Registered number: 02262305

CHELGATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

For the Year Ended 31 December 2019



CHELGATE LIMITED Registered number: 02262305

BALANCE SHEET As at 31 December 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets Current assets	4		18,839		28,608
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	234,787		1,585,126	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	409,543		106,907	
	-	644,330	•	1,692,033	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(58,944)		(846,011)	
Net current assets	-		585,386		846,022
Total assets less current liabilities		_	604,225	_	874,630
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	8	(75,000)		(80,000)	
	_		(75,000)		(80,000)
Net assets		_	529,225	_	794,630
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital			25,000		25,000
Profit and loss account			504,225		769,630
		_	529,225	_	794,630

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 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

CHELGATE LIMITED Registered number: 02262305

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
As at 31 December 2019

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on
ועוסל ועיס איניס א

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company, incorporated in England and Wales, has its registered office at 1 Tanner Street, London, SE1 3LE.

The company's principal activity during the period continued to be that of providing reputation and relationship management services.

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 and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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.

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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.5 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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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.

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.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor Vehicles - 25% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings - 25% straight line
Office Equipment - 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 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.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 11 (2018 - 12).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019	47,850
At 31 December 2019	47,850
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2019	19,242
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,769
At 31 December 2019	29,011
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	18,839
`At 31 December 2018	28,608

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	130,430	1,227,035
	Other debtors	60,750	205,321
	Prepayments and accrued income	43,607	152,770
		234,787	1,585,126
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	409,543	106,907
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	877	306,361
	Corporation tax	11,941	123,293
	Other taxation and social security	21,508	186,319
	Other creditors	4,996	8,248
	Accruals and deferred income	19,622	221,790
		58,944 ————	846,011
8.	Provisions		
			£
	At 1 January 2019		80,000
	Charged to profit or loss		(5,000)
	At 31 December 2019		75,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

9. Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company is Chelgate (Holdings) Limited.