Registration number: 11025310

Liate Design Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 October 2020

Lucraft Hodgson & Dawes LLP
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East Sussex
BN1 1UF

Liate Design Ltd

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Liate Design Ltd

Company Information

Director	Ms Danielle Kudmany
Registered office	7 Passenger House William Morris Way London SW6 2UP
Accountants	Lucraft Hodgson & Dawes LLP Ground Floor 19 New Road Brighton East Sussex BN1 1UF

Liate Design Ltd

(Registration number: 11025310)
Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	**994**	1,343
Current assets			
Debtors	5	**5,949**	13,170
Cash at bank and in hand		**27,817**	41,851
		33,766	**55,021**
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	**(34,065)**	(47,665)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		**(299)**	**7,356**
Total assets less current liabilities		**695**	**8,699**
Provisions for liabilities		**(189)**	(228)
Net assets		**506**	**8,471**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		**100**	100
Profit and loss account		**406**	8,371
Total equity		**506**	**8,471**

For the financial year ending 31 October 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 30 July 2021

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Ms Danielle Kudmany
Director

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
7 Passenger House
William Morris Way
London
SW6 2UP
United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 30 July 2021.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.
The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.
Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office Equipment	Straight Line 33%

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.
Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Administration and support	1	1
	1	1

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 November 2019	2,014	2,014
Additions	484	484
At 31 October 2020	2,498	2,498
Depreciation		
At 1 November 2019	671	671
Charge for the year	833	833
At 31 October 2020	1,504	1,504
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2020	994	994
At 31 October 2019	1,343	1,343

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	3,135	10,792
Prepayments	367	374
Other debtors	2,447	2,004
	5,949	13,170

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	7	**22,169**	38,494
Trade creditors		**4,232**	500
Social security and other taxes		**6,654**	1,938
Accrued expenses		**1,010**	962
Corporation Tax		**-**	5,771
		34,065	**47,665**

7 Loans and borrowings

	2020 £	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Other borrowings	**22,169**	38,494

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.