

REGISTERED NUMBER: 07191904 (England and Wales)

Financial Statements

for the period

1 April 2017 to 30 September 2018

for

**SUZANNE GOODBAND INTERIM SOLUTIONS
LIMITED**

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LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 07191904)**

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for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2018**

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**SUZANNE GOODBAND INTERIM SOLUTIONS
LIMITED**

**Company Information
for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2018**

Director: Ms S R Goodband

Registered office: 305 Regents Park Road
Finchley
London
N3 1DP

Registered number: 07191904 (England and Wales)

Accountants: Haines Watts
Chartered Accountants
305 Regents Park Road
Finchley
London
N3 1DP

**SUZANNE GOODBAND INTERIM SOLUTIONS
LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 07191904)**

**Balance Sheet
30 September 2018**

	Notes	30.9.18 £	£	31.3.17 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		2,162
Current assets					
Debtors	5	-		7,250	
Cash at bank		<u>1,423</u>		<u>119,228</u>	
		1,423		126,478	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>1,000</u>		<u>125,713</u>	
Net current assets			423		765
Total assets less current liabilities			423		2,927
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Retained earnings			<u>323</u>		<u>2,827</u>
Shareholders' funds			423		2,927

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 30 September 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 20 June 2019 and were signed by:

Ms S R Goodband - Director

**SUZANNE GOODBAND INTERIM SOLUTIONS
LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 07191904)**

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2018**

1. Statutory information

Suzanne Goodband Interim Solutions Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

First year adoption of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) Section 1A

These financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2018 are the first that are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A. The previous financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 105, the date of transition to FRS 102 Section 1A is 1 April 2016.

Key source of estimation, uncertainty and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgement that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

There is estimation uncertainty in calculating bad debt provisions. A full line by line review of trade debtors is carried out at the end of each month. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the bad debt provisions are as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provision do not match the level of debts which ultimately prove to be uncollectable.

There is estimation uncertainty in calculating depreciation. A review of fixed assets is carried out by management. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the depreciation policy is as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the policy does not match the useful economic life of the assets.

There is estimation uncertainty in calculating deferred tax. A review of the deferred tax provision is carried out by management regularly. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the deferred tax provision is as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provision does not match the actual liability or asset.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer equipment - 33% straight line

**SUZANNE GOODBAND INTERIM SOLUTIONS
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**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2018**

2. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable for the year are charged in the profit and loss account.

3. Employees and directors

The average number of employees during the period was 1 (2017 - 1) .

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**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2018**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	7,684
Disposals	<u>(7,684)</u>
At 30 September 2018	-
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2017	5,522
Eliminated on disposal	<u>(5,522)</u>
At 30 September 2018	-
Net book value	
At 30 September 2018	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u><u>2,162</u></u>

5. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	30.9.18 £	31.3.17 £
Trade debtors	-	7,200
Other debtors	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>7,250</u></u>

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30.9.18 £	31.3.17 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	82,500
Taxation and social security	-	31,859
Other creditors	<u>1,000</u>	<u>11,354</u>
	<u><u>1,000</u></u>	<u><u>125,713</u></u>

7. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	30.9.18	31.3.17
			£	£
100	Ordinary	£1	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

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**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2018**

8. First year adoption

The company has adopted FRS 102 1A for the year ended 30 September 2018, with the date of transition therefore being 1 April 2016.

On transition, management have considered the effect of any changes in accounting treatment from UK FRS 105 to FRS 102 1A for this company and have concluded that there are no material changes that warrant restatement of the comparative periods.

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.