

**Gianttrek Limited FILLETED
ACCOUNTS COVER**

Gianttrek Limited

Company No. SC200253

Information for Filing with The Registrar

30 September 2019

Gianttrek Limited BALANCE SHEET
REGISTRAR

at 30 September 2019

Company No. SC200253

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	8,860	11,075
		<u>8,860</u>	<u>11,075</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	4	1,260	1,050
Cash at bank and in hand		206,375	211,893
		<u>207,635</u>	<u>212,943</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	5	(72,917)	(108,360)
Net current assets		<u>134,718</u>	<u>104,583</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>143,578</u>	<u>115,658</u>
Net assets		<u>143,578</u>	<u>115,658</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account	6	143,577	115,657
Total equity		<u>143,578</u>	<u>115,658</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 30 September 2019 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 30 June 2020

And signed on its behalf by:

A. Parvez
Director

**Gianttrek Limited NOTES TO THE
ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR
for the year ended 30 September 2019**

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

The accounts are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - 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 economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

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.

2 Employees

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
The average number of persons employed during the year :	12	12

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or revaluation			
At 1 October 2018	61,841	30,636	92,477
At 30 September 2019	<u>61,841</u>	<u>30,636</u>	<u>92,477</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2018	51,932	29,470	81,402
Charge for the year	1,982	233	2,215
At 30 September 2019	<u>53,914</u>	<u>29,703</u>	<u>83,617</u>
Net book values			
At 30 September 2019	<u>7,927</u>	<u>933</u>	<u>8,860</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>9,909</u>	<u>1,166</u>	<u>11,075</u>

4 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,260	1,050
	<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,050</u>

5 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	-	7,296
Corporation tax	7,845	7,175
Other taxes and social security	19,909	19,204
Loans from directors	-	70,488
Other creditors	40,966	-
Accruals and deferred income	4,197	4,197
	<u>72,917</u>	<u>108,360</u>

6 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

7 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	3,309	-
	<u>3,309</u>	<u>-</u>
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	3,309	-
	<u>3,309</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Additional information

Its registered number is:

SC200253

7 Howe Street

Edinburgh

EH3 6TE

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.