

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10104933

MULTIBOX LTD

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 April 2020

MULTIBOX LTD

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	7,892	16,626
Current assets			
Debtors	5	21,594	5,851
Cash at bank and in hand		7,371	1,043
		28,965	6,894
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	108,719	93,000
Net current liabilities		79,754	86,106
Total assets less current liabilities		(71,862)	(69,480)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(71,962)	(69,580)
Shareholders deficit		(71,862)	(69,480)

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 year ending 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

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

P Wright

Director

Company registration number: 10104933

MULTIBOX LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 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 Berkeley Coach House, Woods Hill, Bath, BA2 7FS, WILTS.

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.

Going concern

The company is reliant on funding from its Director and funder who are continuing to support the Company. On this basis, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue as an operational business for the foreseeable future. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis. In 2020 the company is confronted with the consequences of the novel strain of the Coronavirus disease ("COVID-19") as a pandemic. Although the consequences of the COVID-19 are uncertain in the long term, the company does not expect any material adverse effect on its financial condition or liquidity.

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.

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:

- 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

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.

4. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020	42,808	42,808
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Depreciation		
At 1 May 2019	26,182	26,182
Charge for the year	8,734	8,734
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At 30 April 2020	34,916	34,916
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Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2020	7,892	7,892
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At 30 April 2019	16,626	16,626
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5. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	21,594	5,851
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6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	108,719	93,000
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7. Events after the end of the reporting period

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the novel strain of Coronavirus disease ("COVID-19") as a pandemic. The extent of COVID-19's effects on the company's operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, including the duration, spread and intensity of the pandemic. As a result of the uncertainty and difficulty to predict, adverse impact to the company's business may occur. Such potential impact is unknown at this time

8. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2020			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
P Wright	10,000	7,718	17,718
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2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
P Wright	—	10,000	10,000
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