# ABC DIGITAL SOLUTIONS (NORTH) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

S Burgess

S Harvey

D Smith

E Hopkinson

(Appointed 7 November 2018)

Company number

06936591

Registered office

Technology House Unit 1

Congleton Business Park

Congleton CW12 1LB

**Accountants** 

**Azets** 

Ship Canal House 98 King Street Manchester

M2 4WU

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	201	9	2018	В
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	170,601		152,714	
Cash at bank and in hand		332	•	25	
		170,933		152,739	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	4	(114,848)		(56,145)	
Net current assets			56,085	<del></del>	96,594
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			55,985		96,494
Total equity			56,085		96,594

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 30 September 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 September 2020 and <u>are</u> signed on its behalf by:

S Burgess Director

Company Registration No. 06936591

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

ABC Digital Solutions (North) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Technology House Unit 1, Congleton Business Park, Congleton, CW12 1LB.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In forming this conclusion, the directors have fully considered the potential impact of COVID-19 on the company, its trading operations, and its ability to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue consists of commissions receivable relation to the sales of copier machines, as well as non-refundable contract termination charges, and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

#### 1.5 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 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### 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. 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. 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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.

## 1.9 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:

		2019 Number	2018 Number
	Total	4	3
3	Debtors  Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	1 169,500 1,100 170,601	54,398 98,316 152,714
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	13 40,609 36,546 37,680 114,848	33,207 10,496 12,442 56,145

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

5	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
	·	£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	80 (2018: 40) Ordinary A shares of £1 each	80	40
	0 (2018: 40) Ordinary B shares of £1 each	•	40
	10 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	10	10
	5 Ordinary D shares of £1 each	5	5
	5 Ordinary E shares of £1 each	5	5
		100	100
		==	

On 7 November 2018 40 Ordinary B shares were resdesignated as Ordinary A shares.

#### 6 Events after the reporting date

Since the balance sheet date the outbreak of COVID 19 has led to several European governments imposing restrictions on the movement of people and business activity. This has had a large impact on many business throughout Europe. The directors are taking the appropriate steps to monitor working capital requirements and are of the opinion that the company will continue trade through this period having continued access and support from related entitles.

### 7 Related party transactions

Recognised within 'amounts owed by group undertakings' is £169,500 (2018: £54,398) due from ABC Digital Solutions Limited.

At the year end, £nil (2018: £98,216) was owed to the company by director E Hopkinson.