Registered number: 10074821

CALLIDUS ROE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Alliance Accountants (Ross-on-Wye) Limited
19 Gloucester Road
Ross on Wye
Herefordshire
HR9 5LQ

Callidus Roe Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

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Callidus Roe Limited
Balance Sheet
As At 31 March 2023

Registered number: 10074821

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	**4**		326		652
Tangible Assets	**5**		71,877		42,347
Investments	**6**		100		100
			72,303		43,099
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	**7**	683,270		186,072	
Cash at bank and in hand		556,122		21,001	
		1,239,392		207,073	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**8**	(348,683)		(53,568)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			890,709		153,505
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			963,012		196,604
NET ASSETS			963,012		196,604
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**10**		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			962,912		196,504
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			963,012		196,604

For the year ending 31 March 2023 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Ms Elizabeth Sharman

Director

17/12/2023

Mr Michael Tilsley

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Callidus Roe Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10074821 . The registered office is The Priory, Proberts Barn Lane, Lower Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, GL17 9NE.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Research and Development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised to ... on a straight line basis over their expected useful economic lives, which range from ... to ... years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	20% Straight Line
Motor Vehicles	20% Straight Line
Fixtures & Fittings	33% Straight Line

2.5. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

2.6. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 4 (2022: 2)

4. Intangible Assets

	Development Costs
	£
Cost	
As at 1 April 2022	1,630
As at 31 March 2023	1,630
Amortisation	
As at 1 April 2022	978
Provided during the period	326
As at 31 March 2023	1,304
Net Book Value	
As at 31 March 2023	326
As at 1 April 2022	652

5. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 April 2022	-	44,250	8,896	53,146
Additions	5,610	37,795	6,439	49,844
Disposals	-	-	(1,588)	(1,588)
As at 31 March 2023	5,610	82,045	13,747	101,402
Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2022	-	3,033	7,766	10,799
Provided during the period	1,122	16,409	2,783	20,314
Disposals	-	-	(1,588)	(1,588)
As at 31 March 2023	1,122	19,442	8,961	29,525
Net Book Value				
As at 31 March 2023	4,488	62,603	4,786	71,877
As at 1 April 2022	-	41,217	1,130	42,347

6. Investments

	Unlisted
	£
Cost	
As at 1 April 2022	100
As at 31 March 2023	100
Provision	
As at 1 April 2022	-
As at 31 March 2023	-
Net Book Value	
As at 31 March 2023	100
As at 1 April 2022	100

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	502,937	15,843
Other debtors	180,333	170,229
	683,270	186,072

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	16,833	26,933
Trade creditors	2,063	-
Other creditors	11,441	5,176
Taxation and social security	318,346	21,459
	348,683	53,568

9. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase

	2023	2022
	£	£
The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:		
Not later than one year	16,833	26,933
	16,833	26,933
	16,833	26,933

10. Share Capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

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.