# Lange Productions Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30th September 2016

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#### Statement of Financial Position

## 30th September 2016

Fixed Assets	Note	30 Sep 1 £	6 £	31 Mar 16 £
Tangible assets	5		5,780	6,818
Current Assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	7,023 2,510 9,533		203 18,762 18,965
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	7,213		13,349
Net Current Assets			2,320	5,616
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			8,100	12,434
Capital and Reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Members Funds	8		2 8,098 8,100	2 12,432 12,434

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the period ending 30th September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23rd October 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S.J. Langelaan

Director

Company registration number: 03772960

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

# Period from 1st April 2016 to 30th September 2016

#### 1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Emstrey House (North), Shrewsbury Business Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY2 6LG.

## 2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting Policies

23

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

#### Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

## Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **Revenue Recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Period from 1st April 2016 to 30th September 2016

#### 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### Income Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

#### **Tangible Assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment

15% straight line

#### Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Period from 1st April 2016 to 30th September 2016

#### 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### **Financial Instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

# 4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 1 (2016: 1).

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Period from 1st April 2016 to 30th September 2016

5.	Tangible Assets					
				Equipment £	Total £	
	Cost At 1st April 2016 and 30th September 2016			61,375	61,375	
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1st April 2016 Charge for the period			54,557 1,038	54,557 1,038	
	At 30th September 2016			55,595	55,595	
	Carrying amount At 30th September 2016			5,780	5,780	
	At 31st March 2016			6,818	6,818	
6.	Debtors		•			
				30 Sep 16 £	31 Mar 16 £	
	Trade debtors			4,428 2,595		
	Other debtors			7,023	203	
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one y	ear ear				
				30 Sep 16	31 Mar 16 £	
	Trade creditors			1,029 2,406	996 1,372	
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes		•	106	1,075	
	Other creditors			3,672	9,906	
				7,213	13,349	
8.	Called Up Share Capital					
	Issued, called up and fully paid					
		30 Sep 16 No.	£	31 Mar 16 No. £		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2	

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Period from 1st April 2016 to 30th September 2016

## 9. Director's Advances, Credits and Guarantees

During the period the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

30 Sep 16						
Balance	Advances/					
•	` ,	Amounts	Balance			
forward	director	repaid	outstanding			
£	£	£	£			
(9,906)	(914)	7,148	(3,672)			
31 Mar 16						
Balance	Advances/					
brought	(credits) to the	Amounts	Balance			
forward	director	repaid	outstanding			
£	£	£	£			
(6,258)	(8,574)	4,926	(9,906)			
	brought forward £ (9,906)  Balance brought forward £	Balance Advances/ brought (credits) to the forward director  £ (9,906) (914)  31 Mar  Balance Advances/ brought (credits) to the forward director £ £	Balance brought (credits) to the forward director repaid £ £ £ (9,906) (914) 7,148  Balance brought (credits) to the brought forward director repaid £ £ £ £			

The non-interest bearing loan is repayable on demand.

#### 10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.