Company registration number: **08062721**

What Spencer Does Limited

Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements for the year ended

31 March 2019

FB Accountancy Services Ltd
Chartered Certified Accountants
16 Heronsgate Trading Estate, Paycocke Road,
BASILDON, Essex, SS14 3EU, United Kingdom

What Spencer Does Limited

Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of What Spencer Does Limited

Year ended 31 March 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, I have prepared for your approval the financial statements of What Spencer Does Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the income statement, statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given me.

As a practising member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, I am subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Members/Doc/rule/2018-rulebook.pdf.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of What Spencer Does Limited, as a body. My work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of What Spencer Does Limited and state those matters that I have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of What Spencer Does Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at https://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than What Spencer Does Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for my work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that What Spencer Does Limited 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 What Spencer Does Limited. You consider that What Spencer Does Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

I have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of What Spencer Does Limited. For this reason, I have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to me and I do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

FB Accountancy Services Ltd
Chartered Certified Accountants

16 Heronsgate Trading Estate
Paycocke Road
BASILDON
Essex
SS14 3EU
United Kingdom

What Spencer Does Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	18,454	28,274
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	118,076	113,611
Cash at bank and in hand		764,050	482,848
		882,126	596,459
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(139,837)	(129,925)
Net current assets		742,289	466,534
Total assets less current liabilities		760,743	494,808
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(6,236)	(12,723)
Provisions for liabilities		1,700	288
Net assets		756,207	482,373
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		756,107	482,273
Shareholders funds		756,207	482,373

For the year ending 31 March 2019, 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 financial statements 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 financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 July 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Spencer Carmichael-Brown

Director

Company registration number: 08062721

What Spencer Does Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 16 Heronsgate Trading Estate, Paycocke Road, Basildon, Essex, SS14 3EU, United Kingdom.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and 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 assets.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied, 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.

CURRENT TAX

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.

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated

depreciation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount.

Any tangible assets carried at a revalued amount 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 capital and reserves. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that 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 capital and reserves. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Plant and machinery	25% straight line

IMPAIRMENT

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.

FINANCE LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

Assets held under finance leases 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.

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 and are subsequently measured as follows: Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost and commitments to receive a loan

and to make a loan to another entity are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

All other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price and are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

All equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that would apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted at the statement of financial position date.

PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

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.

4 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018: 3).

5 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc.
	£
COST	
At 1 April 2018	65,264
Additions	957
Disposals	(7,801)
At 31 March 2019	58,420
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2018	36,990
Charge	10,777
Disposals	(7,801)
At 31 March 2019	39,966
CARRYING AMOUNT	
At 31 March 2019	18,454
At 31 March 2018	28,274

6 DEBTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	118,076	113,611

7 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,360	798
Taxation and social security	118,437	96,051
Other creditors	20,040	33,076
	139,837	129,925

8 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	6,236	12,723

9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Net sales to Hashtag United Ltd, a company with common shareholders.	19,000	50,000
Balance owed by Hashtag United Ltd, a company with common shareholders.	-	60,000

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.