

Company Registration No. 03751975 (England and Wales)

HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED

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HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,446		20
Current assets					
Stocks		32,362		-	
Debtors	4	380		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,987		123,980	
		<u>59,729</u>		<u>123,980</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(476,409)</u>		<u>(553,825)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(416,680)</u>		<u>(429,845)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(414,234)</u>		<u>(429,825)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(88,807)</u>		<u>(88,807)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(503,041)</u>		<u>(518,632)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(503,141)</u>		<u>(518,732)</u>
Total equity			<u>(503,041)</u>		<u>(518,632)</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 April 2021

Mr R G Wood

Director

Company Registration No. 03751975

HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Harland Resources Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 West Parade, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF1 1LT.

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, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

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).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks and work in progress

Stock and work in progress 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 and work in progress to their present location and condition.

Stocks and work in progress held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks and work in progress 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 and cash equivalents 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 balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 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.

1.10 Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the continued ability of the company to generate positive cash flow. In the opinion of the director the going concern basis is appropriate for the generation of the accounts.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2019	1,394	-	1,394
Additions	1,644	1,597	3,241
	<u>3,038</u>	<u>1,597</u>	<u>4,635</u>
At 30 April 2020			
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2019	1,374	-	1,374
Depreciation charged in the year	416	399	815
	<u>1,790</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>2,189</u>
At 30 April 2020			
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2020	1,248	1,198	2,446
	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20</u>
At 30 April 2019			

4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	380	-
	<u>380</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	1,824	17,117
Taxation and social security	-	19,390
Other creditors	474,585	517,318
	<u>476,409</u>	<u>553,825</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	88,807	88,807
	<u>88,807</u>	<u>88,807</u>

HARLAND RESOURCES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

7 Employees

The average number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2019- 2).

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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