Company Registration No. 09052157 (England and Wales)	
FULL ON MEDIA (AMERSHAM) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	-		1,125	
Cash at bank and in hand		28,135		23,938	
		28,135		25,063	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(15,035)		(17,582)	
•					
Net current assets			13,100		7,481
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		10		10
Profit and loss reserves	•		13,090		7,471
1 10111 0110 1000 1000 1000					
Total equity			13,100		7,481
iotai equity					

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 May 2021 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 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16 January 2022

M Massey

Director

Company Registration No. 09052157

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Full on Media (Amersham) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Coventry Innovation Village. Cheetah Road, Coventry, CV1 2TL.

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has assessed the company's situation regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and the likely impact on the company. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources and working capital to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future to deal with the issues arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Turnover represents revenue earned under a contract to provide professional services. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the firm obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding value added tax.

Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for an incomplete contract it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such a contract the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to clients is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Computer equipment 33.33% straight line Other assets 25% straight line

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 MAY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.6 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.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 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.

1.9 Employee benefits

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1	Accounting policies	(Continued)
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1.10 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of the director. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

			2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total		1	1
3		Plant and O	ther assets	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2021	680	2,257	2,937
	Depreciation and impairment		· 	
	At 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2021	680	2,257	2,937
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 May 2021	-	-	-
	At 31 May 2020		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2021 £	2020 £
	Prepayments and accrued income		-	1,125

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	ear			
				2021	2020
				£	£
	Corporation tax			10,016	10,351
	Other taxation and social security			1,707	3,559
	Other creditors			972	1,332
	Accruals and deferred income			2,340	2,340
				15,035	17,582
6	Called up share capital				
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10	10 ———	10
7	Related party transactions				
	The following amounts were outstanding at the	reporting end date:		2021	2020
	Amounts due to related parties			£	£
	Key management personnel			972	1,332

The amounts due to key management personnel were repayable on demand and interest free.

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.