Company Registration No. 10656448 (England and Wales)

CLEAR INTRODUCTION LIMITED PREVIOUSLY 'ANS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED' FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



CLEAR INTRODUCTION LIMITED PREVIOUSLY 'ANS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED' COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mr S Wright

Company number 10656448

Registered office Conway House

Warwick Court Middleton Manchester M24 1AE

Accountants Accounts Unlocked Limited

Repton Manor Repton Avenue

Ashford Kent TN23 3GP

CLEAR INTRODUCTION LIMITED PREVIOUSLY 'ANS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED' CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 5

CLEAR INTRODUCTION LIMITED PREVIOUSLY 'ANS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED' STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		900		-
Current assets					
Debtors		8,974		9,601	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,777		7,951	
		20,751		17,552	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(21,519)		(43,163)	
Net current liabilities			(768)		(25,611)
Total assets less current liabilities			132		(25,611)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			6		6
Profit and loss reserves			126		(25,617)
Total equity			132		(25,611)

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

CLEAR INTRODUCTION LIMITED PREVIOUSLY 'ANS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED' STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 2 September 2020
Mr S Wright Director
Company Registration No. 10656448

CLEAR INTRODUCTION LIMITED PREVIOUSLY 'ANS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED' NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Clear Introduction Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Conway House, Warwick Court, Middleton, Manchester, England, M24 1AE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers

25% Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

CLEAR INTRODUCTION LIMITED PREVIOUSLY 'ANS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED' NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

CLEAR INTRODUCTION LIMITED PREVIOUSLY 'ANS FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED' NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

g	Computers £
Cost	~
At 1 April 2019	-
Additions	1,200
At 31 March 2020	1,200
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	-
Depreciation charged in the year	300
At 31 March 2020	300
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	900
At 31 March 2019	-

4 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £4,500 (2019 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Description	Opening	Amounts repaidClosing balance		
	balance	advanced		
	£	£	£	£
Mr S Wright -	(41,963)	231,902	(183,087)	6,852
	(41,963)	231,902	(183,087)	6,852

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.