COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08839321

EE BAH TAT LTD

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 January 2017

SATURDAY
A6D6LIKW
A19
19/08/2017
#459
COMPANIES HOUSE

EE BAH TAT LTD

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 January 2017

Contents	Pages
Statement of financial position	1 to 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 8

EE BAH TAT LTD

Statement of Financial Position

31 January 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	**5**		**8,000**	9,000
Tangible assets	**6**		**1,178**	1,251
Investments	**7**		**500**	500
			9,678	10,751
Current assets				
Debtors	**8**	**20,006**		5,302
Cash at bank and in hand		**15,579**		8,787
		35,585		14,089
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**9**	**(8,314)**		(16,720)
Net current assets/(liabilities)			**27,271**	(2,631)
Total assets less current liabilities			**36,949**	8,120
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**(250)**	(250)
Net assets			**36,699**	7,870
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**2**	2
Profit and loss account			**36,697**	7,868
Members funds			**36,699**	7,870

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 January 2017 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.

The statement of financial position
continues on the following page.

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 January 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ....7/8/17...., and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs CL Johnson
Director

Company registration number: 08839321

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is DPC Accountants Limited, Vernon Road, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, ST4 2QY.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 February 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

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.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets. See tangible assets note for the carrying amount of the assets and the accounting policy for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and in which the services are rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

3. **Accounting policies** *(continued)*

Corporation 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.

Amortisation

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

Goodwill	-	10 years straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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:

Office Equipment	-	15% reducing balance
Computer Equipment	-	3 years straight line

3. **Accounting policies** *(continued)*

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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.

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.

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, including the directors, amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 Feb 2016 and 31 Jan 2017	**10,000**
Amortisation	
At 1 February 2016	**1,000**
Charge for the year	**1,000**
At 31 January 2017	**2,000**
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	**8,000**
At 31 January 2016	9,000

6. Tangible assets

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2016	295	1,500	**1,795**
Additions	547	–	**547**
At 31 January 2017	842	1,500	**2,342**
Depreciation			
At 1 February 2016	44	500	**544**
Charge for the year	120	500	**620**
At 31 January 2017	164	1,000	**1,164**
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2017	678	500	**1,178**
At 31 January 2016	251	1,000	1,251

7. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1 Feb 2016 and 31 Jan 2017	**500**
Impairment	
At 1 Feb 2016 and 31 Jan 2017	**–**
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	**500**

8. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	**20,006**	5,302

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	**89**	–
Corporation tax	**7,475**	1,968
Social security and other taxes	**–**	250
Other creditors	**750**	14,502
	8,314	16,720

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

	2017			
	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	**Balance outstanding £**
Mr AC & Mrs CL Johnson	(14,080)	29,000	(216)	**14,704**

	2016			
	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance outstanding £
Mr AC & Mrs CL Johnson	–	–	(14,080)	(14,080)

11. Related party transactions

Details of transactions with directors are disclosed in note 10.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 February 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.