

FULL CIRCLE ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

FULL CIRCLE ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07487708

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	2,847	1,957
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		7,170	2,680
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	22,283	29,797
Cash at bank and in hand	6	-	3,271
		<u>29,453</u>	<u>35,748</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(30,980)	(33,921)
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		<u>(1,527)</u>	<u>1,827</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,320</u>	<u>3,784</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax		(541)	(29)
		<u>(541)</u>	<u>(29)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>779</u></u>	<u><u>3,755</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	8	16	16
Profit and loss account		763	3,739
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		<u><u>779</u></u>	<u><u>3,755</u></u>

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 9 December 2019.

J M B Miller
Director

FULL CIRCLE ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07487708

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

FULL CIRCLE ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Full Circle Accountancy Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 07487708. The registered office is 12 The Office, Mardale Road, Penrith, Cumbria CA11 9EH.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.4 BORROWING COSTS

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.5 PENSIONS

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 20% and 33% reducing balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, 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, like 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 out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.14 DIVIDENDS

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

FULL CIRCLE ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2018 -3).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment £
COST	
At 1 April 2018	6,369
Additions	3,038
At 31 March 2019	9,407
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2018	4,412
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,148
At 31 March 2019	6,560
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2019	<u>2,847</u>
<i>At 31 March 2018</i>	<u>1,957</u>

5. DEBTORS

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	19,220	20,906
Other debtors	875	4,806
Prepayments and accrued income	2,188	4,085
	<u>22,283</u>	<u>29,797</u>

FULL CIRCLE ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	3,271
Less: bank overdrafts	(1,617)	-
	<u>(1,617)</u>	<u>3,271</u>

7. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	1,617	-
Trade creditors	1,536	3,051
Corporation tax	6,716	7,587
Other taxation and social security	8,007	7,246
Other creditors	13,104	16,037
	<u>30,980</u>	<u>33,921</u>

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6 (2018 -6) Ordinary shares of £1 each	6	6
1 (2018 -1) Ordinary 'A' share of £1	1	1
1 (2018 -1) Ordinary 'B' share of £1	1	1
8 (2018 -8) Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each	8	8
	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>

9. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £3,650 (2018 -£Nil) . Contributions totalling £Nil (2018 -£Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company was under the control of the director throughout the current period. The balance owed to the director at 31 March 2019 was £2,127 (2018 balance owed by the director £4,498).

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.