

Vera Analytics Limited

Company Registration Number: 07509721 (England and Wales)

Abbreviated Accounts

Period of accounts

Start date: 1 February 2013

End date: 31 January 2014

FRIDAY



A3JOB2QP

A14

31/10/2014

#37

COMPANIES HOUSE

Vera Analytics Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2014

	Notes	2014 £	2013 £
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Debtors	3	195	147
Cash at bank or in hand		284	274
Total Current Assets		479	421
Creditors, amounts falling due within one year	4	(156)	(29)
Net current assets (liabilities)		323	392
Total assets less current liabilities		323	392
Creditors, amounts falling due after one year	5	(0)	(7)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	9	50	40
Net assets (liabilities)		373	425
<u>Capital and reserves</u>			
Called-up share capital	11	620	620
Profit and loss account	8	(247)	(195)
Total shareholders' funds		373	425

For the year ending 31 January 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The notes form part of these financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 29 October 2014.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD BY:

Name: A J Bower
Status: Director



Vera Analytics Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 January 2014

1. Accounting policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods supplied and services performed during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant and machinery 25.00% straight line

Fixtures and fittings 15.00% straight line

Computer equipment 33.00% straight line

Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation. A net deferred tax asset is only recognised if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

2. Turnover

All turnover arose from UK sales.

3. Debtors

	2014	2013
	£	£
Trade debtors	45	2
Prepayments and accrued income	125	125
VAT asset	25	20
Total Debtors	195	147

4. Creditors due within one year

	2014	2013
	£	£
Trade creditors	156	6
Accruals and deferred income	0	23
Total Creditors due within one year	156	29

5. Creditors due after one year

	2014	2013
	£	£
Loans from directors	0	7
Accruals and deferred income	0	0
Total Creditors due after one year	0	7

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2014	2013
	£	£
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax from origination or reversal of timing differences	(10)	(29)
Tax charge for year	(10)	(29)

7. Reconciliation against tax calculated by applying applicable rate of UK corporation tax to the pre-tax profit

The tax assessed for the year differs from the applicable rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013: 20%). The differences are explained below

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit/(loss) for year before taxation	(62)	(161)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by Small Profits Rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20%	(12)	(32)
<i>Effects of</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	3
Tax charge for year	(10)	(29)

8. Profit and loss account reserve - movement analysis

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit and loss account reserve, start of period	(195)	(63)
Profit (loss) for the period	(52)	(132)
Profit and loss account reserve, end of period	(247)	(195)

9. Provisions for liabilities and charges

	2014 £	2013 £
Deferred taxation	(50)	(40)
Total Provisions for liabilities and charges	(50)	(40)

10. Deferred taxation

	2014 £	2013 £
Provisions for deferred taxation, start of period	(40)	(11)
<i>Deferred tax charges in profit and loss account</i>		
Unrelieved losses	(10)	(29)
Total Deferred tax charges in profit and loss account	(50)	(40)
Provisions for deferred taxation, end of period	(50)	(40)

11. Called-up share capital

Class of share	Number of shares allotted	Nominal value per share	Aggregate nominal value	2014	
				Amount called up and paid per share	Share capital called up and paid
		£	£	£	£
Ordinary A Shares	2,000	1.00	2,000	0.30	600
Ordinary B Shares	100	0.10	10	0.10	10
Ordinary C Shares	100	0.10	10	0.10	10
Total			2,020		620

Class of share	Number of shares allotted	Nominal value per share	Aggregate nominal value	2013	
				Amount called up and paid per share	Share capital called up and paid
		£	£	£	£
Ordinary A Shares	2,000	1.00	2,000	0.30	600
Ordinary B Shares	100	0.10	10	0.10	10
Ordinary C Shares	100	0.10	10	0.10	10
Total			2,020		620

12. Directors' remuneration

Neither of the directors was remunerated during the period.

13. Related party transactions

T Haire had a directors' loan accounts during the period. As at 31 January 2014 T Haire owed the company £45. The loan was interest free and had no repayment terms.

14. Ultimate controlling party

The company is jointly controlled by the directors.