

THE SHOWING REGISTER LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

THE SHOWING REGISTER LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:08011944

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	314	389
		<u>314</u>	<u>389</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		3,485	3,285
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	2,677	9,681
Cash at bank and in hand	7	20,056	13,265
		<u>26,218</u>	<u>26,231</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(26,915)	(27,228)
Net current liabilities		<u>(697)</u>	<u>(997)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(383)</u>	<u>(608)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(383)</u>	<u>(608)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	5	5
Profit and loss account	11	(388)	(613)
		<u>(383)</u>	<u>(608)</u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 October 2020.

S E Chapman

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

The Showing Register Limited, 08011944, is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at Pen Banc, Oakley Park, Llandinam, Powys, SY17 5BE.

The principal activity of the Company is that of an equine membership and event organisation.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and assumes the continued support of the director.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	reducing balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. In the opinion of the directors there are no estimates nor assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	1,106
At 31 March 2020	1,106
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	717
Charge for the year on owned assets	78
At 31 March 2020	795
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	311
At 31 March 2019	389

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	506	2,194
Prepayments and accrued income	1,400	6,768
Deferred taxation	771	719
	<u>2,677</u>	<u>9,681</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	20,056	13,265
	<u>20,056</u>	<u>13,265</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	84	2,800
Other creditors	19,807	19,970
Accruals and deferred income	7,024	4,458
	<u>26,915</u>	<u>27,228</u>



THE SHOWING REGISTER LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

9. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	719
Charged to profit or loss	52
	<hr/>
At end of year	771 <hr/>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(59)	(66)
Tax losses carried forward	830	785
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	771 <hr/>	719 <hr/>

10. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
5 (2019 - 5) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	5 <hr/>	5 <hr/>

11. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the accumulated profits of the Company since incorporation less distributions made to shareholders.

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.