Registered number: SC592221

ONPOINT ACCOUNTING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

Onpoint Accounting Limited
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Onpoint Accounting Limited
Balance Sheet
As At 30 November 2023

Registered number: SC592221

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4		-		(270)
			-		(270)
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	113,312		62,293	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,843		13,089	
		122,155		75,382	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(96,598)		(42,449)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			25,557		32,933
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			25,557		32,663
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7		(15,942)		(9,512)
NET ASSETS			9,615		23,151
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		3		3
Profit and Loss Account			9,612		23,148
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			9,615		23,151

For the year ending 30 November 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

Mr Johann Goree

Director

07/07/2024

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Onpoint Accounting Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in Scotland, registered number SC592221 . The registered office is Jgbc Ltd Lagmhor Office, C/O Jgbc Ltd, Dunkeld, Perth And Kinross, PH8 0AD.

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. 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:

Fixtures & Fittings	35% Straight Line
Computer Equipment	30% Straight Line

2.4. 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: 2 (2022: 6)

4. Tangible Assets

	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 December 2022	1,412	9,888	11,300
Disposals	(1,412)	(9,888)	(11,300)
Depreciation			
As at 1 December 2022	1,594	9,976	11,570
Disposals	(1,594)	(9,976)	(11,570)
As at 30 November 2023	-	-	-
Net Book Value			
As at 30 November 2023	-	-	-
As at 1 December 2022	(182)	(88)	(270)

5. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	79,186	65,792
Amounts owed by group undertakings	32,240	-
Other debtors	1,886	(3,499)
	113,312	62,293

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,465	1,602
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,309	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	(32,876)
Other creditors	90,824	38,547
Taxation and social security	-	35,176
	96,598	42,449

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	15,942	9,512

8. Share Capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	3	3

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.