

APR 2018

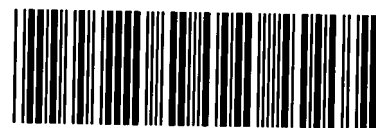
Company registration number: 01571234

**Commonsense Computing Limited**

**Unaudited financial statements**

**30 September 2017**

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**COMMONSENSE COMPUTING LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	323		380	
			323		380
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		350		350	
Debtors	6	936		1,038	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,815		15,638	
		15,101		17,026	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(26,452)		(28,984)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(11,351)		(11,958)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			(11,028)		(11,578)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			-		(76)
<b>Net liabilities</b>			(11,028)		(11,654)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital		2,003		2,003	
Profit and loss account	8	(13,031)		(13,657)	
<b>Shareholders deficit</b>			(11,028)		(11,654)

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**COMMONSENSE COMPUTING LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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For the year ending 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders 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.

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 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 April 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr J B Bury  
Director

Company registration number: 01571234

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**The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.**

## **COMMONSENSE COMPUTING LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is East Furlong Farmhouse, Littleham, Bideford, Devon, EX39 5HW.

The principal activity of the company is that of computer consultancy services.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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.

##### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 October 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

##### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

##### **Turnover**

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.

## **COMMONSENSE COMPUTING LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **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 stocks to their present location and condition.

## **COMMONSENSE COMPUTING LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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#### **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.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

#### **Going Concern**

The directors have assessed that the company will have adequate resources available to finance its trading and other obligations during the course of the twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. They have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### **4. Staff costs**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 1 (2016: 1).

**COMMONSENSE COMPUTING LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

**5. Tangible assets**

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
<b>At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017</b>	<u>19,130</u>	<u>4,957</u>	<u>24,087</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 October 2016	19,130	4,577	23,707
Charge for the year	-	57	57
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<u>19,130</u>	<u>4,634</u>	<u>23,764</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>323</u>
At 30 September 2016	<u>-</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>380</u>

**6. Debtors**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	<u>936</u>	<u>1,038</u>

**7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	154
Social security and other taxes	754	940
Other creditors	25,698	27,890
	<u>26,452</u>	<u>28,984</u>

**8. Reserves**

Profit and loss account:

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.



## COMMONSENSE COMPUTING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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#### 9. Directors' loans

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2017			
	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
The Directors	<u>(26,359)</u>	<u>(14,756)</u>	<u>16,879</u>	<u>(24,236)</u>

	2016			
	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
The Directors	<u>(24,355)</u>	<u>(14,671)</u>	<u>12,667</u>	<u>(26,359)</u>

#### 10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2015.

##### Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

##### Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.

#### 11. Going Concern

The company has a balance sheet deficit of liabilities over assets at 30th September 2017. This is mainly due to the amount the company owes to its directors. The directors intend only to withdraw amounts due when cash flows permit and therefore as the company continues to receive the support of the directors, it is considered appropriate that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.