Company Registration No. 09110987 (England and Wales)
REGENERATION CATALYST LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JANUARY 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JANUARY 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		552
Current assets					
Debtors	4	438,355		635,433	
Cash at bank and in hand		17,629		100,974	
		455,984		736,407	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(196,433)		(162,262)	
Net current assets			259,551		574,145
Total assets less current liabilities			259,551		574,697
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			259,549		574,695
Total equity			 259,551		574,697
			====		

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 30 January 2020 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 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K W Dytor Director

Company Registration No. 09110987

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Regeneration Catalyst Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 95 Jermyn Street, London, England, SW1Y 6JE.

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 £.

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

1.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the effect of the Covid-19 outbreak. The directors considers that the outbreak is unlikely to cause a significant disruption to the company's business and is confident that the company can continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

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.

1.4 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:

Fixtures and fittings

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.

1.5 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

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 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.9 Taxation

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

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 deduct ble 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JANUARY 2020

			_
2	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year	ar was:	
		2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Total	-	-
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			machinery etc
	Cont		£
	Cost At 31 January 2019 and 30 January 2020		2,205
	At 31 January 2013 and 30 January 2020		
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 31 January 2019		1,653
	Depreciation charged in the year		552
	A 20 A 2020		2.705
	At 30 January 2020		2,205
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 January 2020		-
	At 30 January 2019		552
4	Debtors		
•	0.00.013	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	438,355	635,433
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
_	Creations amounts taking due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	4,620	7,030
	Corporation tax	62,322	106,717
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	37,734 89,257	18,361 24,772
	Accruals and deferred income	2,500	5,382
		196,433	162,262

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JANUARY 2020

6	Called up share capital				
		2020	2019	2020	2019
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2

7 Events after the reporting date

The directors have considered the effect of the Covid-19 outbreak, that spread throughout the world during 2020, on the company's activities. This outbreak has caused little disruption to the company's business prior to the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors do not expect any disruption in the foreseeable future to be significant.

8 Related party transactions

As at 31 January 2020, a sum of £454,740 (2019: £570,156) was due to the company by the directors. This was partially repaid within 9 months of the accounting period end date and included interest of £8,420 (2019: £9,230) calculated at market rate on directors' loans is due.

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.