

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03392607

Pit Stop Productions Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 June 2020

Pit Stop Productions Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2020

Contents	Page	
Officers and professional advisers	1	
Chartered accountants report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements		2
Statement of financial position	3	
Notes to the financial statements	5	

Pit Stop Productions Ltd

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director	John Sanderson
Registered office	No 2 Silkwood Office Park Fryers Way Wakefield West Yorkshire WF5 9TJ
Accountants	Parsons Chartered Accountants No 2 Silkwood Office Park Fryers Way Wakefield West Yorkshire WF5 9TJ

Pit Stop Productions Ltd

Chartered Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Pit Stop Productions Ltd

Year ended 30 June 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Pit Stop Productions Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2020, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the director of Pit Stop Productions Ltd. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Pit Stop Productions Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Pit Stop Productions Ltd and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Pit Stop Productions Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Pit Stop Productions Ltd. You consider that Pit Stop Productions Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Pit Stop Productions Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Parsons Chartered Accountants

No 2 Silkwood Office Park Fryers Way Wakefield West Yorkshire WF5 9TJ

Pit Stop Productions Ltd
Statement of Financial Position
30 June 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	653,151	246,872
Current assets			
Debtors	6	686,152	720,396
Cash at bank and in hand		844,028	629,963
		1,530,180	1,350,359
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	251,513	156,677
Net current assets		1,278,667	1,193,682
Total assets less current liabilities		1,931,818	1,440,554
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	427,475	163,194
Provisions		31,020	24,696
Net assets		1,473,323	1,252,664
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		110	110
Profit and loss account		1,473,213	1,252,554
Shareholders funds		1,473,323	1,252,664

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 30 June 2020 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 .

Pit Stop Productions Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 June 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 December 2020 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

John Sanderson

Director

Company registration number: 03392607

Pit Stop Productions Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is No 2 Silkwood Office Park, Fryers Way, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF5 9TJ.

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.

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.

Income 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.

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.

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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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.

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:

Freehold property	-	2%/20% Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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.

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 23 (2019: 19).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2019	175,999	148,185	98,073	131,908	554,165
Additions	393,184	—	8,877	48,453	450,514
Disposals	—	—	—	(85,960)	(85,960)
At 30 June 2020	569,183	148,185	106,950	94,401	918,719
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2019	7,250	139,870	65,805	94,368	307,293
Charge for the year	20,152	1,663	3,889	18,531	44,235
Disposals	—	—	—	(85,960)	(85,960)
At 30 June 2020	27,402	141,533	69,694	26,939	265,568
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2020	541,781	6,652	37,256	67,462	653,151
At 30 June 2019	168,749	8,315	32,268	37,540	246,872

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	358,670	350,845
Other debtors	327,482	369,551
	686,152	720,396

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	16,714	11,088
Trade creditors	158,733	60,285
Corporation tax	332	20,215
Social security and other taxes	65,889	47,941
Amounts owed to connected companies	2,076	2,076
Other creditors	7,769	15,072
	<u>251,513</u>	<u>156,677</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	427,475	163,194
	<u>427,475</u>	<u>163,194</u>

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

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

	2020		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	director	outstanding
	£	£	£
John Sanderson	117,728	(8,890)	108,838
	<u>117,728</u>	<u>(8,890)</u>	<u>108,838</u>
	2019		
	Balance brought	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	forward	director	outstanding
	£	£	£
John Sanderson	231,057	(113,329)	117,728
	<u>231,057</u>	<u>(113,329)</u>	<u>117,728</u>

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.