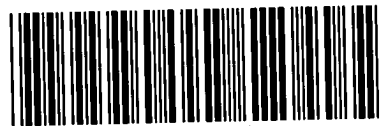


Registered number: 10876941

TIMETOFIND LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

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TIMETO FIND LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	66,525	129,455
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	6,201	1,151,678
Cash at bank and in hand		27,913	129,839
		<u>34,114</u>	<u>1,281,517</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(133,952)	(226,348)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(99,838)</u>	<u>1,055,169</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(33,313)</u>	<u>1,184,624</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>(33,313)</u>	<u>1,184,624</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	208	205
Share premium account		2,181,832	2,148,570
Profit and loss account		(2,215,353)	(964,151)
Total equity		<u>(33,313)</u>	<u>1,184,624</u>

TIMETOFIND LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022**

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 within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 profit and loss account 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 by:

A J Quinn
Director



Date: 24/10/22

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

TIMETO FIND LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 February 2020	145	916,730	(704,662)	212,213
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(259,489)	(259,489)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(259,489)	(259,489)
Shares issued during the year	60	1,294,940	-	1,295,000
Shares redeemed during the year	-	(63,100)	-	(63,100)
Total transactions with owners	60	1,231,840	-	1,231,900
At 1 February 2021	205	2,148,570	(964,151)	1,184,624
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,251,202)	(1,251,202)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,251,202)	(1,251,202)
Shares issued during the year	3	33,262	-	33,265
Total transactions with owners	3	33,262	-	33,265
At 31 January 2022	208	2,181,832	(2,215,353)	(33,313)

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

TIMETOFIND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1. General information

TimeToFind Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2B 5AH.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£). Monetary amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £.

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 ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company is in the early stage of its development and consequently the company raised £69,000 through the issue of shares to aid its development. Consequently, the directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate as the company should have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities for the foreseeable future, being a period of not less than twelve months from the date the financial statements were approved.

2.3 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.

Turnover is derived from memberships from retailers, new enquiries received, concierge services handled and commissions earned from facilitating sales. Income is recognised as the services are provided to the counterparty.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Intangible assets in the course of development are not amortised until they are put into use.

Intangible assets are amortised over a period of 3 years starting from the date the asset is brought into use using the straight-line basis.

TIMETO FIND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument:

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

TIMETOFIND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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 profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there 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.

2.6 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.7 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

TIMETOFIND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.9 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.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

TIMETO FIND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

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.

3. Turnover

	2022	2021
	£	£
Gross sales	27,147	34,096
Direct costs	(25,854)	(32,471)
Net turnover	1,293	1,625

Gross sales represents the value of the product and commission associated with the sale. Direct costs represents the value of the product associated with the sale.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2021 - 4).

TIMETOFIND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

5. Intangible assets

	Web development
Cost	
At 1 February 2021	252,299
Additions	24,393
At 31 January 2022	276,692
Amortisation	
At 1 February 2021	122,844
Charge for the year on owned assets	87,323
At 31 January 2022	210,167
Net book value	
At 31 January 2022	66,525
At 31 January 2021	129,455

TIMETOFIND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	633	1,246
Other debtors	2,872	212,182
Prepayments and accrued income	2,696	938,250
	<u>6,201</u>	<u>1,151,678</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	5,948	216,461
Other taxation and social security	-	657
Other creditors	121,748	963
Accruals and deferred income	6,256	8,267
	<u>133,952</u>	<u>226,348</u>

8. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,001,113 (2021 - 1,001,113) Ordinary A shares shares of £0.0001 each	100	100
1,084,193 (2021 - 1,052,011) Ordinary B shares shares of £0.0001 each	108	105
	<u>208</u>	<u>205</u>

On 29 July 2021, 32,192 Ordinary B shares of £0.0001 were issued for consideration of £2.165 each to further establish the capital structure of the company.