Company registration number: 05782880

SystemsXL Ltd Trading as SystemsXL Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 December 2016



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Directors and other information

Directors

Mr R Dunnington

Mrs A Dunnington

Company number

05782880

Registered office

14 Marlton Way

Lancaster Lancashire LA1 5BW

Business address

14 Marlton Way

Lancaster Lancashire LA1 5BW

Accountants

Paul Clegg & Company

Second Floor, 26 St George's

Quay Lancaster Lancashire LA1 1RD

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc

38 Market Street

Lancaster Lancashire LA1 1HR

Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of SystemsXL Ltd Year ended 31 December 2016

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of SystemsXL Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of SystemsXL Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 5 September 2016. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of SystemsXL Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of SystemsXL Ltd as a body, in this report in accordance with the ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than SystemsXL Ltd and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that SystemsXL Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of SystemsXL Ltd. You consider that SystemsXL Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of SystemsXL Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

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Paul Clegg & Company Riverside Offices

Second Floor, 26 St George's Quay Lancaster Lancashire LA1 1RD

12 September 2017

Statement of financial position 31 December 2016

	2016		2015		
•	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	6,803		9,071	
			6,803		9,071
Current assets					
Debtors	6	14,714		10,714	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,142		14,476	
		22,856		25,190	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(24,557)		(22,419)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(1,701)		2,771
Total assets less current liabilities			5,102		11,842
Provisions for liabilities			(1,361)		-
Net assets			3,741		11,842
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss account			3,641		11,742
Shareholders funds			3,741		11,842

For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

The notes on pages 5 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 September 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Dunnington

Director

Company registration number: 05782880

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 14 Marlton Way, Lancaster, Lancashire, LA1 5BW.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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.

The financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

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 or 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. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2015: 2).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

5.	Tangible assets		•		
	· •••••			Fixtures,	Total
				tings and	
			е	quipment	_
				£	£
	Cost				40 -00
	At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016			12,700	12,700
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2016			3,629	3,629
	Charge for the year			2,268	2,268
	•				
	At 31 December 2016			5,897	5,897
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2016			6,803	6,803
	At 24 December 2015			9,071	9,071
	At 31 December 2015			9,071	=====
6.	Debtors				0045
				2016	2015
				£	£
	Other debtors			14,714	10,714
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2016	2015
				£	£
	Social security and other taxes			1,143	3,213
	Other creditors			23,414	19,206
				24,557	22,419
					
8.	Called up share capital				
ο.	Issued, called up and fully paid				
	issueu, called up allu lully palu	2016		2015	;
		No	£	No	£
	Ordinary shares shares of £ - each	100	-	100	-
	Graniary shares orial so or a second	=======================================			

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

9. Related party transactions

During the year Systems XL Limited traded with a connected company, Rydal Engineering Limited. During the year Rydal Engineering Limited invoiced Systems XL Limited £9,360 inclusive of VAT (2015 £11,950). Systems XL Limited paid Rydal Engineering Limited £9,360 (2015 - £11,950) leaving a year-end balance of £nil (2015 £nil).

During the year Systems XL Limited loaned Rydal Engineering Limited £8,000 (2015 £4,000). There have been no receipts in the year therefore there is an amount owed from Rydal Engineering Limited to Systems XL Limited of £12,000 (2015 - £4,000) at the year-end.

During the year Rydal Engineering Ltd paid Systems XL Limited for support services accrued in the previous accounting period amounting to £8,000 plus VAT.

During the year a sum of £12,317 owed to a connected party was Novated to SystemsXL Ltd Directors.

10. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its' directors.

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.