

Company registration number: 09500458

White Widget Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2019

WHITE WIDGET LTD

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WHITE WIDGET LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	600		1,200	
Tangible assets	6	383		724	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
			983		1,924
Current assets					
Stocks		18,311		34,404	
Debtors	7	482,570		283,789	
Cash at bank and in hand		17,400		15,549	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		518,281		333,742	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(104,084)		(81,368)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			414,197		252,374
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>415,180</u>		<u>254,298</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(187)		-
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			414,993		254,298
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account	9		414,893		254,198
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			414,993		254,298
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director s 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 have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 October 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr C J Byatt Mr D Lane

Director Director

Company registration number: 09500458

WHITE WIDGET LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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 26-28 Southernhay East, Exeter, Devon, EX1 1NS.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a ticket broker.

2. Statement of compliance

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

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. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

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

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

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	-	20 % straight line
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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 are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 33% straight line

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

Impairment

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. 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 are 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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2018: 2).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	3,000	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2018	1,800	1,800
Charge for the year	600	600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	2,400	2,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2019	600	600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	1,200	1,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	205	958	1,163
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	119	320	439
Charge for the year	22	319	341
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	141	639	780
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	64	319	383
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	86	638	724
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	482,570	283,789
	<hr/>	<hr/>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	3,395	1,999
Social security and other taxes	48,526	61,124
Other creditors	52,163	18,245
	<u>104,084</u>	<u>81,368</u>

9. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

10. Director s advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	Loans to / (from) directors at 1 April 2018 £	Loans to / (from) the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance at 31 March 2019 £
Director	(17,985)	3,300	(10,260)	(24,945)
Director	(260)	3,302	(10,260)	(7,218)
	<u>(18,245)</u>	<u>6,602</u>	<u>(20,520)</u>	<u>(32,163)</u>
	Loans to / (from) directors at 1 April 2017 £	Loans to / (from) the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance at 31 March 2018 £
Director	(18,279)	294	-	(17,985)
Director	-	-	(260)	(260)
	<u>(18,279)</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>(260)</u>	<u>(18,245)</u>

Director s' loans are repayable on demand and subject to interest on overdrawn balances at the official rate.

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.