

**AGENT MARKETING LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

**AGENT MARKETING LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 05813665**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	32,425	22,632
		<u>32,425</u>	<u>22,632</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	418,262	419,494
Cash at bank and in hand	6	501,718	271,210
		<u>919,980</u>	<u>690,704</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(422,914)	(333,137)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>497,066</u>	<u>357,567</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>529,491</u>	<u>380,199</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(5,500)	(3,800)
		<u>(5,500)</u>	<u>(3,800)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>523,991</u></u>	<u><u>376,399</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		4	4
Profit and loss account		523,987	376,395
		<u><u>523,991</u></u>	<u><u>376,399</u></u>

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2019**

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The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 20 November 2019.

**P. Corcoran**

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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**1. General information**

Agent Marketing Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. It's registered office is 43 Jordon Street, Liverpool, L1 0BW. The company number is 05813665.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The company has cash resources and has no requirement for external funding. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They continue to believe the going concern basis of accounting appropriate in preparing the annual financial statements.

**2.3 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**2.5 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.7 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**2.8 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings	- 25% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 33% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

**2.9 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.11 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.12 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.13 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

**2.14 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 20 (2018 - 17).

AGENT MARKETING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 June 2018	11,608	55,904	67,512
Additions	1,172	16,723	17,895
At 31 May 2019	12,780	72,627	85,407
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 June 2018	7,054	37,827	44,881
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,187	6,915	8,102
At 31 May 2019	8,241	44,742	52,983
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 May 2019	4,539	27,885	32,424
<i>At 31 May 2018</i>	4,555	18,077	22,632

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	368,313	359,844
Other debtors	49,949	59,275
Prepayments and accrued income	-	375
	418,262	419,494

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	501,718	271,210
	501,718	271,210



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AGENT MARKETING LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	33,640	30,828
Corporation tax	28,378	17,126
Other taxation and social security	144,462	95,428
Other creditors	186,965	140,910
Accruals and deferred income	29,469	48,845
	<u>422,914</u>	<u>333,137</u>

8. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>501,718</u>	<u>271,210</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £7,713 (2018 - £2,998).

10. Controlling party

The controlling party of the company is P. Corcoran.

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.