

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11471590

Henshin Group Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 September 2021

Henshin Group Limited
Statement of Financial Position
30 September 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	1,144,176	471,804
Tangible assets	6	18,580	22,412
		-----	-----
		1,162,756	494,216
Current assets			
Stocks		49,542	111,395
Debtors	7	262,262	208,205
Cash at bank and in hand		55,740	293,439
		-----	-----
		367,544	613,039
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	455,823	118,006
		-----	-----
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(88,279)	495,033
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		1,074,477	989,249
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	14,368	62,526
Provisions		(80,955)	(78,501)
		-----	-----
Net assets		1,141,064	1,005,224
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,436	1,436
Share premium account		2,016,845	1,516,845
Profit and loss account		(877,217)	(513,057)
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		1,141,064	1,005,224
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Henshin Group Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 March 2022 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Guaitamacchi

Director

Company registration number: 11471590

Henshin Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Kingfisher House, Hurstwood Grange, Hurstwood Lane, Haywards Heath, RH17 7QX, West Sussex.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met: - It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	15% straight line
Equipment	-	20% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 8 (2020: 3).

5. Intangible assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 October 2020	517,520
Additions	—
Additions from internal developments	703,801

At 30 September 2021	1,221,321

Amortisation	
At 1 October 2020	45,716
Charge for the year	31,429

At 30 September 2021	77,145

Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2021	1,144,176

At 30 September 2020	471,804

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2020	2,039	23,429	25,468
Additions	—	1,653	1,653
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2021	2,039	25,082	27,121
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2020	1,422	1,634	3,056
Charge for the year	306	5,179	5,485
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2021	1,728	6,813	8,541
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2021	311	18,269	18,580
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2020	617	21,795	22,412
	-----	-----	-----

7. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	49,313	—
Other debtors	212,949	208,205
	-----	-----
	262,262	208,205
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	178,687	25,648
Social security and other taxes	2,538	9,050
Other creditors	274,598	83,308
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	455,823	118,006
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other creditors	14,368	62,526
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10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2021		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr G Manchester	4	—	4
	---	---	---
	2020		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr G Manchester	(50)	54	4
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