

Company Registration No. 10369607 (England and Wales)

Zodeq Ltd

**Financial statements
for the period ended 31 December 2017**

Pages for filing with the Registrar



Zodeq Ltd

Contents

	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

Zodeq Ltd

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2017**

	Notes	£	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3		3,151
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	6,253,664	
Cash and cash equivalents		64,250	
		<u>6,317,914</u>	
Current liabilities	5	(6,750,031)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(432,117)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(428,966)</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	6		10
Retained earnings			<u>(428,976)</u>
Total equity			<u>(428,966)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7-6-18 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Michael Lowndes 7-6-18
Director

Company Registration No. 10369607

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Zodeq Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor, The Exchange, No 1 St John Street, Chester, CH1 1DA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The company has made a loss in its first period which has resulted in a net liability position. The company has reported monthly profits throughout 2018 to date and the directors expect the company to return to a positive net asset position during 2019. The parent company, Exchequer Solutions Limited, has provided a letter of support to the directors to enable the company to meet its day to day financial obligations and continue as a going concern.

1.3 Reporting period

The first accounting period of the company has been extended to 31 December 2017 to match the accounting reference date of its parent company. The company was incorporated on 11 September 2016.

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is derived from the company's ordinary activities and represents commissions, discounts and other charges to the client, net of value added tax.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised at the point the service has been performed. Revenue from the provision of invoice discounting is recognised in the period to which the discounting took place.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the period ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers	3 years straight line
-----------	-----------------------

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Invoice factoring

Amounts due in respect of invoice factoring are separately disclosed as current liabilities. The client can use these facilities to draw down on a percentage of the value of certain sales invoices. The management and collection of trade debtors is carried out by the company but the risk of uncollectable debt remains with the client.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 3.

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 11 September 2016	-
Additions	4,820
At 31 December 2017	4,820
Depreciation and impairment	
At 11 September 2016	-
Depreciation charged in the period	1,669
At 31 December 2017	1,669
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	3,151

4 Trade and other receivables

	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Trade receivables	6,064,253
Other receivables	189,411
	6,253,664

Zodeq Ltd

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2017

5 Current liabilities

	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,901,500
Trade payables	3,497
Amounts due to group undertakings	3,737,305
Other taxation and social security	46,231
Other payables	61,498
	<u>6,750,031</u>

The company has a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company dated 28 April 2017 in favour of Aldermore Bank PLC.

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
10 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	10
	<u>10</u>

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Emphasis of matter

The financial statements have been prepared assuming that the company will continue as a going concern. The company has suffered losses from its first period of operations and has net liabilities that raise doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The directors plans in regard to this matter are described in Note 1.2 to the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

The senior statutory auditor was Simon Kite BSc FCA.

The auditor was Saffery Champness LLP.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 December 2017

8 Related party transactions**Transactions with related parties**

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

	Sale of services 2017 £	Management charges 2017 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	(57,826)
Other related parties	73,241	(6,813)
	<u>73,241</u>	<u>(6,813)</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017 £
Amounts owed to related parties	
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	3,661,704
Other related parties	82,413
	<u>3,744,117</u>

9 Parent company

Exchequer Solutions Limited is the immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of the company.

Exchequer Solutions Limited is the largest and smallest group in which Zodeq Ltd is a member and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and publicly available. A copy of the group financial statements can be obtained from Exchequer Solutions Limited, 1st Floor The Exchange, No 1 St John Street, Chester, CH1 1DA.