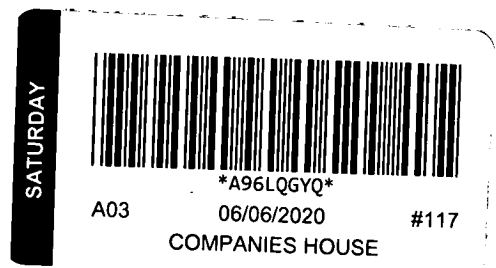


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07448931

Force 24 Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 December 2019



Force 24 Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	826,284	828,822
Tangible assets	6	<u>65,257</u>	<u>85,634</u>
		891,541	914,456
Current assets			
Debtors	7	1,260,879	796,750
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>221,727</u>	<u>137,081</u>
		1,482,606	933,831
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>1,122,314</u>	<u>661,901</u>
Net current assets		360,292	271,930
Total assets less current liabilities		1,251,833	1,186,386
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	415,617	194,766
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>12,399</u>	<u>16,271</u>
Net assets		<u>823,817</u>	<u>975,349</u>

The statement of financial position
continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Force 24 Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Share premium account		189,961	189,961
Profit and loss account		<u>632,856</u>	<u>784,388</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>823,817</u>	<u>975,349</u>

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2019 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 May 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr N Washbourne
Director

Company registration number: 07448931

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Force 24 Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Indigo Blu Office 2, Crown Point Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS10 1EL.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of goods and services to customers outside the company net of returns, sales allowances and VAT.

Revenue from goods and services is recognised at the point the company fulfils its commercial obligations to the customer, the revenue and costs in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably and collectability is reasonably assured.

Income tax

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

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Force 24 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	- 10% straight line
Development costs	- Over 5 years

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Land & buildings	- 10% straight line
Website	- 33% straight line
Plant & machinery	- 33% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 15% straight line
Equipment	- 33% straight line

Force 24 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets

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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Force 24 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 40 (2018: 33).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Development costs £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	540,000	669,954	1,209,954
Additions	—	207,975	207,975
At 31 December 2019	<u>540,000</u>	<u>877,929</u>	<u>1,417,929</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2019	137,333	243,799	381,132
Charge for the year	54,000	156,513	210,513
At 31 December 2019	<u>191,333</u>	<u>400,312</u>	<u>591,645</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	<u>348,667</u>	<u>477,617</u>	<u>826,284</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>402,667</u>	<u>426,155</u>	<u>828,822</u>

6. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property £	Website £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2019	44,412	18,369	48,709	112,080	34,886	258,456
Additions	—	—	—	—	21,527	21,527
At 31 Dec 2019	<u>44,412</u>	<u>18,369</u>	<u>48,709</u>	<u>112,080</u>	<u>56,413</u>	<u>279,983</u>
Depreciation						
At 1 Jan 2019	32,259	8,644	48,487	65,599	17,833	172,822
Charge for the year	7,373	6,183	222	16,461	11,665	41,904
At 31 Dec 2019	<u>39,632</u>	<u>14,827</u>	<u>48,709</u>	<u>82,060</u>	<u>29,498</u>	<u>214,726</u>
Carrying amount						
At 31 Dec 2019	<u>4,780</u>	<u>3,542</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>30,020</u>	<u>26,915</u>	<u>65,257</u>
At 31 Dec 2018	<u>12,153</u>	<u>9,725</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>46,481</u>	<u>17,053</u>	<u>85,634</u>

Force 24 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019

7. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	873,663	464,806
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	41,783	29,503
Other debtors	345,433	302,441
	<u>1,260,879</u>	<u>796,750</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	404,862	266,150
Trade creditors	219,602	173,478
Social security and other taxes	307,172	122,443
Other creditors	—	36,667
Other creditors	190,678	63,163
	<u>1,122,314</u>	<u>661,901</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>415,617</u>	<u>194,766</u>

The amounts in bank loans and overdrafts are secured against the property owned by the company.

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year, directors received advances of £290,579 and repaid £300,874.

11. Related party transactions

In the opinion of the directors there is no controlling party.

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 102.