

Company Registration No. 05678510 (England and Wales)

ATHENA ANPR LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 MARCH 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Approved for filing on behalf of the directors

Century House
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RG9 2LT

ATHENA ANPR LIMITED

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ATHENA ANPR LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr. R. Lyons
Company number	05678510
Registered office	3 Acorn Business Centre Northarbour Road Cosham Portsmouth PO6 3TH
Accountants	Taylorcocks Thames Valley LLP Century House Wargrave Road Henley-on-Thames RG9 2LT

ATHENA ANPR LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 MARCH 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	18,948	38,327
Current assets			
Debtors		385,396	538,875
Cash at bank and in hand		257,908	507,843
		<u>643,304</u>	<u>1,046,718</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(279,588)</u>	<u>(337,621)</u>
Net current assets		363,716	709,097
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>382,664</u>	<u>747,424</u>
Provisions for liabilities		-	(7,282)
Net assets		<u>382,664</u>	<u>740,142</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	40	40
Capital redemption reserve		60	60
Profit and loss reserves		382,564	740,042
Total equity		<u>382,664</u>	<u>740,142</u>

ATHENA ANPR LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 MARCH 2020

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

For the financial year ended 30 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 December 2020

Mr. R. Lyons
Director

Company Registration No. 05678510

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements

ATHENA ANPR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Athena Anpr Limited (05678510) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Acorn Business Centre, Northarbour Road, Cosham, Portsmouth, PO6 3TH.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the company will continue in operational existence, and will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

As stated in note 6 the director has reviewed the impact of COVID-19 on the operations and financial position of the company and has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date, turnover represents the value of the services provided to date based on the proportion of the total expected consideration at completion.

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:

Plant and machinery	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

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 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 at bank and in hand

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 20 (2019 - 19).

ATHENA ANPR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 31 March 2019	20,465	171,407	191,872
Additions	2,294	-	2,294
Disposals	-	(33,116)	(33,116)
At 30 March 2020	22,759	138,291	161,050
Depreciation and impairment			
At 31 March 2019	16,945	136,600	153,545
Depreciation charged in the year	1,317	20,356	21,673
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(33,116)	(33,116)
At 30 March 2020	18,262	123,840	142,102
Carrying amount			
At 30 March 2020	4,497	14,451	18,948
At 30 March 2019	3,520	34,807	38,327

4 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
40 Ordinary shares of £1 each	40	40

5 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
96,150	153,840

ATHENA ANPR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

6 Events after the reporting date

At the date of the approval of these financial statements the UK Government is continuing to provide a range of measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The duration of the measures announced to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic has not been defined and there is considerable uncertainty in measuring the potential impact of the measures on the company. These factors and any future policy announcements by the UK Government are largely outside of the control of the company's directors, but could have a significant impact on the company.

Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under which assets are recovered and liabilities repaid in the ordinary course of business. The accompanying financial statements do not include adjustments that would need to be made in the case the company was unable to continue as a going concern, should the assumptions referred to above subsequently prove to be invalid.

7 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Mr. R. Lyons by virtue of his majority shareholding in the parent company, Black Sheep Holdings Limited.

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.