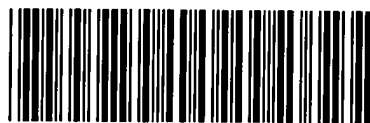


Amended

Company Registration No. 04862884 (England and Wales)

SILENT BOB LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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SILENT BOB LIMITED

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SILENT BOB LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		167,928		191,918
Tangible assets	4		21,140		26,928
Investments			-		433,711
			<u>189,068</u>		<u>652,557</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		64,509		74,495	
Debtors	5	545,252		150,665	
Cash at bank and in hand		98,627		202,002	
		<u>708,388</u>		<u>427,162</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(205,624)		(411,306)	
Net current assets			<u>502,764</u>		<u>15,856</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>691,832</u>		<u>668,413</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(84,043)		(104,696)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(4,141)</u>		<u>(5,280)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>603,648</u></u>		<u><u>558,437</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>603,548</u>		<u>558,337</u>
Total equity			<u><u>603,648</u></u>		<u><u>558,437</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

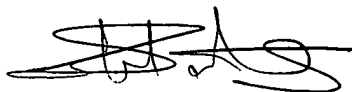
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

SILENT BOB LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Dilip Patel
Director

Company Registration No. 04862884

SILENT BOB LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2015	100	468,218	468,318
Year ended 30 September 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	90,119	90,119
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 September 2016	100	558,337	558,437
Year ended 30 September 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	45,211	45,211
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 September 2017	<hr/> <hr/> 100	<hr/> <hr/> 603,548	<hr/> <hr/> 603,648

SILENT BOB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Silent Bob Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Amba House, 15 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 1BA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Nil
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing Balance Method
Computer equipment	33% Reducing Balance Method

SILENT BOB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

SILENT BOB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

SILENT BOB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	13,722	24,316
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	4,457	-
	<u>18,179</u>	<u>24,316</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,138)	(1,786)
	<u>(1,138)</u>	<u>(1,786)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>17,041</u>	<u>22,530</u>

SILENT BOB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	479,797
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2016	287,879
Amortisation charged for the year	23,990
At 30 September 2017	311,869
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2017	167,928
At 30 September 2016	191,918

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2016	15,000	134,435	149,435
Additions	-	1,462	1,462
At 30 September 2017	15,000	135,897	150,897
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2016	15,000	107,507	122,507
Depreciation charged in the year	-	7,250	7,250
At 30 September 2017	15,000	114,757	129,757
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2017	-	21,140	21,140
At 30 September 2016	-	26,928	26,928

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	70,111	115,719
Other debtors	475,141	34,946
	545,252	150,665

SILENT BOB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	32,421	40,884
Trade creditors	146,543	264,770
Corporation tax	13,722	19,859
Other taxation and social security	2,506	-
Other creditors	10,432	85,793
	<u>205,624</u>	<u>411,306</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>84,043</u>	<u>104,696</u>

The bank loan is secured by a floating charge over the assets of the company.

8 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Control

The company is controlled by Mr Dilip Kumar Patel and Mrs Smita Patel.

10 Related Party Transaction

At the balance sheet date, the amount payable to the directors, Mr Dilip Kumar Patel amounted to £251 (2016 : £49,490) and Mrs Smita Patel amounted to £356 (2016 : £27,668). The loans are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.