Company Registration No. 10915839 (England and Wales)

GROUND CONTROL STUDIOS LIMITED UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

GROUND CONTROL STUDIOS LIMITED UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	3
Statement of financial position	4
Notes to the accounts	5

GROUND CONTROL STUDIOS LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Director Michael Stanish

Company Number 10915839 (England and Wales)

Registered Office 86 - 90 Paul Street

Hackney London EC2A 4NE

Accountants KMA Spotlight

Kemp House

152 - 160 City Road

London EC1V 2NX

GROUND CONTROL STUDIOS LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	5,267	913
Current assets			
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	5	46,200 120,395	112,594 200,408
		166,595	313,002
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(72,225)	(127,767)
Net current assets	_	94,370	185,235
Net assets	_	99,637	186,148
Capital and reserves	=		
Called up share capital Profit and loss account		200 99,437	200 185,948
Shareholders' funds	_	99,637	186,148

For the year ending 31 August 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - Small Entities. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 29 May 2021 and were signed on its behalf by

Michael Stanish Director

Company Registration No. 10915839

1 Statutory information

Ground Control Studios Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales, registration number 10915839. The registered office is 86 - 90 Paul Street, Hackney, London, EC2A 4NE.

2 Compliance with accounting standards

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities. There were no material departures from that standard.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have remained unchanged from the previous year, and also have been consistently applied within the same accounts.

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

Presentation currency

The accounts are presented in £ sterling, rounded to the nearest £1.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the project or contract. The stage of completion of a project or contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are included at cost less depreciation and impairment. Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Computer equipment Three year straight line

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 any individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The 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 the profit and 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 it 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 the 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held as 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.

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.

Taxation

The tax expenses 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 profits 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 substantitively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all material timing differences and deferred tax assets are recongised 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 period 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 have a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to tax levied by the same tax authority.

Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Going concern

Tangible fived assets

The Director has reviewed the after-date financial information, including projections, and has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statement. Included in this review, the Director has considered the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak, which has significantly impacted the industry and the general economy. Despite this, the Company has continued to trade and has carefully considered its operations to adapt to the effects of the crisis.

Computer

+	rangible fixed assets	Computer
		equipment
		£
	Cost or valuation	At cost
	At 1 September 2019	983
	Additions	5,343
	At 31 August 2020	6,326
	Depreciation	
	At 1 September 2019	70
	Charge for the year	989
	At 31 August 2020	1,059
	Net book value	
	At 31 August 2020	5,267
	At 31 August 2019	913

5	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	, v	£	£
	Trade debtors	1,964	8,133
	Accrued income and prepayments	965	1,541
	Other debtors	43,271	102,920
		46,200	112,594
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	19,168
	Trade creditors	2,713	43,164
	Taxes and social security	62,764	54,340
	Other creditors	4,068	11,095
	Aceruals	2,680	-
		72,225	127,767

7 Loans to directors

At the balance sheet date, the director owed the company £42,261 in relation to loans advanced during the year. The amounts advanced during the period totalled £123,783. The amounts repaid during the year totalled £114,184. The balance was repaid in full on 5 April 2021. Interest is charged at the prevailing HMRC beneficial loan rate.

8 Average number of employees

During the year the average number of employees was 2 (2019: 2).

