Registered Number: 03811966

## HOTLIZARD LIMITED

Unaudited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 September 2019

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# HOTLIZARD LIMITED Registered number: 03811966

Balance sheet As at 30 September 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,370		2,056
Current assets					
Debtors	5	424,311		413,673	
Cash at bank and in hand		31,057		12,195	
	<del>-</del>	455,368		425,868	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(99,594)		(104,395)	
Net current assets	-		355,774		321,473
Total assets less current liabilities			357,144	•	323,529
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(3,078,067)		(2,924,870)
Net liabilities			(2,720,923)		(2,601,341)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			177,333		177,333
Profit and loss account			(2,898,256)		(2,778,674)
			(2,720,923)	•	(2,601,341)

Registered number:03811966

Balance sheet (continued) As at 30 September 2019

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 4794 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 Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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 19 March 2020.

R A Cowling Director

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

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

#### 1. General information

HotLizard Limited ("the Company") is a company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Tower Business Park, Kelvedon Road, Tiptree, Colchester, Essex, CO5 0LX.

## 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 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

## **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 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:

Computer equipment

33% reducing balance

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 the profit and loss account.

## 2.7 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.

## 2.8 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.

## 2.9 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.

### 2.10 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

## 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2018 - 5).

## 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer Equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2018	5,550
At 30 September 2019	5,550
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2018	3,494
Charge for the year on owned assets	686
At 30 September 2019	4,180
Net book value	
At 30 September 2019	1,370
At 30 September 2018	2,056

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

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5.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Due after more than one year	<b>~</b>	-
	Deferred tax asset	108,058	108,476
	Due within one year	ŕ	·
	Trade debtors	43,878	28,395
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	233,311	236,096
	Other debtors	39,064	40,706
		424,311	413,673
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	35,894	42,337
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	25,029 38,671	19,490 42,568
	Other creditors		
		99,594 	104,395
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,078,067	2,924,870