Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Period 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

<u>for</u>

Strawboy Limited

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Strawboy Limited (Registered number: 08852776)

Balance Sheet 31 December 2020

		2020		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		5,368		4,691
Investments	5		155		120
			5,523		4,811
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	166,045		159,876	
Cash at bank		2,152,512		2,133,196	
•		2,318,557		2,293,072	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	124,459		208,645	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,194,098		2,084,427
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			2,199,621		2,089,238
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			1,020		-
NET ASSETS			2,198,601		2,089,238
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Carrial AND RESERVES Called up share capital	8		1		1
Retained earnings	ŭ		2,198,600		2,089,237
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,198,601		2,089,238

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31 December 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

Strawboy Limited (Registered number: 08852776)

Balance Sheet - continued 31 December 2020
The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.
In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.
The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on o [] [] [] [] and were signed by:

Jacob Jacob

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Strawboy Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number:

08852776

Registered office:

16 High Holborn

London WC1V 6BX

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recover ed .

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:

Fixtures and fittings

25% Reducing Balance

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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

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.

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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. 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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was 1 (2020 - 2).

4.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
			Plant and
			machinery
			etc
	COST		. £
	At 1 April 2020		7,776
	Additions		2,223
	At 31 December 2020		9,999
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 April 2020		3,085
	Charge for period		1,546
	At 31 December 2020	•	4,631
	NET BOOK VALUE	÷	
	At 31 December 2020	·	5,368
	At 31 March 2020		4,691
	7.6 32 MG16H 2523		===
5.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		
			Other
			investments
			£
	COST		
	At 1 April 2020		· 120
	Additions		35
	At 31 December 2020		155
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 December 2020		155
	AA 24 A4 2020		. ===
	At 31 March 2020		120
_	DEDTODS, ANALYMET FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE VEAD		
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2020	2020
		2020 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	122,050	34,112
	Other debtors	43,995	125,764
		166,045	159,876

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

7.	CREDITORS: A	MOUNTS FALLING DUE WITH	IIN ONE YEAR				
				2020	2020		
				£	£		
	Trade creditor	s		8,679	18,000		
	Taxation and	ocial security		101,708	127,118		
	Other credito	·s		14,072	63,527		
				124,459	208,645		
8.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL						
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:						
	Number:	Class:	Nominal	2020	2020		
			value:	£	£		
	1	Ordinary	1	1	1		
					====		