COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10501764

AYRTON TRADING LTD FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2019

ote 5 6	£	£ 7,350 888	£ 8,400
6		888	1 110
			1,110
		8,238	9,510
7	12,091		5,638
	7,304		11,630
	19,395		17,268
8	19,657		17,821
		262	553
6		7,976	8,957
		7,976	8,957
•	8	7,304 19,395 8 19,657 	7 12,091 7,304 19,395 8 19,657 262 7,976

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

31 December 2019

ST December 2019					
		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100	100	
Profit and loss account			7,876	8,857	
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			7,976	8,957	

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.

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 director acknowledges his 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 17 April 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N Robinson

Director

Company registration number: 10501764

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 Equitable House, 55 Pellon Lane, Halifax, West Yorkshire, HX1 5SP.

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.

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. There are not considered to be any judgements or accounting estimates or assumptions that have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Current 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.

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 - Over 10 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.

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 - 20% reducing balance

Financial instruments

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2018: 1).

5, INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	10,500
Amortisation	*********
At 1 January 2019	2,100
Charge for the year	1,050
At 31 December 2019	3,150
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	7,350
At 31 December 2018	8,400

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	E	Equipment
Cost		£
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019		1,735
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2019		625
Charge for the year		222
At 31 December 2019		847
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019		888
At 31 December 2018		1,110
7. DEBTORS		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	12,091	5,638
8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		
· ·	2019	2018
	£	$\mathfrak L$
Trade creditors	358	1,158
Corporation tax	13,367	11,972
Social security and other taxes	4,694	3,070
Other creditors	1,238	1,621
	19,657	17,821

9. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The directors loan account was in credit throughout the year. The loan is repayable on demand and no interest is charged.

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.