## **UNAUDITED**

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

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## ADVANCEFIRST TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03550108

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

			28 February 2017		29 February 2016
	Note		£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	•	1,385		1,087
Investments	6		105,000		105,000
			106,385		106,087
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	249,756		190,352	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	438,273		451,909	
	•	688,029	-	642,261	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(119,985)		(108,599)	
Net current assets	•		568,044		533,662
Total assets less current liabilities			674,429		639,749
Accruals and deferred income	10		(245,881)		(236,902)
Net assets excluding pension asset			428,548		402,847
Net assets			428,548		402,847
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		•	6,000		6,000
Profit and loss account			422,548		396,847
			428,548		402,847

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of 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 financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

## ADVANCEFIRST TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03550108

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 November 2017.

P Thomas Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 March 2015	6,000	338,288	344,288
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		142,559	142,559
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Other comprehensive income for the year		·	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	142,559	142,559
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(84,000)	(84,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(84,000)	(84,000)
At 1 March 2016	6,000	396,847	402,847
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		97,701	97,701
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	97,701	97,701
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(72,000)	(72,000)
Total transactions with owners	_	(72,000)	(72,000)
At 28 February 2017	6,000	422,548	428,548

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

#### 1. General information

Advancefirst Technologie sLimited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the company information page.

## 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

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

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- 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 Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment

- 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

## 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 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.

#### 2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

#### 2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 March 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

### 2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.12 Provisions for liabilities

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 Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the 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

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 15 (2016 - 14).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

## 4. Intangible assets

	Develop- ment £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2016	118,373	61,566	179,939
At 28 February 2017	118,373	61,566	179,939
Amortisation			
At 1 March 2016	118,373	61,566	179,939
At 28 February 2017	118,373	61,566	179,939
Net book value			
At 28 February 2017	<del></del> .	-	<u> </u>
At 29 February 2016		<u>-</u>	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

_	Tangible fixed assets	
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		Computer software £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 March 2016	464,242	31,301	495,543
	Additions	-	1,846	1,846
	At 28 February 2017	464,242	33,147	497,389
	Depreciation			
	At 1 March 2016	464,242	30,214	494,456
	Charge for the year on owned assets	-	1,548	1,548
	At 28 February 2017	464,242	31,762	496,004
	Net book value			
	At 28 February 2017		1,385	1,385
	At 29 February 2016	· <u>-</u>	1,087	1,087
6.	Fixed asset investments	•		
				Unlisted investments £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 March 2016			105,000
	At 28 February 2017			105,000
	Net book value			
	At 28 February 2017			105,000
	At 29 February 2016			105,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

7.	Debtors		
		28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
	Trade debtors	203,755	148,544
	Other debtors	33,536	34,958
	Prepayments and accrued income	12,465	6,850
		249,756	190,352
8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	438,273	£ 451,909
		•	
		438,273	451,909
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
	Trade creditors	15,943	9,818
	Other taxation and social security	94,079	87,573
	Other creditors	4,262	2,906
٠	Accruals and deferred income	5,701	8,302
		119,985	108,599
10.	Accruals and deferred income		
		28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
	1 to 2 years	(245,881)	(236,902)
		(245,881)	(236,902)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

## 11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.