

SB Rice Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

SB Rice Limited

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SB Rice Limited

Company Information

Directors

Mr Stephen Brian Rice
Mrs Deborah Rice

Registered office

Abbey House
1650 Arlington Business Park
Theale
Reading
RG7 4SA

SB Rice Limited

(Registration number: 08018937) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	17,462	18,700
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	39,795	81,321
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>81,546</u>	<u>20,695</u>
		121,341	102,016
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(49,757)</u>	<u>(50,960)</u>
Net current assets		<u>71,584</u>	<u>51,056</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		89,046	69,756
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(2,437)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>86,609</u></u>	<u><u>69,756</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>86,509</u>	<u>69,656</u>
Total equity		<u><u>86,609</u></u>	<u><u>69,756</u></u>

For the financial year ending 31 March 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 22 July 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

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Mr Stephen Brian Rice
Director

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

SB Rice Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

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:

Abbey House
1650 Arlington Business Park
Theale
Reading
RG7 4SA

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 that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

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.

SB Rice Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position 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
Computer equipment	33% on straight line basis
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance basis

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.

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets are classified into either basic or other financial assets. Financial liabilities are classified into either basic or other financial liabilities. These classifications depend on certain criteria determined at the time of recognition.

The company holds only basic financial instruments.

Recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and derecognised when in the case of assets, the contractual rights to cash flows from the assets expire or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or in the case of liabilities, when the company's obligations are discharged, expire or are cancelled.

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, 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 initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest and subsequently held at amortised cost.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are initially measured 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. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment

Basic financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 3 (2018 - 3).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2018	24,610	791	9,912	35,313
Additions	1,091	-	2,114	3,205
At 31 March 2019	25,701	791	12,026	38,518
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	8,000	541	8,073	16,614
Charge for the year	2,655	63	1,724	4,442
At 31 March 2019	10,655	604	9,797	21,056
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2019	15,046	187	2,229	17,462
At 31 March 2018	16,610	251	1,839	18,700

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	31,921	71,605
Prepayments	2,514	227
Other debtors	5,360	9,489
	39,795	81,321

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	55	7,944
Taxation and social security	14,744	22,240
Accruals and deferred income	7,933	7,570
Other creditors	27,025	13,206
	49,757	50,960

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

7 Loan to director

Transactions with directors

	At 1 April 2018 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 March 2019 £
2019				
Mr Stephen Brian Rice				
S B Rice	4,685	4,058	(5,481)	3,263

	At 1 April 2017 £	Repayments by director £	At 31 March 2018 £
2018			
Mr Stephen Brian Rice			
S B Rice	8,744	(4,058)	4,686

Terms of loan and transactions with director

Interest free loan, 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.