cup Solutions Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

DIRECTORS:

H K Trott
T M Beech

REGISTERED OFFICE:

12B Oaklands Park
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG41 2FD

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08905462 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

PKB Accountants Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
Beechey House
87 Church Street
Crowthorne
Berkshire
RG45 7AW

Coffee Cup Solutions Limited (Registered number: 08905462)

Balance Sheet
28 February 2019

	Notes	28.2.19 £	£	28.2.18 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		2,724		4,576
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	52,347		13,711	
Cash at bank		<u>162,974</u>		<u>96,416</u>	
		215,321		110,127	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>83,194</u>		<u>32,480</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>132,127</u>		<u>77,647</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			134,851		82,223
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			-		869
NET ASSETS			<u>134,851</u>		<u>81,354</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Retained earnings			<u>133,851</u>		<u>80,354</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>134,851</u>		<u>81,354</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 28 February 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each 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 financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet - continued

28 February 2019

The 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 28 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

H K Trott - Director

T M Beech - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Coffee Cup Solutions Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the value of the service provided to date based on a proportion of the total expected consideration at completion. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as Deferred Income and included as part of Creditors due within one year.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery - 50% on cost

Computer equipment - 33% on cost

Plant & Machinery and Computer Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Tangible Fixed Assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

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.

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. Contributions charged to the defined contribution scheme are charged to the Income Statement when they become payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered scheme.

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Company if any of the following are applicable:-

(1) The party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, to control the Company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial and operating policy decisions, or has joint control over the Company.

(2) The Company and the party are subject to common control

(3) The party is an associate of the Company

(4) The party is a member of key management personnel of the Company or the Company's parent, or a close family member of such an individual.

(5) The party is a post - employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the Company or of any entity that is a related party of the Company.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 the realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Loans and Receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade debtors with no stated interest rate and receivable within one year are recorded at a transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in any other administrative expenses.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies are 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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

Trade payable 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables with no stated interest rate or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in administrative expenses.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgement, 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.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on physical condition and economic utilisation of the assets. See note 7 for the carrying amount of the assets and the accounting policies note Tangible Fixed Assets for the useful economic lives of each class of asset.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

(ii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 6 for the net carrying amount of the debtors.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 7 (2018 - 5) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 March 2018	1,187	15,388	16,575
Additions	307	1,148	1,455
At 28 February 2019	<u>1,494</u>	<u>16,536</u>	<u>18,030</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 March 2018	949	11,050	11,999
Charge for year	312	2,995	3,307
At 28 February 2019	<u>1,261</u>	<u>14,045</u>	<u>15,306</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 28 February 2019	<u>233</u>	<u>2,491</u>	<u>2,724</u>
At 28 February 2018	<u>238</u>	<u>4,338</u>	<u>4,576</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	28.2.19 £	28.2.18 £
Trade debtors	44,101	12,367
Other debtors	<u>8,246</u>	<u>1,344</u>
	<u>52,347</u>	<u>13,711</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 28 February 2019

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	28.2.19	28.2.18
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,278	2,531
Taxation and social security	39,658	27,866
Other creditors	<u>39,258</u>	<u>2,083</u>
	<u>83,194</u>	<u>32,480</u>

Chartered Certified Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors
on the Unaudited Financial Statements of
Coffee Cup Solutions Limited

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Coffee Cup Solutions Limited for the year ended 28 February 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.accaglobal.com/rulebook>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Coffee Cup Solutions Limited, as a body, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Coffee Cup Solutions Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Coffee Cup Solutions Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at <http://www.accaglobal.com/factsheet163>. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Coffee Cup Solutions Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Coffee Cup Solutions Limited. You consider that Coffee Cup Solutions Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Coffee Cup Solutions Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

PKB Accountants Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
Beechey House
87 Church Street
Crowthorne
Berkshire
RG45 7AW

28 May 2019

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.