Registration number: 02695430

The Numbersmith Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

10. Chartered Accountants
10 Cheyne Walk
Northampton
Northamptonshire
NN1 5PT

The Numbersmith Limited

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The Numbersmith Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr John David Foster Mr Ian Phillip Wake
Registered office	10 Cheyne Walk Northampton Northamptonshire NN1 5PT
Accountants	10. Chartered Accountants 10 Cheyne Walk Northampton Northamptonshire NN1 5PT

The Numbersmith Limited

(Registration number: 02695430)
Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors		32,088	2
Cash at bank and in hand		45,227	-
		77,315	2
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(31,889)	-
Net assets		45,426	2
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	2
Profit and loss account		45,326	-
Total equity		45,426	2

For the financial year ending 31 March 2017 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Profit and Loss Account and an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form an integral part of these abridged financial statements.

The Numbersmith Limited

(Registration number: 02695430)
Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

Approved and authorised by the Board on 20 December 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Mr John David Foster

Director

.....

Mr Ian Phillip Wake

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form an integral part of these abridged financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
10 Cheyne Walk
Northampton
Northamptonshire
NN1 5PT
England

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These abridged financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' best judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be appropriate.

Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.
The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments such as loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method; Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, such as the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 4 (2016 - 1).

4 Transition to FRS 102

The company has prepared its accounts under FRS 102 Section 1A for the first time this financial year.
The company's date of transition to FRS 102 Section 1A is therefore 1 April 2016.
In carrying out the transition to FRS 102, the company has not applied any of the optional exemptions as permitted by Section 35 transition to this FRS.
There have been no adjustments made to the figures previously reported under the old UK GAAP at 1 April 2016, as a result of the transition to FRS 102 Section 1A.

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.