

**Pure Health Limited Filleted
Accounts Cover**

Pure Health Limited

Company No. 03317570

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 December 2020

Pure Health Limited Balance Sheet
Registrar
at 31 December 2020
Company No. 03317570

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	338	422
Tangible assets	5	3,693	4,617
Investments	6	1	-
		<u>4,032</u>	<u>5,039</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	7	58,274	60,820
Debtors	8	113,030	17,199
Cash at bank and in hand		227,088	133,082
		<u>398,392</u>	<u>211,101</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	9	<u>(73,959)</u>	<u>(22,767)</u>
Net current assets		324,433	188,334
Total assets less current liabilities		328,465	193,373
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	10	<u>(206)</u>	<u>(144)</u>
Net assets		<u>328,259</u>	<u>193,229</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		297	297
Profit and loss account	11	327,962	192,932
Total equity		<u>328,259</u>	<u>193,229</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 11 March 2021

And signed on its behalf by:

M.J. Powell
Director
11 March 2021

**Pure Health Limited Notes to the
Accounts Registrar
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

1 General information

Its registered number is: 03317570

Its registered office is:

Newhaven Enterprise Centre

Denton Island

Newhaven

BN9 9BA

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) and the Companies Act 2006. The March 2018 edition of FRS 102 includes amendments arising from the Financial Reporting Council's triennial review of the standard. There is no material effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements as a result of early adopting these amendments.

Going concern

The director has reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director regards the foreseeable future as no less than twelve months following the publication of these annual financial statements. The director has considered the company's balance sheet position as at the year end, its working capital forecasts, the current COVID19 crisis and projections, taking account of possible changes in trading performance and the current state of its operating market, and are satisfied that for the foreseeable future the company's financial position is improving and will enable the company to remain in operational existence. In addition, the director and shareholders have agreed to provide continuing financial support as and when required to enable the company to continue in operational existence. Consequently, the directors consider it to be appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2 Accounting policies

Significant judgements and estimates

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, management have been required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions. These estimates relate to the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are based on underlying assumptions and other factors, which are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis.

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
 - the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
 - it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Government grant

Government grant are recognised on an accrual basis. They are classified as relating to either revenue or assets.

Grant relating to revenue are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the periods in which they relate to.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and machinery	20% Reducing balance
Furniture, fittings and equipment	20% Reducing balance

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Investments

Unlisted investments are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, any changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording revenue and related costs as contract activity progresses.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. all differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Defined contribution pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

3 Employees

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
The average number of persons employed during the year :	5	3

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Patents and trade-marks £	Development costs £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	6,000	13,371	19,371
At 31 December 2020	6,000	13,371	19,371
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	6,000	12,949	18,949
Charge for the year	-	84	84
At 31 December 2020	6,000	13,033	19,033
Net book values			
At 31 December 2020	-	338	338
At 31 December 2019	-	422	422

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or revaluation			
At 1 January 2020	23,195	14,475	37,670
At 31 December 2020	23,195	14,475	37,670
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	19,392	13,661	33,053
Charge for the year	761	163	924
At 31 December 2020	20,153	13,824	33,977
Net book values			
At 31 December 2020	3,042	651	3,693
At 31 December 2019	3,803	814	4,617

6 Investments

	Investment in Subsidiaries £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
Additions	1	1
At 31 December 2020	1	1
Provisions/Impairment		
Net book values		
At 31 December 2020	1	1

7 Stocks

	2020	2019
	£	£
Finished goods	58,274	60,820
	<u>58,274</u>	<u>60,820</u>

8 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	10,840	16,008
Amounts owed by group undertakings	100,000	-
Prepayments and accrued income	2,190	1,191
	<u>113,030</u>	<u>17,199</u>

9 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	32,311	9,098
Corporation tax	36,073	2,901
Other taxes and social security	3,090	7,908
Other creditors	734	1,108
Accruals and deferred income	1,751	1,752
	<u>73,959</u>	<u>22,767</u>

10 Provisions for liabilities

Deferred taxation

	Accelerated Capital Allowances, Losses and Other Timing Differences	Total
	£	£
At 1 January 2020	144	144
Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	62	62
At 31 December 2020	<u>206</u>	<u>206</u>

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	206	144
	<u>206</u>	<u>144</u>

11 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

12 Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic

The director has carefully considered the likely effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the future performance of the company and considers that it is unlikely to have a material impact. The director further considers that the company has sufficient resources to enable it to remain in business for the foreseeable future.

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.