UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 August 2019

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 August 2019

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COMPANY INFORMATION

for the year ended 31 August 2019

The Board of Directors

W J Tinsley Mrs J Tinsley

Company Secretary

W J Tinsley

Registered Office

23 Maypole Gardens Cawood Selby YO8 3TG

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 August 2019

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 August 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of consultancy services.

THE DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS IN THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY

The directors who served the company during the year together with their beneficial interests in the shares of the company were as follows:

			Ordinary Shares of £1 each			
		•	At	At		
		,	31 August 2019	28 August 2018		
		• .				
W J Tinsley	•		1 .	1		
Mrs J Tinsley	•	•	1	1		

SMALL COMPANY PROVISIONS

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Registered office: 23 Maypole Gardens Cawood Selby YO8 3TG Signed by order of the board

W J Tinsley Company Secretary

Approved by the directors on 22 January 2020.

BALANCE SHEET

31 AUGUST 2019

31 NO 0031 2019	Note		2019	201	2018	
CURRENT ASSETS	•					
Sundry Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	. . 4	- 47,474	. ()	- 47,865	•	
· ·	· ·	47,474	•	47,865		
CREDITORS: Amounts fall within one year	ing due	25,279		21,415		
NET CURRENT ASSETS	•		22,195	•	26,450	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CUI	RRENT LIABILIT	IES	22,195	· · -	26,450	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit & Loss Account			2 22,193		2 26,448	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	8	•	£ 22,195		£ 26,450	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 22 January 2020, and are signed by:

W J Tinsley Director

COMPANY DECISTRATION NUMBER - 08633802

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 August 2019

for the year ended 31 August 2013			•
	Share	Profit and	Total
	capital	loss	
		reserves	
	£	£	£
Balance at 31 August 2017	2	32,715	32,717
Year ended 31 August 2018			
(Loss)/Profit and total comprehensive in	come for the year	(267)	(267)
Dividends		(6,000)	(6,000)
Balance at 31 August 2018	2	26,448	26,450
Year ended 31 August 2019	• .		
(Loss)/Profit and total comprehensive in	come for the year	(255)	(255)
Dividends		(4,000)	(4,000)
Balance at 31 August 2019	2	22,193	22,195

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 August 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Company information

Bill Tinsley Consultancy Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 23 Maypole Gardens, Cawood, Selby, YO8 3TG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1:2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 August 2019

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12' Other Financial Instrument Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and 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 measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 August 2019

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are currently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligation to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based upon taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 August 2019

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Continued)

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expenses when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2. Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2)

3. DEBTORS

•	2019	2018
	£	£
Other Debtors	-	÷

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 August 2019

4. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	•			•	2019	2018
,			• •		£	£
Directors Loan Account		•	٠,		25,154	21,290
Other creditors	•				125	125
				_	25,279	21,415

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid

•				2019	2018
	• .	•		£ .	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	:		·.	2	2