

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC505821

HEADWAY BLUE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

	Page
Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2

HEADWAY BLUE LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC505821)**BALANCE SHEET
31 MAY 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	-	6,136
Cash at bank		<u>-</u>	<u>40</u>
		-	6,176
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>12,253</u>	<u>25,072</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(12,253)</u>	<u>(18,896)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(12,253)	(18,896)
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>-</u>	<u>833</u>
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(12,253)</u>	<u>(19,729)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		<u>(12,353)</u>	<u>(19,829)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>(12,253)</u>	<u>(19,729)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 May 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of
- (b) Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The 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 Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 6 December 2019 and were signed by:

Ms J M Scannell - Director

Headway Blue Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The registered office is 8 Balkerach Street, Doune, Perthshire, Scotland, FK16 6DE.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company considers on an annual basis the judgements that are made by management when applying its significant accounting policies that would have the most significant effect on amounts that are recognised in the financial statements. The director considers there to be no such significant judgements.

Turnover represents the invoice value of services provided excluding value added tax. The company's policy is to recognise a sale when substantively all risks and rewards in connection with the services have been passed to the buyer.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and related parties.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and trade creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for evidence of impairment and if found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. 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.

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2018 - 2) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 June 2018	
and 31 May 2019	<u>1,449</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 June 2018	
and 31 May 2019	<u>1,449</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 May 2019	<u>-</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	<u>-</u>	<u>6,136</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	862	1,667
Taxation and social security	-	181
Other creditors	11,391	23,224
	<u>12,253</u>	<u>25,072</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>-</u>	<u>833</u>

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the year end, the company owed the director £9,410 (2018 : £20,276). This amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

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.