

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02682085

BRIANT COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2020

BRIANT COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****31 March 2020**

		2020		2019
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		337,882	338,630
Current assets				
Stocks		600		600
Debtors	6	8,405		6,897
Cash at bank and in hand		2,088		4,887
		11,093		12,384
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	201,596		193,325
Net current liabilities			190,503	180,941
Total assets less current liabilities			147,379	157,689
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		174,150	174,150
Net liabilities			(26,771)	(16,461)

BRIANT COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 March 2020

		2020		2019
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account		(26,871)		(16,561)
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Shareholders deficit		(26,771)		(16,461)
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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 Section 1A of 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 year ending 31 March 2020 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 .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 November 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

M.A.J Briant

Director

Company registration number: 02682085

BRIANT COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 168 Church Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2DL.

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 financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends upon the continuing support of the company's banker and director.

If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of the assets to their recoverable amounts and to provide for further liabilities that might arise. The director believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

The director consider that the uncertainty caused in the company's industry as a result of Coronavirus and the restrictions put in place by the government should not materially affect the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The company may take advantage of the support packages offered by the government, as appropriate and will continue to review and monitor costs as the situation develops.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. No significant judgements have had to be made by the directors in preparing these financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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	-	25% 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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2019: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	335,640	5,662	12,255	353,557
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Depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	—	3,899	11,028	14,927
Charge for the year	—	441	307	748
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At 31 March 2020	—	4,340	11,335	15,675
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Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2020	335,640	1,322	920	337,882
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At 31 March 2019	335,640	1,763	1,227	338,630
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6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	8,405	6,897
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	120	118
Social security and other taxes	15,503	14,018
Other creditors	185,973	179,189
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	201,596	193,325
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	174,150	174,150
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The loan is secured by a first legal charge over the freehold property held in fixed assets and a debenture over all other assets held within the company.

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

As at 31 March 2020 the company owed the director £177,817 (2019: £153,126)

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