GREAT GIZMOS LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

I Dayus

J Dayus

P Appleton

Secretary

P Appleton

Company number

03371233

Registered office

Barlow House Crompton Fields Crompton Way Crawley West Sussex

RH10 9QB

Auditor

The MAP Partnership

3rd Floor North

The Forum

74-80 Camden Street

London NW1 0EG

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JULY 2017

		201	17	201	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	3	·	19,349		25,809
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	4	792,070 709,272 257		850,495 771,772 321	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,501,599 (1,091,422)		1,622,588 (1,180,531)	
Net current assets			410,177		442,057
Total assets less current liabilities			429,526		467,866
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(200,000)		(200,000)
Net assets			229,526		267,866
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	7		100,000 129,526		100,000 167,866
Total equity			229,526		267,866 ———

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{11}{Fe6}$ 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

I Dayus

Director

Company Registration No. 03371233

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Great Gizmos Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Barlow House, Crompton Fields, Crompton Way, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 9QB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings leasehold

Over the term of lease

Computer equipment

25% straight line

Fixtures & fittings 25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the company during the year in accordance with FRS17.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2016 - 14).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
		£	etc £	£
	Cost	~	~	~
	At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	62,960	122,509	185,469
•	Depreciation and impairment		•	
	At 1 August 2016	41,747	117,912	159,659
	Depreciation charged in the year	3,031	3,430	6,461
	At 31 July 2017	44,778	121,342	166,120
	Carrying amount	,		
	At 31 July 2017	18,182	1,167	19,349
	At 31 July 2016	21,213	4,596	25,809
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts failing due within one year.		~	L
	Trade debtors		592,444	577,354
	Other debtors		116,046	194,046
			708,490	771,400
	Deferred tax asset		782	372
			709,272	771,772
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2017	2016
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		102,907	98,665
	Trade creditors		364,204	391,166
	Other taxation and social security		73,997	71,386
	Other creditors		550,314 ———	619,314
			1,091,422	1,180,531

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	200,000	200,000
			
	Other creditors represent loans from the directors.		
7	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was V Nadarajah-Pillai.

The auditor was The MAP Partnership.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The directors were not aware of the existence of any contingent liabilities at the year end.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2016	2017
£	£
342,942	1,197,369

11 Events after the reporting date

The directors were not aware of any events after the reporting date which would materially affect the financial statements.

12 Related party transactions

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

12 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The directors have given personal guarantees limited to £100,000 in favour of National Westminster Bank Plc.

Included under other long term creditors are loans from directors amounting to £200,000 (2016: £200,000).