

Codis Limited

Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

Aventus Partners Limited
Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Codis Limited

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Codis Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr M Nischal Mr S Williamson
Registered office	Hygeia Building Rear Ground Floor 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE
Accountants	Aventus Partners Limited Hygeia Building Ground Floor 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

Codis Limited

(Registration number: 02819582)
Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	334,685	270,048
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	65,712	39,901
		<u>400,397</u>	<u>309,949</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>6</u>	96,995	117,082
Cash at bank and in hand		120,946	283,980
		217,941	401,062
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(121,534)	(107,903)
Net current assets		96,407	293,159
Total assets less current liabilities		496,804	603,108
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(101,238)	(118,163)
Net assets		<u>395,566</u>	<u>484,945</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>10</u>	176	176
Retained earnings		395,390	484,769
Shareholders' funds		<u>395,566</u>	<u>484,945</u>

For the financial year ending 31 May 2023 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 and delivered 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. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 27 February 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Mr M Nischal
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Hygeia Building
Rear Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE
United Kingdom

The principal place of business is:

Second Floor
The Twenty One Building
21 Pinner Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 4ES
United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 27 February 2024.

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 smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

The functional and presentational currency is GBP Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates in. The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

At the time of approving these financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and are willing to provide the necessary financial support as necessary and accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Codis Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Government grants

Government grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS102 1A. Grants of revenue nature are recognised in the financial statements in the same period as the related expenditure.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet 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	Depreciation method and rate
Improvements to leasehold property	Over the term of lease
Fixtures and fittings	25% p.a. on Reducing balance basis
Computer Equipment & software	33% p.a. on Reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% p.a. on Reducing balance basis

Codis Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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
Software development	20% on cost

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.

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.

Codis Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans from related parties.

Recognition and measurement

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other debtors and creditors, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade creditors or debtors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms of financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short term loan not at a market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Impairment

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured as amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discounted rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

3 Staff numbers

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 13 (2022: 14).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

4 Intangible assets

	Development costs £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 June 2022	1,687,437
Additions internally developed	<u>206,185</u>
At 31 May 2023	<u>1,893,622</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2022	1,417,388
Amortisation charge	<u>141,549</u>
At 31 May 2023	<u>1,558,937</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2023	<u><u>334,685</u></u>
At 31 May 2022	<u><u>270,048</u></u>

Codis Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

5 Tangible assets

	Improvements to leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 June 2022	28,196	62,592	163,614	33,399	287,801
Additions	-	275	2,838	49,229	52,342
Disposals	-	-	-	(33,399)	(33,399)
At 31 May 2023	28,196	62,867	166,452	49,229	306,744
Depreciation					
At 1 June 2022	5,639	61,385	158,044	22,832	247,900
Charge for the year	5,639	371	2,775	7,179	15,964
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(22,832)	(22,832)
At 31 May 2023	11,278	61,756	160,819	7,179	241,032
Carrying amount					
At 31 May 2023	16,918	1,111	5,633	42,050	65,712
At 31 May 2022	22,557	1,207	5,570	10,567	39,901

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £16,918 (2022 - £22,557) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

6 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	80,577	73,821
Prepayments	13,760	14,036
Other debtors	2,658	29,225
	<u>96,995</u>	<u>117,082</u>

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts		44,144	41,699
Trade creditors		33,446	20,272
Taxation and social security		30,102	26,296
Other creditors		-	7,205
Accrued expenses		12,949	11,794
Directors current account	9	893	637
		<u>121,534</u>	<u>107,903</u>
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings		<u>101,238</u>	<u>118,163</u>

Creditors include bank loans and overdrafts and net obligations under finance lease contracts which are secured of £44,144 (2022: £41,699).

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Due after one year		
Loans and borrowings	<u>101,238</u>	<u>118,163</u>

Creditors include bank loans and net obligations under finance lease contracts which are secured of £101,238 (2022: £118,163).

Bank borrowings consists of a Government-backed Business Interruption loan with a repayment term of 6 years from 19 May 2020. The interest rate is variable with the first 12 months interest being covered by the Government.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

8 Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Interim dividend of £107.954 (2022: £170.455) per ordinary share	<u>19,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

	At 1 June 2021 £	Advances to director £	Other payments made to company by director £	At 31 May 2022 £
2022 Mr M Nischal	(359)	31,130	(31,253)	(483)

Mr S Williamson	(7,054)	14,801	(7,900)	(154)
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	At 1 June 2022 £	Advances to director £	Other payments made to company by director £	At 31 May 2023 £
2023 Mr M Nischal	(483)	18,175	(18,220)	(528)

Mr S Williamson	(154)	9,739	(9,950)	(365)
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Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

2023 £	2022 £
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Remuneration	24,000	34,250
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	<u>1,388</u>	<u>1,666</u>
	<u>25,388</u>	<u>35,916</u>

Codis Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023 (continued)

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
123 Class A Ordinary shares of £1 each	123	123	123	123
53 Class B Ordinary shares of £1 each	53	53	53	53
	176	176	176	176

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.