BPAC CONSULTING LIMITED

Company Registration Number:
10716029 (England and Wales)

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 30 April 2023

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 May 2022

End date: 30 April 2023

BPAC CONSULTING LIMITED

Contents of the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2023

BPAC CONSULTING LIMITED

Balance sheet

As at 30 April 2023

	Notes	*2023*	*2022*
		£	**£**
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets:	3	**3,282**	3,423
Total fixed assets:		**3,282**	3,423
Current assets			
Debtors:		**269,666**	78,058
Cash at bank and in hand:		**1,325,617**	1,245,181
Total current assets:		**1,595,283**	1,323,239
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		**(144,633)**	(174,600)
Net current assets (liabilities):		**1,450,650**	1,148,639
Total assets less current liabilities:		**1,453,932**	1,152,062
Total net assets (liabilities):		**1,453,932**	1,152,062
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		**100**	100
Profit and loss account:		**1,453,832**	1,151,962
Shareholders funds:		**1,453,932**	1,152,062

The notes form part of these financial statements

BPAC CONSULTING LIMITED

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 30 April 2023 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 05 January 2024
and signed on behalf of the board by:

Name: A L Cripwell
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

BPAC CONSULTING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

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:1. Sale of goodsRevenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.2. Rendering of servicesRevenue 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.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

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.At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.Depreciation is provided on the following basis: Office equipment - 25% Reducing balance methodThe 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.

Other accounting policies

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.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.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.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.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.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.The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;- at cost less impairment for all other investments.Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet whenthere is an 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.Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2023

2. Employees

	2023	*2022*
Average number of employees during the period	5	5

BPAC CONSULTING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2023

3. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 May 2022	7,051
Additions	815
At 30 April 2023	**7,866**
Depreciation	
At 01 May 2022	3,628
Charge for year	956
At 30 April 2023	**4,584**
Net book value	
At 30 April 2023	**3,282**
At 30 April 2022	**3,423**

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2023

4. Related party transactions

Name of the related party:	A and A Cripwell
Relationship:	Directors
Description of the Transaction:	Loan
	£
Balance at 01 May 2022	417
Balance at 30 April 2023	**713**

Name of the related party:	BPAC Property Investments Ltd
Relationship:	Company controlled by the directors.
Description of the Transaction:	Loan
	£
Balance at 01 May 2022	0
Balance at 30 April 2023	**220**

Name of the related party:	C & A Cripwell
Relationship:	Directors
Description of the Transaction:	Loan
	£
Balance at 01 May 2022	417
Balance at 30 April 2023	**713**

Name of the related party:	BPAC Property Investments Ltd
Relationship:	Company controlled by the directors.
Description of the Transaction:	Loan
	£
Balance at 01 May 2022	0
Balance at 30 April 2023	**220**