

Registered

ATTICUS BUSINESS CONSULTING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FILLETED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

31 OCTOBER 2019

Company registration number 11643456



jwpcreeers llp
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ATTICUS BUSINESS CONSULTING LIMITED

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ATTICUS BUSINESS CONSULTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

| | Notes | 2019 £ | £ |
|---|-------|-----------|--------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | 322 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 5 | 3,333 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 34,632 | |
| | | 37,965 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | (8,728) | |
| Net current assets | | | 29,237 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 29,559 |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | (55) |
| Net assets | | | 29,504 |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 7 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 29,404 |
| Total equity | | | 29,504 |

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 October 2019 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 period 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 August 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

K Grogan
Director

Company Registration No. 11643456

ATTICUS BUSINESS CONSULTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

| | Notes | Share capital £ | Profit and loss reserves £ | Total £ |
|--|-------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Period ended 31 October 2019: | | | | |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the period | | - | 29,404 | 29,404 |
| Issue of share capital | 7 | 100 | - | 100 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Balance at 31 October 2019 | | 100 | 29,404 | 29,504 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

ATTICUS BUSINESS CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Atticus Business Consulting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Genesis 5, Church Lane, Heslington, York, North Yorkshire, YO10 5DQ.

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.

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.

1.3 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:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Computer Equipment | 3 years straight line |
|--------------------|-----------------------|

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.

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

1.5 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.

1.6 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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets are measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

ATTICUS BUSINESS CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

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 are recognised at transaction price. 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

ATTICUS BUSINESS CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

3 Employees

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

| | 2019 Number |
|-------|----------------|
| Total | 2 |

4 Tangible fixed assets

| | Computer Equipment £ |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cost | |
| At 25 October 2018 | - |
| Additions | 483 |
| At 31 October 2019 | 483 |
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 25 October 2018 | - |
| Depreciation charged in the period | 161 |
| At 31 October 2019 | 161 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 October 2019 | 322 |

5 Debtors

| | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | |
| Trade debtors | 3,333 |

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2019 £ |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Trade creditors | 818 |
| Corporation tax | 6,835 |
| Other creditors | 1,075 |
| | 8,728 |

ATTICUS BUSINESS CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

7 Called up share capital

| | 2019 |
|------------------------|------------|
| | £ |
| Ordinary share capital | |
| Issued and fully paid | |
| 100 of £1 each | 100 |
| | <u>100</u> |

During the period 100 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued and fully paid for cash.

8 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the director to the company as follows:

| Description | % Rate | Opening balance | Amounts advanced | Closing balance |
|-------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Director | - | - | 475 | 475 |
| | | <u>-</u> | <u>475</u> | <u>475</u> |
| | | <u>-</u> | <u>475</u> | <u>475</u> |