Registration number: 04999119

## **Ammique Limited**

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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#### **Company Information**

**Directors** Mrs M C Greenhalgh

S C Fenton A J Greenhalgh C J Greenhalgh

Company secretary Mrs M C Greenhalgh

**Registered office** 10 - 12 Silver Street

Midsomer Norton

Bath BA3 2EX

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# (Registration number: 04999119) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	71,978	78,580
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	205,181	195,298
		277,159	273,878
Current assets			
Stocks		81,247	-
Debtors		92,939	16,784
Cash at bank and in hand		4,037	345,446
		178,223	362,230
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(350,115)	(301,691)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(171,892)	60,539
Total assets less current liabilities		105,267	334,417
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>	(43,942)	
Net assets	_	61,325	334,417
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		117	117
Share premium reserve		861,343	861,343
Profit and loss account		(800,135)	(527,043)
Total equity		61,325	334,417

For the financial year ending 31 December 2019 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

# (Registration number: 04999119) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019 (continued)

Approved and authorise	d by the Board on 3 December 2020 and signed on its behalf by:
Mrs M C Greenhalgh	
Company secretary and	director
	The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{10}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: 10 - 12 Silver Street Midsomer Norton Bath BA3 2EX

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Тах

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class
Plant and machinery & equipment
Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate 15% reducing balance 25% straight line

#### Intangible assets

Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost.

Trademarks, licences (including software) and customer-related intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Trademarks, licences and customer-related intangible assets have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class Amortisation method and rate
Patents 10% reducing balance

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 7 (2018 - 6).

#### 4 Intangible assets

	Trademarks, patents and licenses	Total
	£	£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2019	119,771	119,771
Additions acquired separately	1,396	1,396
At 31 December 2019	121,167	121,167
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2019	41,191	41,191
Amortisation charge	7,998	7,998
At 31 December 2019	49,189	49,189
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	71,978	71,978
At 31 December 2018	78,580	78,580

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### 5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	241,080	-	241,080
Additions	22,360	26,895	49,255
At 31 December 2019	263,440	26,895	290,335
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	45,781	-	45,781
Charge for the year	32,649	6,724	39,373
At 31 December 2019	78,430	6,724	85,154
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	185,010	20,171	205,181
At 31 December 2018	195,298	<u>-</u>	195,298

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### 6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

oreastors amounts taking due within one year	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>7</u>	33,802	-
Trade creditors		17,285	4,395
Taxation and social security		3,055	2,214
Accruals and deferred income		2,000	4,013
Other creditors		293,973	291,069
		350,115	301,691
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	7	43,942	

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### 7 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	9,442	-
Other borrowings	34,500	
	43,942	
	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	6,802	-
Other borrowings	27,000	
	33,802	

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