

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04964706

All Answers Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 December 2018

All Answers Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

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All Answers Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of All Answers Limited

Year ended 31 December 2018

As described on the statement of financial position, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

JACKSONS Chartered Certified Accountants

Ash Tree Court Mellors Way Nottingham Business Park Nottingham NG8 6PY

30 April 2019

All Answers Limited
Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	48,677	36,085
Current assets			
Debtors	6	67,863	77,810
Investments	7	45,347	46,279
Cash at bank and in hand		213,924	367,254
		-----	-----
		327,134	491,343
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	181,107	192,525
		-----	-----
Net current assets		146,027	298,818
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		194,704	334,903
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		15,140

Provisions			-----
Taxation including deferred tax		4,191	4,702
		-----	-----
Net assets		175,373	330,201
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		174,373	329,201
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		175,373	330,201
		-----	-----

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2018 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

All Answers Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr B J S Littlewood

Director

Company registration number: 04964706

All Answers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Venture House, Cross Street, Arnold, Nottingham, NG5 7PJ.

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.

Going concern

The director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements however attention is drawn to note 12.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

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. 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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment -	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles -	25% reducing balance

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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 62 (2017: 55).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	339,458	–	339,458
Additions	15,718	18,830	34,548
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2018	355,176	18,830	374,006
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	303,373	–	303,373
Charge for the year	17,248	4,708	21,956
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2018	320,621	4,708	325,329
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	34,555	14,122	48,677
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2017	36,085	–	36,085
	-----	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	38,923	40,294
Other debtors	28,940	37,516
	-----	-----
	67,863	77,810
	-----	-----

7. Investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Other investments	45,347	46,279
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	–	9,598
Social security and other taxes	166,378	169,442
Other creditors	14,729	13,485
	-----	-----
	181,107	192,525
	-----	-----

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	15,140	—

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	42,112	43,351
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	111,936	154,049
	154,048	197,400

11. Contingencies

The company is entering into taxation settlements with H M Revenue & Customs in respect of a contractor tax scheme entered into in earlier years. The national insurance contributions and estimated interest payable by the company under the settlements amounts to £110,432. No provision has been made in the financial statements as the settlements have not yet been agreed with HMRC. On 22 February 2017 HMRC issued a notice of vat assessments amounting to £916,360. The company appealed to the first-tier tribunal. On 22 November 2018 the first-tier tribunal dismissed the appeal made by the company. As the company is appealing the first-tier tribunal decision no provision has been made in the financial statements. The director is confident of the appeal being successful however attention is drawn to the going concern in note 3.

12. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr B J S Littlewood	(6,021)	809	—	(5,212)
	-----	----	----	-----
	2017			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr B J S Littlewood	(1,441)	420	(5,000)	(6,021)
	-----	----	-----	-----

13. Related party transactions

During the year the company paid £885,000 (2017 : £1,109,500) for consultancy and management services to Business Bliss Consultants FZE, a company which is wholly owned by the director of the company Mr B Littlewood.

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.