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**2000 LTD**

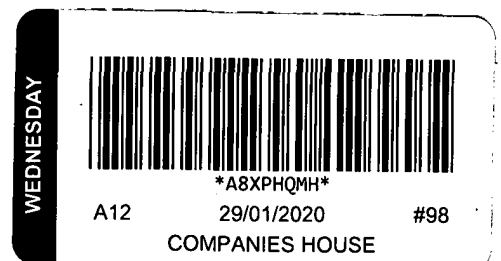
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**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**



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**2000 LTD**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Director</b>	C Whalley
<b>Registered number</b>	03972154
<b>Registered office</b>	Wingate Business Exchange 64-66 Wingate Square London SW4 0AF
<b>Accountants</b>	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants The Colmore Building 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham West Midlands B4 6AT

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**2000 LTD**

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Grant Thornton

**Report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of 2000 Ltd for the year ended 30 April 2019**

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We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of 2000 Ltd based on the information you have provided. These financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position of 2000 Ltd as at 30 April 2019 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. As a member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at [www.icaew.com](http://www.icaew.com).

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities.

This report is made solely to the director of 2000 Ltd in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 22 January 2020. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of 2000 Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of 2000 Ltd in this report in accordance with our engagement letter dated 22 January 2020. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than 2000 Ltd and its director for our work or for this report.

  
Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

Birmingham

Date: 24 January 2020

**2000 LTD**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:03972154**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	19,446	25,927
		<u>19,446</u>	<u>25,927</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,967,858	2,343,395
Cash at bank and in hand	6	2,271	2,262
		<u>1,970,129</u>	<u>2,345,657</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,202,853)	(2,430,135)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(232,724)</u>	<u>(84,478)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(213,278)</u>	<u>(58,551)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	9	(1,596)	-
		<u>(1,596)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(214,874)</u>	<u>(58,551)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Profit and loss account		(214,875)	(58,552)
<b>Total shareholder deficit</b>		<u>(214,874)</u>	<u>(58,551)</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)  
AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

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The director considers 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.

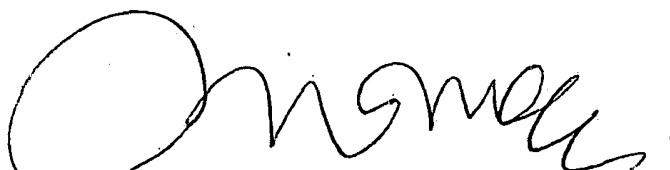
The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The 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.

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 by:



C Whalley  
Director

Date: 24 JANUARY 2020

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**1. General information**

2000 Ltd is a private limited company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The registered office is Wingate Business Exchange, 64-66 Wingate Square, London, SW4 0AF.

**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 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:

**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.

**2.3 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.4 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**2.6 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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 25% reducing balance

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.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 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.

**2.10 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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..

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 May 2018	22,500	16,097	273,362	6,411	318,370
At 30 April 2019	22,500	16,097	273,362	6,411	318,370
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 May 2018	9,844	9,803	266,833	5,963	292,443
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,164	1,573	1,632	112	6,481
At 30 April 2019	13,008	11,376	268,465	6,075	298,924
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 30 April 2019	9,492	4,721	4,897	336	19,446
At 30 April 2018	12,656	6,294	6,529	448	25,927

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

**5. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	1,070,132	1,396,924
Prepayments and accrued income	897,726	927,726
Deferred taxation	-	18,745
	<u>1,967,858</u>	<u>2,343,395</u>

**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,271	2,262
	<u>2,271</u>	<u>2,262</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Other taxation and social security	18,186	15,854
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	6,929
Other creditors	2,149,167	2,361,852
Accruals and deferred income	35,500	45,500
	<u>2,202,853</u>	<u>2,430,135</u>

**8. Hire purchase and finance leases**

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	-	6,929
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,929</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

**9. Deferred taxation**

	<b>2019 £</b>
At beginning of year	<b>18,745</b>
Charged to profit or loss	<b>(20,341)</b>
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(1,596)</b>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	<b>(1,596)</b>	<b>(1,596)</b>
Tax losses carried forward	<b>-</b>	<b>20,341</b>
	<b>(1,596)</b>	<b>18,745</b>

**10. Share capital**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1 (2018 - 1) Ordinary share of £1.00	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**11. Pension commitments**

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £2,313 (2018 - £1,161). Contributions totalling £NIL (2018 - £NIL) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

**12. Related party transactions**

Included within other creditors falling due within one year is a balance of £2,141,259 (2018 - £2,361,852) owed to the director, C Whalley.

This balance is interest free and repayable on demand.