

Company registration number 10689634 (England and Wales)

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED

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BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	38,100	8,700
Tangible assets	4	5,881	4,264
		<u>43,981</u>	<u>12,964</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		247,148	235,116
Debtors	5	48,248	57,747
Cash at bank and in hand		7,159	15,466
		<u>302,555</u>	<u>308,329</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(197,210)</u>	<u>(300,087)</u>
Net current assets		<u>105,345</u>	<u>8,242</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>149,326</u>	<u>21,206</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(19,208)	(29,042)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(1,066)</u>	<u>(1,066)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u><u>129,052</u></u>	<u><u>(8,902)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	150	150
Share premium account		57,800	57,800
Profit and loss reserves		71,102	(66,852)
Total equity		<u><u>129,052</u></u>	<u><u>(8,902)</u></u>

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 31 July 2023 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.

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 November 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

J E Baldwin
Director

Company registration number 10689634 (England and Wales)

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023**

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit & loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2021	150	57,800	125	58,075
Year ended 31 July 2022:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(66,977)	(66,977)
Balance at 31 July 2022	150	57,800	(66,852)	(8,902)
Year ended 31 July 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	147,954	147,954
Dividends	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Balance at 31 July 2023	150	57,800	71,102	129,052

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

BW Ecommerce Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 64 Wycombe Road, Prestwood, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, HP16 0PQ.

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 amounts 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 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Patents and licences	20% straight line
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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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	33% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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.

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	7	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Patents and licences £
Cost	
At 1 August 2022	18,000
Additions	55,000
	<u> </u>
At 31 July 2023	73,000
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 August 2022	9,300
Amortisation charged for the year	25,600
	<u> </u>
At 31 July 2023	34,900
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2023	38,100
	<u> </u>
At 31 July 2022	8,700
	<u> </u>

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 August 2022	12,925
Additions	3,834
At 31 July 2023	16,759
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 August 2022	8,661
Depreciation charged in the year	2,217
At 31 July 2023	10,878
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2023	5,881
At 31 July 2022	4,264

5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	844	5,759
Other debtors	47,404	51,988
	48,248	57,747

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	63,387	180,824
Trade creditors	9,950	15,207
Corporation tax	21,505	-
Other taxation and social security	-	1,650
Other creditors	102,368	102,406
	197,210	300,087

Included in Bank loans and overdrafts are short term loans and Government Bounce Bank loan.

BW ECOMMERCE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023****7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	19,208	29,042
	=====	=====

8 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 0.1p each	150,000	150,000	150	150
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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.