Registered number: 04853173

THOROGOOD PUBLISHING LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



THOROGOOD PUBLISHING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04853173

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		21,913		26,534	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,292		47,879	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	17,741		10,390	
		40,946	-	84,803	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(123,148)	-	(155,382)	
NET LIABILITIES			(82,202)		(70,579)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			264,688		264,688
Share premium account			48,100		48,100
Profit and loss account			(394,990)		(383,367)
			(82,202)		(70,579)

The directors consider 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 directors acknowledge their 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 income and retained earnings 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:

J Thomas Director

Date: 25.09 · 19

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Thorogood Publishing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 10-12 Rivington Street, London, EC2A 3DU.

The principle activity of the company continued to be that of book publishing.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The Company's financial statement have been rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 GOING CONCERN

The directors have considered the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements, noting forecasts and plans going forward, and the reliance on the shareholders for continued financial support.

The current plans and forecasts indicate that the company will require the continued support of the shareholders to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors are confident that the shareholders have the intention and ability to provide the support needed and hence consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3 TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

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 Income and Retained Earnings.

2.8 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.9 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

2.10 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 Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet 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 Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.12 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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 balance sheet 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 Balance Sheet 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 balance sheet date.

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

4. STOCKS

	2018 £	2017 £
Stocks	21,913	26,534

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5. DEBTORS

		2018 £	2017 £
	Other debtors	1,247	1,276
	Prepayments and accrued income	45	44
	Deferred taxation	-	46,559
		1,292	47,879
6.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
u.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	17,741	10,390
		17,741	10,390
7.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	3,514	348
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	99,407	114,893
	Other creditors	18,227	37,141
	Accruals and deferred income	2,000	3,000
		123,148	155,382
		=	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8. DEFERRED TAXATION

		2018 £	2017 £
	At beginning of year	- ,	46,559
	AT END OF YEAR	-	46,559
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Tax losses carried forward	-	46,559
		-	46,559
9.	SHARE CAPITAL		
	•	2018 £	2017 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	2	~
	264,688 (2017 - 264,688) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	264,688	264,688

10. RESERVES

Share premium account

Share premium account represents the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transactions costs.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses less any dividends paid.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

12. CONTROLLING PARTY

The parent undertaking is Falconbury Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. There is no ultimate controlling party of the Company.