Registration number: 09191129

REDRAMBLER LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 AUGUST 2022

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BALANCE SHEET 31 AUGUST 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	5,414	2,416
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	3,362	3,229
Cash at bank and in hand		6,452	10,531
		9,814	13,760
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(8,066)	(10,306)
Net current assets		1,748	3,454
Total assets less current liabilities		7,162	5,870
Provisions for liabilities		(1,040)	(735)
Net assets		6,122	5,135
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		6,022	5,035
Shareholders' funds		6,122	5,135

For the financial year ending 31 August 2022 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

BALANCE SHEET 31 AUGUST 2022

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. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors have not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr I G Blair Director

Company Registration Number: 09191129

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 15a Turnpike Newchurch Rossendale Lancashire BB4 9DU

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 smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

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.

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.

Government grants

Government grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a deferred income account and are released to profit over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments. Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet 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
Office equipment
Depreciation method and rate
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.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

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.

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.

Defined benefit pension obligation

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date minus the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is measured using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future payments by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including Directors) during the year, was 3 (2021 - 3).

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 September 2021	6,267	6,267
Additions	5,734	5,734
Disposals	(3,344)	(3,344)
At 31 August 2022	8,657	8,657
Depreciation		
At 1 September 2021	3,851	3,851
Charge for the year	2,450	2,450
Eliminated on disposal	(3,058)	(3,058)
At 31 August 2022	3,243	3,243
Carrying amount		
At 31 August 2022	5,414	5,414
At 31 August 2021	2,416	2,416
5 Debtors		
	2022	2021
Current	£	£
Trade debtors	2,277	3,229
Other debtors	1,085	
	3,362	3,229

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	820	8
Taxation and social security	2,327	4,205
Accruals and deferred income	639	2,998
Other creditors	4,280	3,095
	8,066	10,306

7 Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration

The directors are remunerated by the company. The directors consider that their remuneration meets the criteria of being under normal market conditions.

The directors who are also the shareholders receive dividends as part of their remuneration package.

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.