

Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

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

Bissell & Brown Ltd
Chartered Accountants
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Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

Contents

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u>
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	<u>3 to 7</u>

Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

Company Information

Director S M Dempsey

Registered office 65 Cheswood Drive
Minworth
Sutton Coldfield
B76 1XU

Accountants Bissell & Brown Ltd
Chartered Accountants
Charter House
56 High Street
Sutton Coldfield
West Midlands
B72 1UJ

Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

(Registration number: 11049257)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	1,729	799
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	46,948	63,422
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>23,090</u>	<u>13,882</u>
		70,038	77,304
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(57,483)</u>	<u>(58,184)</u>
Net current assets		<u>12,555</u>	<u>19,120</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		14,284	19,919
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(328)</u>	<u>(152)</u>
Net assets		<u>13,956</u>	<u>19,767</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>7</u>	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		<u>12,956</u>	<u>18,767</u>
Total equity		<u>13,956</u>	<u>19,767</u>

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.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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 Directors' Report or the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 30 July 2020

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S M Dempsey
Director

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

Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales. The company's registration number is 11049257.

The address of its registered office is:

65 Cheswood Drive
Minworth
Sutton Coldfield
B76 1XU
United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 30 July 2020.

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.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

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.

Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Office equipment	25% straight line

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.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

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.

Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Financial instruments

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangement with a trade debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a trade creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges.

Commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed (including the director) during the year was 3 (2018 - 1).

Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	300	768	1,068
Additions	670	924	1,594
At 31 December 2019	970	1,692	2,662
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	76	193	269
Charge for the year	242	422	664
At 31 December 2019	318	615	933
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	652	1,077	1,729
At 31 December 2018	224	575	799

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	45,774	63,358
Other debtors	1,000	-
Prepayments	174	64
Total current trade and other debtors	46,948	63,422

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	6.1	6,402	14,208
Trade creditors		24,610	25,895
Taxation and social security		6,897	1,356
Other creditors		10,801	2,818
Accrued expenses		2,200	3,193
Corporation tax liability		6,573	10,714
		57,483	58,184

Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

6 Creditors (continued)

6.1 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Loans from directors	6,402	14,208

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

Holders of the ordinary share capital have a right to vote and receive dividends.

8 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Interim dividend of £34.63 (2018 - £27.30) per ordinary share	34,633	27,300

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.