Company Registration No. 03027228 (England and Wales)
H & C ASSOCIATES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

		2019		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		649
Current assets					
Debtors	4	765		715	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,222		21,287	
		25,987		22,002	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(6,204)		(6,054)	
			40.700		45.040
Net current assets			19,783		15,948
Total assets less current liabilities			19,783		16,597
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			19,781		16,595
Tradition M			40.700		40.503
Total equity			19,783		16,597

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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 12 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C Thompson

Director

Company Registration No. 03027228

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

H & C Associates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Waterside Court, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9JB.

1.1 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

1.2 Reporting period

The accounts have been prepared for a period of eighteen months as the company ceased trading on 30 June 2019 and these accounts represent the final accounts to cessation. Comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable. The accounts have been prepared on a break-up basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Computers

3 year straight line basis

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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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 in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Plant and

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 2 (2017 - 2). The directors were not remunerated for their services during the period.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	730
Disposals	(730)
At 30 June 2019	-
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018	81
Depreciation charged in the period	365
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(446)
At 30 June 2019	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2019	-
At 31 December 2017	649

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4	Debtors		
		2019	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	765	-
	Other debtors	<u>-</u>	715 ———
		765	715
_	Conditions are suite falling due within		
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2017
		£	£
		~	~
	Trade creditors	22	18
	Taxation and social security	-	194
	Other creditors	6,182	5,842
		6,204	6,054
6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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