COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03135908 ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 June 2020

ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 June 2020

	2020	2019
Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS		
Tangible assets 4	13,753	25,629
CURRENT ASSETS		
Stocks	191,500	282,500
Debtors 5	3,200	113,500
Cash at bank and in hand	16,326	_
	211,026	396,000
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year 6	32,221	169,480
NET CURRENT ASSETS	178,805	226,520
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	192,558	252,149
NET ASSETS		252,149
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Called up share capital	400,000	400,000
Profit and loss account	(207,442)	(147,851)
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	192,558	252,149

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2020 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 .

ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

30 June 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 February 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A J Hacking

Director

Company registration number: 03135908

ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in . The address of the registered office is Lynton House, 7 - 12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

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:

Motor vehicles - 20% 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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Tangible assets

4. Tangible assets	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total	
	foldi venicles	Equipment £	£	
Cost	r	ŗ	£	
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	59,380	2,235	61,615	
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	39,360	2,233		
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2019	33,752	2,234	35,986	
Charge for the year	11,876		11,876	
At 30 June 2020	45,628	2,234	47,862	
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2020	13,752	1	13,753	
At 30 June 2019	25,628	1	25,629	
5. Debtors				
		2020	2019	
		£	£	
Trade debtors		_	110,000	
Other debtors		3,200	3,500	
		3,200	113,500	
6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year				
o. Creditors. Amounts faming due within one year			2020	2019
			£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts			_	12,109
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakin	gs in which the company	has a		,,
participating interest	50 m a mon are company	W	_	120,000
Social security and other taxes			5,764	2,136
Other creditors			26,457	35,235
			32,221	169,480

7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

Included in other creditors is an amount of £23,457 (2019: £32,235) owed to the director. This amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

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