

**TARDSKI LTD**

**Unaudited**

**Financial statements**

**Information for filing with the registrar**

**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

TARDSKI LTD

Company Information

Directors	F Murphy S Peck
Registered number	10094509
Registered office	2 Maltkiln Farm Court Braithwell Rotherham South Yorkshire S66 7AP

# TARDSKI LTD

Registered number: 10094509

## Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	50,696	63,163
		<u>50,696</u>	<u>63,163</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors		31,492	34,255
Cash at bank and in hand		11,635	30,868
		<u>43,127</u>	<u>65,123</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(35,154)	(42,163)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>7,973</u>	<u>22,960</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>58,669</u>	<u>86,123</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(25,783)	(35,651)
Provisions for liabilities		(9,632)	(12,001)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>23,254</u>	<u>38,471</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		23,154	38,371
		<u>23,254</u>	<u>38,471</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 4 November 2023.

**F Murphy**

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2023

### 1. General information

Tardski Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is given in the company information on page 1 of these financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 2.3 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

#### 2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### 2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2023

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, .

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Plant and equipment	-	25%	straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2023

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

#### 2.13 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

##### 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

**2.14 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2022 -2).

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Plant and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2022	<b>127,250</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>128,062</b>
Additions	<b>3,083</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>3,536</b>
At 31 March 2023	<b>130,333</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>131,598</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2022	<b>64,256</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>64,899</b>
Charge for the year on owned assets	<b>15,813</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>16,003</b>
At 31 March 2023	<b>80,069</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>80,902</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2023	<b>50,264</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>50,696</b>
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>62,994</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>63,163</b>

# TARDSKI LTD

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	23,511	23,171
Other debtors	6,203	9,280
Prepayments and accrued income	1,779	1,805
	<u>31,493</u>	<u>34,256</u>

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	11,635	30,868
	<u>11,635</u>	<u>30,868</u>

### 7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	9,867	9,626
Trade creditors	20,136	5,949
Other taxation and social security	3,426	13,131
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	11,929
Accruals and deferred income	1,725	1,528
	<u>35,154</u>	<u>42,163</u>

### 8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	25,783	35,651
	<u>25,783</u>	<u>35,651</u>

# TARDSKI LTD

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2023

### 9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	9,867	9,626
	<u>9,867</u>	<u>9,626</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	10,119	9,870
	<u>10,119</u>	<u>9,870</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	15,664	25,781
	<u>15,664</u>	<u>25,781</u>
	<u>35,650</u>	<u>45,277</u>

### 10. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2022 -100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 11. Related party transactions

The company operates a directors current account with the directors which is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. At the financial year end, the amount owed by the directors was £1,866 and is included in other debtors (2022 £4,030)



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