CUBE STM LIMITED Abbreviated Unaudited Financial Statements 31 October 2016



LAYTON KAYE

Chartered Certified Accountants 51 Norwood High Street London SE27 9JS

Abbreviated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 October 2016

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Abbreviated Statement of Financial Position

31 October 2016

	2016			2015
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	3		63	85
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		18,017 17,991 36,008		21,616 34,070 55,686
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		16,982		36,243
Net current assets			19,026	19,443
Total assets less current liabilities			19,089	19,528
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than o	ne		15,000	100,000
Net assets/(liabilities)			4,089	(80,472)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	4		100 3,989	100 (80,572)
Members funds/(deficit)			4,089	(80,472)

For the year ending 31 October 2016 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 abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These abbreviated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 July 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

S Petrou Director

Company registration number: 7628234

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 October 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 51 Norwood High Street, London, SE27 9JS.

2. 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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

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.

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.

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.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 October 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

Equipment

25% reducing balance

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.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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.

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 October 2016

3. Tangible assets

	£
Cost At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016	115
Depreciation At 1 November 2015 Charge for the year	30 22
At 31 October 2016	52
Carrying amount At 31 October 2016	63
At 31 October 2015	85

4. Called up share capital

Authorised share capital

	2016		2015	
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	No. 1 <u>00,000</u>	£ 1,000	No. 100,000	£ 1,000
Issued, called up and fully paid				
	2016		2015	
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	No. 10,000	£ 100	No. 10,000	£ 100

5. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The parent company details are:

TRI Contracting Services Limited a company incorporated in the United Kingdom number 2371243. The company continues to be supported by its parent company.