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GBAT BECKENHAM MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Report and Accounts

31 March 2017

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GBAT BECKENHAM MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONSULTANTS LIMITED Registered number: 04381310

Director's Report

The director presents his report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be marketing & public affairs.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

G L Austin

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

This report was approved by the board on 20 September 2017 and signed on its behalf.

G L Austin Director

THESE ACCOUNTS ARE NOW THE STATUTORY ACCOUNTS
THESE ACCOUNTS ARE PREPARED AS THE WERE AT THE
DATE OF THE ORIGINAL ACCOUNTS

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	•	50,060	50,034
Cost of sales		(2,530)	(2,610)
Gross profit		47,530	47,424
Administrative expenses		(33,984)	(30,167)
Operating profit		13,546	17,257
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		13,546	17,257
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(1,403)	(3,613)
Profit for the financial year		12,143	13,644

GBAT BECKENHAM MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Registered number:

04381310

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		15,000		15,000
Tangible assets	3		10,700		4,420
			25,700		19,420
Current assets					•
Debtors	4	3,901		3,190	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,428		10,168	
		16,329		13,358	
Creditors: amounts falling due	•				
_	, 5	(2.276)		(4.472)	
within one year	5	(2,276)		(4,473)	
Net current assets			14,053		8,885
				_	
Total assets less current			00.750		00.005
liabilities			39,753		28,305
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	6		(5,278)		(1,323)
and more than one year	Ū		(0,210)		(1,020)
				_	
Net assets			34,475		26,982
		•		-	<u>'.:</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			34,474		26,981
			,		,,
Shareholder's funds		-	34,475	_	26,982
J J J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J		-		_	

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

G L Austin Director

Approved by the board on 20 September 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings
Leasehold land and buildings
Plant and machinery
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

over 50 years over the lease term over 5 years over 5 years

Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:		£
	Cost At 1 April 2016		15,000
	At 31 March 2017		15,000
	Amortisation		
	At 31 March 2017		
	Net book value At 31 March 2017		15,000
	At 31 March 2016		15,000
3	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery
			etc £
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016 Additions		23,728 8,956
	At 31 March 2017		32,684
	Depreciation At 1 April 2016		19,308 2,676
	Charge for the year At 31 March 2017		21,984
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2017		10,700
	At 31 March 2016		4,420
	·		·
4	Debtors	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	3,901	3,190

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	873	860
	Corporation tax	1,403	3,613
		2,276_	4,473
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2017	2016
	· ·	£	£
	Other creditors	5,278	1,323_

7 Other information

GBAT BECKENHAM MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONSULTANTS LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is: