Evening Coders Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2017



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Financial Statements

Period from 1 February 2016 to 31 March 2017

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Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

		31 Mar 17		31 Jan 16
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		554	1,439
Current assets				
Debtors	6	77,116		_
Cash at bank and in hand	_	36,634		24,261
				24.061
		113,750		24,261
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	36,340		15,397
Net current assets			77,410	8,864
Total assets less current liabilities			77,964	10,303
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			413	413
•				0.000
Net assets			77,551	9,890
Capital and reserves			400	100
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			77,451	9,790 ———
Shareholders funds			77,551	9,890

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the period ending 31 March 2017 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 financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 October 2016 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Casal Gimenez

Director

Company registration number: 7484207

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 1 February 2016 to 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 43-44 St. Dunstan's Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 8BY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 February 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year exclusive of VAT accountable to HM Revenue & Customs.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 1 February 2016 to 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment

25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 1 February 2016 to 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 1 (2016: 1).

5. Tangible assets

		Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 February 2016 Additions	5,889 47	5,889 47
	At 31 March 2017	5,936	5,936
	Depreciation At 1 February 2016 Charge for the period	4,450 932	4,450 932
	At 31 March 2017	5,382	5,382
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	554	554
	At 31 January 2016	1,439	1,439
6.	Debtors		
	Other debtors	31 Mar 17 £ 77,116	31 Jan 16 £
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors	31 Mar 17 £ 28,975 38 7,327	31 Jan 16 £ 6,300 833 8,264
		36,340	15,397

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 1 February 2016 to 31 March 2017

8. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr J Casal-Gimenez the throughout the current year and previous year. Mr J Casal-Gimenez is the managing director and majority shareholder.

At the Balance Sheet date the company owed £6,147 to Mr J Casal-Gimenez (2016: £6,914).

During the year, dividends of £48,697 (2016: £35,000) were paid to the directors.

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 February 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.