

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02682085**

**BRIANT COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 March 2021**

**BRIANT COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****31 March 2021**

		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Note</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	<b>5</b>	<b>336,632</b>	337,882
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		<b>600</b>	600
Debtors	<b>6</b>	<b>8,405</b>	8,405
Cash at bank and in hand		<b>1,639</b>	2,088
		<b>10,644</b>	11,093
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>176,971</b>	201,596
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<b>166,327</b>	190,503
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>170,305</b>	147,379
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>191,150</b>	174,150
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<b>( 20,845)</b>	( 26,771)

# BRIANT COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		( 20,945)	( 26,871)
		-----	-----
<b>Shareholders deficit</b>		<b>( 20,845)</b>	<b>( 26,771)</b>
		-----	-----

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 2021 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 22 December 2021 , 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 2021**

---

### **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.

**Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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. 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.

### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2020: 2 ).

### 5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2020	335,640	5,662	12,255	<b>353,557</b>
Disposals	—	—	( 12,255)	<b>( 12,255)</b>
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>335,640</b>	<b>5,662</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>341,302</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 April 2020	—	4,340	11,335	<b>15,675</b>
Charge for the year	—	330	—	<b>330</b>
Disposals	—	—	( 11,335)	<b>( 11,335)</b>
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,670</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>335,640</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>336,632</b>
At 31 March 2020	335,640	1,322	920	337,882

### 6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	<b>8,405</b>	8,405

**7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>£</b>	£
Trade creditors	<b>119</b>	120
Social security and other taxes	<b>16,950</b>	15,503
Other creditors	<b>159,902</b>	185,973
	-----	-----
	<b>176,971</b>	201,596
	-----	-----

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>£</b>	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<b>191,150</b>	174,150
	-----	-----

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 2021 the company owed the director £151,848 (2020: £177,817)



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.