
2000 LTD

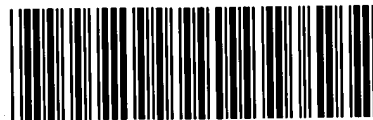
UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

THURSDAY



A7YA1OM0

A04

31/01/2019

#380

COMPANIES HOUSE

2000 LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER:03972154

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	25,927	34,570
		<u>25,927</u>	<u>34,570</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	2,343,395	2,460,152
Cash at bank and in hand	6	2,262	9,104
		<u>2,345,657</u>	<u>2,469,256</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,430,135)	(2,643,461)
Net current liabilities		<u>(84,478)</u>	<u>(174,205)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(58,551)</u>	<u>(139,635)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(6,918)
Net liabilities		<u>(58,551)</u>	<u>(146,553)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Profit and loss account		(58,552)	(146,554)
Total shareholders' deficit		<u>(58,551)</u>	<u>(146,553)</u>

2000 LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER:03972154

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

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: 30/01/2019

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018**

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 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

2.11 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

2000 LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 May 2017	22,500	16,097	273,362	6,411	318,370
At 30 April 2018	22,500	16,097	273,362	6,411	318,370
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2017	5,625	7,705	264,657	5,813	283,800
Charge for the year	-	2,098	2,176	150	4,424
Charge for the year on financed assets	4,219	-	-	-	4,219
At 30 April 2018	9,844	9,803	266,833	5,963	292,443
Net book value					
At 30 April 2018	12,656	6,294	6,529	448	25,927
At 30 April 2017	16,875	8,392	8,705	598	34,570

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Plant and machinery	12,656	16,875
Motor vehicles	-	3,986
	12,656	20,861

2000 LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Other debtors	1,396,924	1,697,426
Prepayments and accrued income	927,726	762,726
Deferred taxation	18,745	-
	<u>2,343,395</u>	<u>2,460,152</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,262	9,104
	<u>2,262</u>	<u>9,104</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	6,929	8,998
Other taxation and social security	15,854	6,236
Accruals	45,500	5,500
Other creditors	2,361,852	2,622,727
	<u>2,430,135</u>	<u>2,643,461</u>

The net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

2000 LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	6,918
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,918</u>

The net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

9. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	6,929	8,998
Between 1-2 years	-	6,918
	<u>6,929</u>	<u>15,916</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
Charged to profit or loss	18,745
At end of year	<u>18,745</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018**

11. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

12. 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 £1,161 (2017 - £503). Contributions totalling £Nil (2017 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

13. Related party transactions

C Whalley is a director of, and has a material interest in, 70 Dale Street Limited a UK company. During the year the company invoiced 70 Dale Street Limited £340,579 (2017 - £194,795) in respect of management fees and labour and material recharges. Included within other debtors is £297,708 (2017 - £498,210) owed to the company by 70 Dale Street Limited.

C Whalley has a material interest in, Amazing Commercial Limited, a Jersey company. During the year the company invoiced Amazing Commercial Limited £12,917 (2017 - £13,149) in respect of material recharges. Also during the year Amazing Commercial Limited invoiced the company £15,600 (2017 - £15,600) for office rental.

C Whalley is a director of, and has a material interest in, Bedford House Limited, a UK company. Included within other debtors is £1,070,132 (2017 - £1,070,132) owed to the company by Bedford House Limited, in respect of expenses paid on it's behalf.

C Whalley has a material interest in Rushworth Street Limited, a Jersey company. During the year the company invoiced £Nil (2017 - £368) in respect of recharged costs. Included within other debtors is £Nil (2017 - £100,000) owed to the company by Rushworth Street Limited, in respect of expenses paid on it's behalf.

Included within other creditors falling due within one year is a balance of £2,361,852 (2017 - £2,493,050) owed to the director, C Whalley.

14. Controlling party

C Whalley is considered to be the controlling party of the company by virtue of his majority shareholding.