Registration number: 06763903

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR

WARRANTY ASSIST LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Warranty Assist Ltd

Contents

Warranty Assist Ltd

Company Information

Directors	Mr D McClure Fisher Mr W K Duffy Mr D B Gerrans
Registered office	Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL51 0UX
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL51 0UX

Warranty Assist Ltd

(Registration number: 06763903)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	766	1,692
Current assets			
Debtors	5	50,731	65,685
Cash at bank and in hand		26,828	36,886
		77,559	102,571
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(302,007)	(348,856)
Net current liabilities		(224,448)	(246,285)
Net liabilities		(223,682)	(244,593)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(224,682)	(245,593)
Total deficit		(223,682)	(244,593)

For the financial year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their 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 Board on 1 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

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Mr D McClure Fisher
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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:
Staverton Court
Staverton
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL51 0UX

The principal place of business is:
60 Portman Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG30 1EA

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 have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

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

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

At 31 December 2019 the company had a net deficit of £223,682 (2018 - £244,593). The company is dependent on the financial support of Intelligent Motoring Limited, the parent company, which has expressed its willingness to continue to support the company for no less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

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 and after eliminating sales within the company.
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.

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, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	25% reducing balance

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. 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 debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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 all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

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.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Average number of employees	3	8

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	3,025	2,346	5,371
At 31 December 2019	3,025	2,346	5,371
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	2,576	1,103	3,679
Charge for the year	340	586	926
At 31 December 2019	2,916	1,689	4,605
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	109	657	766
At 31 December 2018	449	1,243	1,692

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	46,998	55,839
Other debtors	30	2,625
Prepayments	3,703	7,221
	50,731	65,685

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		3,508	5,969
Amounts due to related parties	7	135,299	212,708
Social security and other taxes		3,563	-
Other creditors		137,431	114,236
Accrued expenses		22,206	15,943
		302,007	348,856

7 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with parent

During the year the company received £42,148 (2018 - £nil) from Equity and Provident Limited. At the balance sheet date the amount due to the parent company was £42,148 (2018 - £nil). The loan is repayable on demand and interest of £6,163 (2018 - 5,508) has been accrued during the period.

Summary of transactions with other related parties
During the year the company repaid/(received) £52,364 (2018 - (£20,720)) to/(from) a related party. At the balance sheet date the amount due to the related party was £14,347 (2018 - £66,711). No interest has been charged on this amount and the loan is repayable on demand.
During the year the company repaid/(received) £24,535 (2018 - (£156,369)) to/(from) a related party. At the balance sheet date the amount due to the related party was £78,804 (2018 - £103,339). No interest has been charged on this amount and the loan is repayable on demand.