FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	3	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		122,261		101,229
Tangible assets	4		116,164		156,638
Investments	. 5		21,009		21,009
			259,434		278,876
Current assets					
Debtors	6	896,783		1,103,903	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,117,395		1,135,478	
		2,014,178		2,239,381	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(286,912)		(403,951)	
Net current assets			1,727,266		1,835,430
Total assets less current liabilities			1,986,700		2,114,306
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(499,550)		(485,000)
Provisions for liabilities	9		-		(1,233)
Net assets			1,487,150		1,628,073
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		4,565		4,565
Capital redemption reserve			435		435
Profit and loss reserves			1,482,150		1,623,073
Total equity			1,487,150		1,628,073

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29/11/2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

KM Collins
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pound Gates Vehicle Management Services Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hyde Park House, Crown Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 3LG.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The company has considerable financial resources together with long standing relationships with customers and suppliers. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents sales to external customers during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Turnover is recognised when the service has been provided.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Software development costs are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software

33% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery

33% straight line

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

25% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings, are initially measured at transaction price.

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 trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

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 expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Share-based payments

The company has issued share options to certain employees. In the year the options were granted the financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities which did not require equity-settled share based payment arrangements to be recognised as an expense. On transition to FRS102 the company has applied the transitional exemption available in section 35 to not apply section 26 to equity instruments granted before transition.

Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at that date. Exchange differences are taken into account at arriving at the operating result.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 78 (2017 - 96).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3	Intangible fixed assets	Software
		£
	Cost	220.450
	At 1 April 2017 Additions	220,450 115,206
	Additions	——————————————————————————————————————
	At 31 March 2018	335,656
	Amortisation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2017	119,221
	Amortisation charged for the year	94,174
	At 31 March 2018	213,395
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2018	122,261
	At 31 March 2017	======================================
4	Tangible fixed assets	
•	Tanigation (Med decess	Plant and machinery etc
		£
•	Cost	•
	At 1 April 2017	337,623
	Additions	27,134
	Disposals	(28,030)
	At 31 March 2018	336,727
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2017	180,985
	Depreciation charged in the year	51,329
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(11,751)
	At 31 March 2018	220,563
	Carrying amount	·
	At 31 March 2018	116,164
	At 31 March 2017	156,638
	ALST MICH 2017	130,636

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5	Fixed asset investments	2018	2047
		2018 £	2017 £
	Investments	21,009	21,009
	Fixed asset investments not carried at market value		
6	Debtors	2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors Corporation tax recoverable	717,950 70,424	727,605 -
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	108,409	192,250 184,048 ————
		896,783 ———	1,103,903
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors Corporation tax	39,924	14,674 70,424
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	89,415 157,573	101,336 217,517
	Other creditors	286,912	403,951
		=======================================	=====
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2012	
		2018 £	2017 £
	Other creditors	499,550	485,000
	Other creditors consist of a loan repayable within 12 months from the dademand.	te of receipt of the ler	der's written
9	Provisions for liabilities	2018	2017
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities		1,233

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	4,565 Ordinary of £1 each	4,565	4,565
		4,565	4,565

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Under a group registration, the company is jointly and severally liable for Value Added Tax with other related companies. At 31 March 2018, there was a potential liability of £Nil (2017: £Nil).

12 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Laragh Jeanroy. The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.