SBG Training and Developments Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2019

SBG Training and Developments Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee not having a Share Capital

Registered number: 01730307

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2019

	Notes		2019		2018
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		55,383
Investments	4		35,173		51,506
		_	35,173		106,889
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,347		154,467	
Cash at bank and in hand		38,338		324,975	
		40,685		479,442	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	6	(38,804)		(360,509)	
Net current assets			1,881		118,933
Net assets		-	37,054	-	225,822
Capital and reserves					
Accumulated surplus			37,054		225,822
Shareholder's funds		_ _	37,054	- -	225,822

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

M Davies

Director

Approved by the board on 8 July 2019

SBG Training and Developments Limited Company Limited by Guarantee not having a Share Capital Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years

Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price).

Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2019	2018	
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the comp	13	13	
3	Tangible fixed assets			
			Plant and	
		Land and	machinery	-
		buildings	etc	Total
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2018	60,370	124,783	185,153

	Disposals	(60,370)	(124,783)	(185,153)
	At 31 March 2019			
	Danzaistian			
	Depreciation	0.712	120.059	120 770
	At 1 April 2018	9,712	120,058	129,770
	On disposals At 31 March 2019	(9,712)	(120,058)	(129,770)
	At 31 March 2019			
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2019	-	-	-
	At 31 March 2018	50,658	4,725	55,383
4	Investments			
	ı	nvestments in		
		subsidiary	Other	
		undertakings	investments	Total
	Fair value			
	At 1 April 2018	50,000	1,506	51,506
	Revaluation	(16,327)	-	(16,327)
	Disposals	-	(6)	(6)
	At 31 March 2019	33,673	1,500	35,173
	Historical cost			
	At 1 April 2018	188,773	1,506	
	At 31 March 2019	188,773	1,500	
5	Debtors		2019	2018
	Trade debtors			146,030
	Other debtors		2,347	8,437
			2,347	154,467
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	2019	2018	
	Trade creditors		356	265,540
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and under	22.027	E4 E00	
	which the company has a participating interest	33,937 2,861	54,598 19.848	
	Taxation and social security costs Other creditors		2,861 1,650	19,848 20,523
	Ondi dealors		38,804	360,509

7 Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its senior employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

8 Contingent liabilities

The company is contingently liable under a group registration scheme for VAT liabilities of certain group companies. In the opinion of the directors no loss will arise in connection with this arrangement.

9 Controlling party

The board of management believe that there is no individual controlling party.

10 Other information

SBG Training and Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

14 Barnsley Road

South Elmsall

Pontefract

West Yorkshire

WF9 2SE

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