Company Registration No. 09798679 (England and Wales)

GATEWAY OUTSOURCE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets	•	0.004.050		0.040.440	
Debtors	3	2,291,253		2,346,148	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,222,704		927,773	
		3,513,957		3,273,921	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	4	(3,394,145)		(3,211,174)	
Net current assets			119,812		62,747
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Profit and loss reserves	v		119,81 1		62,746
Tront and 1039 103011469					
Total equity			119,812		62,747
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The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 22 December 2020

Mr P G Ruocco Director

Company Registration No. 09798679

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gateway Outsource Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is First Floor, 1 Alliance Court, Eco Park Road, Ludlow, SY8 1FB.

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 £.

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 Covid-19 pandemic will have a significant impact on a large number of businesses.

The director is continuously assessing the impact of the coronavirus on the market and is considering the flexibility the company requires to both prepare and react to the ever-changing unprecedented circumstances.

The director has performed a sensitivity analysis and is comfortable, that with support packages available, the company could deal with a reduction in sales in the short to medium term and therefore meet the company's outgoings for the forseeeable future.

After considering the impact of the above, at the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Reporting period

The current period of account covers a twelve month period to 31 December 2019. The prior period was a fifteen month period due to it being the company's first period of trading. Therefore the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.4 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.

Revenue is recognised in line with the delivery of professional services.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 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.

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.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2 **Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1

Debtors 3

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,618,647	1,489,545
Other debtors	672,606	856,603
	2,291,253	2,346,148
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
·	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,006,850	1,252,794
Taxation and social security	1,367,710	1,949,980

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Other creditors

Called up share capital		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

19,585

3,394,145

8,400

3,211,174

Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Joe Sullivan.

The auditor was MHA Moore and Smalley.

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.