

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05088310

Ph Creative

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2018

Ph Creative

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	59,575	—
Tangible assets	6	267,097	288,854
		<u>326,672</u>	<u>288,854</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	424,818	467,011
Cash at bank and in hand		128,713	130,037
		<u>553,531</u>	<u>597,048</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	548,608	650,983
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>4,923</u>	<u>(53,935)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>331,595</u>	<u>234,919</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	204,690	221,571
Net assets		<u>126,905</u>	<u>13,348</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		300,001	300,001
Profit and loss account		(173,096)	(286,653)
Shareholders funds		<u>126,905</u>	<u>13,348</u>

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2018 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 .

Ph Creative

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 August 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr B Adams

Director

Company registration number: 05088310

Ph Creative

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 1st Floor Queens Insurance Building, 24 Queen Avenue, Liverpool, L2 4TZ.

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.

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.

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

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:

Fixtures & Fittings	-	33% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	33% 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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

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 43 (2017: 37).

5. Intangible assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	59,575
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	—
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	59,575
At 31 March 2017	59,575

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	45,566	62,130	315,211	422,907
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	19,125	15,598	121,087	155,810
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2018	26,441	46,532	194,124	267,097
At 31 March 2017	26,441	46,532	194,124	267,097

7. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	259,367	382,112
Other debtors	165,451	84,899
	424,818	467,011

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	168,511	146,698
Accruals and deferred income	76,273	77,225
Social security and other taxes	132,508	157,058
Other creditors - desc in a/cs	8,032	3,421
Other creditors	163,284	266,581
	548,608	650,983

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	160,000	170,000
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	44,690	51,571

204,690

221,571

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.