

Company registration number: 05713377

Assure Survey Limited

Pages for filing with Registrar

30 April 2023

Assure Survey Limited

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Assure Survey Limited**Statement of financial position****30 April 2023**

	Note	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	6,736		7,249	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
			6,736		7,249
Current assets					
Stocks		91,468		116,650	
Debtors	7	79,746		103,513	
Cash at bank and in hand		230,027		269,658	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		401,241		489,821	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(114,265)		(161,486)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			286,976		328,335
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total assets less current liabilities			293,712		335,584
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Provisions for liabilities			(1,691)		(1,691)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			292,021		333,893
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2,503		2,500
Share premium account			2,196		2,196
Profit and loss account			287,322		329,197
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			292,021		333,893
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 30 April 2023 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 have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 November 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

M G Mongan

Director

Company registration number: 05713377

Assure Survey Limited

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 30 April 2023

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2021	2,500	2,196	291,030	295,726
Profit for the year			219,612	219,612
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>219,612</u>	<u>219,612</u>
Dividends paid and payable			(181,445)	(181,445)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(181,445)</u>	<u>(181,445)</u>
At 30 April 2022 and 1 May 2022	2,500	2,196	329,197	333,893
Profit for the year			105,360	105,360
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>105,360</u>	<u>105,360</u>
Issue of shares	3	-		3
Dividends paid and payable			(147,235)	(147,235)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(147,235)</u>	<u>(147,232)</u>
At 30 April 2023	<u>2,503</u>	<u>2,196</u>	<u>287,322</u>	<u>292,021</u>

Assure Survey Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 30 April 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is C2 Kingfisher House, Kingsway, Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, NE11 0JQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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.

Turnover

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.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

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

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % straight line
Office equipment	-	25 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their 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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 18 (2022: 19).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2023	2022
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	26,438	51,230
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	409
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit	26,438	51,639
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2022	16,327	82,311	98,638
Additions	-	2,811	2,811
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April 2023	16,327	85,122	101,449
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2022	14,683	76,706	91,389
Charge for the year	467	2,857	3,324
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April 2023	15,150	79,563	94,713
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2023	1,177	5,559	6,736
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April 2022	1,644	5,605	7,249
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	48,831	84,738
Other debtors	30,915	18,775
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	79,746	103,513
	<hr/>	<hr/>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,366	79
Corporation tax	26,438	51,230
Social security and other taxes	66,758	79,639
Other creditors	18,703	30,538
	<u>114,265</u>	<u>161,486</u>

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

The company has outstanding directors' loan accounts as follows:- MG Mongan £1,600 (2022: £1,600) IP Ross £50 (2022: £2,743) K Mongan £9,436 (2022: £9,436) These loans are included in other creditors (note 9). These loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

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.