Company Registration No. 5114035 (England and Wales)
3FOX INTERNATIONAL LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		2019	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		51,583		61,824	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	413,459		405,615		
Cash at bank and in hand		306,125		288,492		
		719,584		694,107		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(639,048)		(697,157)		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			80,536		(3,050)	
Total assets less current liabilities			132,119		58,774	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	6		(400,318)		(400,318)	
one year	U		(400,518)		(400,318)	
NT . 10 1 102.0			(2/0.100)		(241.644)	
Net liabilities			(268,199)		(341,544)	
Capital and reserves			900		900	
Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	8					
From and ioss reserves			(269,099)		(342,444)	
Total equity			(268,199)		(341,544)	

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 31 March 2019 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Toby Fox

Director

Company Registration No. 5114035

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

3Fox International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ground Floor Flat, Sunley House, 4 Bedford Park Road, Croydon, CR0 2AP.

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 have been prepared with early application of the FRS 102 Triennial Review 2017 amendments in full.

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 \mathfrak{L} .

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 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, as the directors have confirmed that they will continue to support the operations for the foreseeable future. However, should the financial support mentioned above not be forthcoming, the going concern used in preparing the accounts may be invalid and adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of the assets to their realisable amount and provide for any further liabilities which might arise. The accounts do not include any adjustment to the company's assets or liabilities that might be necessary should this basis not continue to be appropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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:

Leasehold improvements 10 Years Straight Line Method Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% Reducing Balance Method

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and eash equivalents are basic financial assets and include eash 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.

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 18 (2018 - 17).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings m	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2018 Additions	40,848	49,280	90,128
	Additions	-	164	164
	At 31 March 2019	40,848	49,444	90,292
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2018	6,732	21,572	28,304
	Depreciation charged in the year	4,085	6,320	10,405
	At 31 March 2019	10,817	27,892	38,709
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2019	30,031	21,552	51,583
	At 31 March 2018	34,116	27,708	61,824
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		316,834	316,374
	Other debtors		96,625	89,241
			413,459	405,615
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	•		2019	2018
			£	£
	Trade creditors		109,919	151,444
	Taxation and social security		69,962	96,952
	Other creditors		459,167	448,761
			639,048	697,157
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2019	2018
			£	£
	Other creditors		400,318	400,318

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
		408,736	462,585
8	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	900 Ordinary shares of £1 each	900	900

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.