

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04223324

3 Tier Systems UK Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2017

3 Tier Systems UK Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors	6	30,651	14,293
Cash at bank and in hand		9,208	5,678
		<u>39,859</u>	<u>19,971</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>124,075</u>	<u>183,294</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>84,216</u>	<u>163,323</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(84,216)</u>	<u>(163,323)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(84,216)</u>	<u>(163,323)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>(84,217)</u>	<u>(163,324)</u>
Shareholder deficit		<u>(84,216)</u>	<u>(163,323)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject 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 year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- 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 20 December 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr K Anderson

Director

Company registration number: 04223324

3 Tier Systems UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Cobalt Business Exchange, Cobalt Park Way, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE28 9NZ.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

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 prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The director has considered the financial position of the company and notes the dependence upon his director's loan and the loan provided by Limbvolume Limited for financial stability and confirms that there is no intention of withdrawing funds until the company starts to generate profitable income streams. The director considers that the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate to these financial statements.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

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. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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 - 25% 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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2016: 3).

5. Tangible assets

	Equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	6,044	6,044
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	6,044	6,044
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2017	—	—
At 31 March 2016	—	—

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	29,113	14,105
Other debtors	1,538	188
	30,651	14,293

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	4,855
Trade creditors	1,082	270
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	53,088	128,636
Social security and other taxes	19,064	12,342
Other creditors	50,841	37,191
	124,075	183,294

8. Transition to FRS 102

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

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

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.