Company Registration No. 08929433 (England and Wales)	
RED BRICK IT SOLUTIONS LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		179,735		26,010
Current assets					
Stocks		25,449		8,392	
Debtors	4	219,953		324,255	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,295		450	
		256,697		333,097	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(394,465)		(352,476)	
Net current liabilities			(137,768)		(19,379)
Total assets less current liabilities			41,967		6,631
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(35,465)		(569)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,609)		(4,942)
Net assets			2,893		1,120
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			2,883		1,110

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

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

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

D M Bush

Director

Company Registration No. 08929433

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Red Brick IT Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Rous Court, Baston, Lincs, PE6 9AQ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of 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.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation 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:

Land and buildings Freehold2% per annum straight lineFixtures, fittings & equipment20% per annum reducing balanceComputer equipment25% per annum straight lineMotor vehicles25% per annum reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.5 Stocks

Stocks is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments being the share capital 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.

1.9 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.

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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 15 (2017 - 11).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	-	Land and buildingsma	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 August 2017	-	46,398	46,398
	Additions	104,198	97,205	201,403
	Disposals		(20,000)	(20,000)
	At 31 July 2018	104,198	123,603	227,801
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 August 2017	-	20,388	20,388
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,084	25,594	27,678
	At 31 July 2018	2,084	45,982	48,066
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 July 2018	102,114	77,621	179,735
	At 31 July 2017		26,010	26,010
4	Debtors			
	A As fall I Middle		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		190,361	217,625
	Unpaid share capital		10	10
	Other debtors		26,142	106,620
	Prepayments and accrued income		3,440	-
			219,953	324,255

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010	0047
		2018 £	2017 £
		~	_
	Bank loans and overdrafts	151,540	174,073
	Obligations under finance leases	15,442	1,720
	Trade creditors	60,679	32,910
	Corporation tax	27,794	17,186
	Other taxation and social security	74,463	90,563
	Other creditors	50,439	34,449
	Accruals and deferred income	14,108	1,575
		394,465	352,476
;	The bank loans, overdrafts and obligations under finance leases and hire purchase Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018 £	2017 £
		2018	2017 £
;	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018 £	
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Obligations under finance leases	2018 £	2017 £
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Obligations under finance leases The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured.	2018 £	2017 £
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Obligations under finance leases The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured.	2018 £ 35,465	2017 £ 569
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	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Obligations under finance leases The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured. Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and not fully paid	2018 £ 35,465 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 569 2017 £
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Obligations under finance leases The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured. Called up share capital Ordinary share capital	2018 £ 35,465 =	2017 £ 569
,	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Obligations under finance leases The obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured. Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and not fully paid	2018 £ 35,465 ————————————————————————————————————	2017 £ 569 2017 £

8 Operating lease commitments

Lesses

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2018	2017
£	£
234,368	214,744

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018	2017
Amounts due to related parties	£	£
Other related parties	25,000	25,000

10 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts	, ,		ing balance
		£	advanced £	charged £	£	£
	3.00	104,198	63,211	1,200	(146,163)	22,446
		104,198	63,211	1,200	(146,163)	22,446

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.