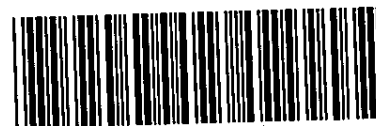


Registered number
02782622

Rapidsource Ltd
Report and Accounts
31 March 2016

REVISED



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07/02/2017
COMPANIES HOUSE

Rapidsource Ltd

Registered number:

02782622

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2016

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year

H Uppal

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

This report was approved by the board on 30 December 2016 and signed on its behalf

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H Uppal', is positioned above the printed name and title of the director.

H Uppal
Director

Rapidsource Ltd
Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		85,800	70,936
Administrative expenses		(11,124)	(34,895)
Operating profit		<u>74,676</u>	<u>36,041</u>
Interest receivable		231	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>74,907</u>	<u>36,041</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(14,981)	(7,208)
Profit for the financial year		<u>59,926</u>	<u>28,833</u>

Rapidsource Ltd**Registered number:**

02782622

Balance Sheet**as at 31 March 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Current assets			
Debtors	3	20	20
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>285,653</u>	<u>179,514</u>
		285,673	179,534
Creditors, amounts falling due within one year	4	(216,137)	(141,424)
Net current assets		<u>69,536</u>	<u>38,110</u>
Net assets		<u>69,536</u>	<u>38,110</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10	10
Profit and loss account		<u>69,526</u>	<u>38,100</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>69,536</u>	<u>38,110</u>

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 members have 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 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



H Uppal

Director

Approved by the board on 30 December 2016

Rapidsource Ltd
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Share capital	Share premium	Re- valuation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	10	-	-	37,867	37,877
Profit for the financial year				28,833	28,833
Dividends				(28,600)	(28,600)
At 31 March 2015	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,100</u>	<u>38,110</u>
 At 1 April 2015	 10	 -	 -	 38,100	 38,110
Profit for the financial year				59,926	59,926
Dividends				(28,500)	(28,500)
At 31 March 2016	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,526</u>	<u>69,536</u>

Rapidsource Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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

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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

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
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

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

Rapidsource Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction All differences are charged to profit or loss

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 Tangible fixed assets

Rapidsource Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	1,759
At 31 March 2016	<u>1,759</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	1,759
At 31 March 2016	<u>1,759</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2016	<u>-</u>

[For revalued assets, state the years in which the assets were valued and their values. For assets revalued during the reporting period, state the names of the persons who revalued them or particulars of their qualifications for doing so and the bases of valuation used by them.]

3 Debtors	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	40	20
Other debtors	(20)	-
	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016 £	2015 £
Corporation tax	14,981	13,877
Other taxes and social security costs	-	5,930
Other creditors	201,156	121,617
	<u>216,137</u>	<u>141,424</u>

5 Other information

Rapidsource Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is

Rapidsource Ltd
Detailed profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Sales	85,800	70,936
Administrative expenses	(11,124)	(34,895)
Operating profit	<u>74,676</u>	<u>36,041</u>
Interest receivable	231	-
Profit before tax	<u>74,907</u>	<u>36,041</u>

Rapidsource Ltd
Detailed profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Sales		
Sales	<u>85,800</u>	<u>70,936</u>
Administrative expenses		
Employee costs		
Directors' salaries	-	10,000
Employer's NI	-	491
Staff training and welfare	-	2,870
Travel and subsistence	8,525	18,899
Entertaining	450	850
	<u>8,975</u>	<u>33,110</u>
Premises costs		
Use of home	312	208
	<u>312</u>	<u>208</u>
General administrative expenses		
Telephone and fax	613	499
Stationery and printing	51	31
Bank charges	120	160
Insurance	341	-
Equipment expensed	-	534
Software	389	40
	<u>1,514</u>	<u>1,264</u>
Legal and professional costs		
Accountancy fees	300	300
Management fees	23	13
	<u>323</u>	<u>313</u>
	<u>11,124</u>	<u>34,895</u>