Company Registration No. 10505980 (England and Wales)

ABSOLUTE GROUP HOLDINGS UK LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ABSOLUTE GROUP HOLDINGS UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A McManus Mrs S McManus Mr V A Pepperell Mrs D L Pepperell
Company number	10505980
Registered office	Jubilee Works Jubilee Estate Gorsey Lane Coleshill B46 1JU
Accountants	Azets 3Mc Middlemarch Business Park Siskin Drive Coventry West Midlands CV3 4FJ

ABSOLUTE GROUP HOLDINGS UK LIMITED

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ABSOLUTE GROUP HOLDINGS UK LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ABSOLUTE GROUP HOLDINGS UK LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited. You consider that Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Azets

3 March 2021

3Mc Middlemarch Business Park
Siskin Drive
Coventry
West Midlands
CV3 4FJ

ABSOLUTE GROUP HOLDINGS UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		67,875		87,075
Investments	**4**		100		100
			67,975		87,175
Current assets					
Debtors	**5**	78,561		-	
Investments	**6**	25,000		25,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		107,596		210,261	
		211,157		235,261	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(57,064)		(56,798)	
Net current assets			154,093		178,463
Total assets less current liabilities			222,068		265,638
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(22,522)		(43,398)
Provisions for liabilities			(12,896)		(16,544)
Net assets			186,650		205,696
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			186,550		205,596
Total equity			186,650		205,696

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 June 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A McManus
Director

Mrs S McManus
Director

Mr V A Pepperell
Director

Mrs D L Pepperell
Director

Company Registration No. 10505980

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Jubilee Works, Jubilee Estate, Gorsey Lane, Coleshill, B46 1JU.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

In early March 2020, the COVID-19 virus was declared a global pandemic. Business continuity, including supply chains and consumer demand across a number of industries and countries, could be severely impacted for months or more, as governments and their citizens take significant and unprecedented measures to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic.

The directors are monitoring the ever changing situation and continue to evaluate the company's ability to continue to trade on an ongoing and foreseeable basis. However, due to the uncertainty surrounding COVID-19 no adjustments have been made to these financial statements which may arise from the impact of COVID-19 on the company. Despite the unknown impact COVID-19 may or may not have on the company under normal circumstances the directors would have had a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources, thus the directors would have adopted the going concern basis of accounting.

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 and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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:

Plant and equipment	20% on cost

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 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.

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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Leases

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	4	4

3 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	96,000
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2019	8,925
Depreciation charged in the year	19,200
At 30 June 2020	28,125
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	67,875
At 30 June 2019	87,075

4 **Fixed asset investments**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2019 & 30 June 2020	100
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	100
At 30 June 2019	100

5 **Debtors**

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	78,561	-

6 Current asset investments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other investments	25,000	25,000

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	2,000	16,484
Taxation and social security	21,683	4,524
Other creditors	33,381	35,790
	57,064	56,798

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	22,522	43,398

9 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
	14,136	17,670

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.