Zomba Enterprises Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2019



BURLINSON SHAW & CO

Accountants
21 Henrietta Street
Batley
West Yorkshire
WF17 5DN

Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Zomba Enterprises Limited

Year ended 31 March 2019

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

BURLINSON SHAW & CO Accountants

21 Henrietta Street Batley West Yorkshire WF17 5DN

17 December 2019

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

		2019		2018
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		20,134	21,179
Current assets				
Stocks		4,300		4,250
Debtors	6	4,252		12,000
Cash at bank and in hand		42,401		46,576
		50,953		62,826
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	53,404		67,728
Net current liabilities			2,451	4,902
Total assets less current liabilities			17,683	16,277
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			1,959	1,828
Net assets			15,724	14,449

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2019

		2019		
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			12	12
Profit and loss account			15,712	14,437
Shareholders funds			15,724	14.449
•				

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 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their 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 17 December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr I Hassan Director

Company registration number: 05406219

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 14 Craig Close, Batley, WF17 0EX.

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.

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.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

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:

Plant and machinery

15% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings

15% reducing balance

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2018: 7).

5. Tangible assets

		Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2018 Additions	30,289 1,500	17,662 1,008	47,951 2,508
	At 31 March 2019	31,789	18,670	50,459
	Depreciation At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year	21,871 1,488	4,901 2,065	26,772 3,553
	At 31 March 2019	23,359	6,966	30,325
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2019	8,430	11,704	20,134
	At 31 March 2018	8,418	12,761	21,179
6.	Debtors			
	Trade debtors Other debtors		2019 £ - 4,252	2018 £ 7,000 5,000
			4,252	12,000
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Social security and other taxes		1,757 4,094 1,489	4,141 5,504 7,356
•	Other creditors		46,064 53,404	50,727 67,728
8.	Operating leases			

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	38,625 115,875	60,000 15,000
	154,500	75,000