

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09417971

Falcon Accountancy Services Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

Falcon Accountancy Services Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

		31 Mar 20	28 Feb 19
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	30,942	38,131
Tangible assets	6	4,204	—
		-----	-----
		35,146	38,131
Current assets			
Debtors	7	1,172,999	855,881
Cash at bank and in hand		171,114	197,114
		-----	-----
		1,344,113	1,052,995
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,328,026	1,046,707
		-----	-----
Net current assets		16,087	6,288
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		51,233	44,419
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	—	13,999
		-----	-----
Net assets		51,233	30,420
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		51,133	30,320
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		51,233	30,420
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the period ending 31 March 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 financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Falcon Accountancy Services Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2021 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Clements

Director

Company registration number: 09417971

Falcon Accountancy Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 1 March 2019 to 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Suite 22 30-38 Dock Street, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS10 1JF, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	20% straight line
Website	-	20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Computer Equipment - 25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 3 (2019: Nil).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Website	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2019	52,000	—	52,000
Additions	—	3,450	3,450
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At 31 March 2020	52,000	3,450	55,450
	-----	-----	-----
Amortisation			
At 1 March 2019	13,869	—	13,869
Charge for the period	10,400	239	10,639
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2020	24,269	239	24,508
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	27,731	3,211	30,942
	-----	-----	-----
At 28 February 2019	38,131	—	38,131
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6. Tangible assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 1 March 2019	—
Additions	4,487

At 31 March 2020	4,487

Depreciation	
At 1 March 2019	—
Charge for the period	283

At 31 March 2020	283

Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	4,204

At 28 February 2019	—

7. Debtors

	31 Mar 20 £	28 Feb 19 £
Trade debtors	293,374	134,330
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	143,200	595,980
Other debtors	736,425	125,571
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	1,172,999	855,881
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Mar 20 £	28 Feb 19 £
Trade creditors	28,000	2,568
Corporation tax	6,325	3,382
Social security and other taxes	1,174,378	627,949
Other creditors	119,323	412,808
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	1,328,026	1,046,707
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 Mar 20 £	28 Feb 19 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	—	13,999
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10. Related party transactions

The company was sold to Ark Invest Limited on 19 December 2019. During the year up to 19 December 2019, Payme Limited, a company under common control, charged Falcon Accountancy Services Limited management charges of £216,959 (2019: £247,680). At the year end the company was owed £143,200 by Ark Invest Limited which is included in other debtors.

11. Controlling party

The company was sold by Payme Group Limited to Ark Invest Limited on 19 December 2019. The company's immediate parent undertaking is Ark Invest Limited (who owns 100% of the share capital), a company incorporated in England & Wales.

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.