Registered number: 04483054

# TAG SOUTHWEST LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# TAG SOUTHWEST LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:04483054

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets			_		_
Tangible assets	4		486,908		394,388
			486,908		394,388
Current assets					
Stocks		9,000		9,000	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	206,816		274,546	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	166,174		43,076	
		381,990		326,622	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(205,984)		(187,794)	
Net current assets			176,006		138,828
Total assets less current liabilities			662,914		533,216
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year <b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	8		(37,906)		(32,391)
Deferred tax		(25,213)		(24,474)	
			(25,213)		(24,474)
Net assets			599,795		476,351
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			599,695		476,251
			599,795		476,351

# TAG SOUTHWEST LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:04483054

#### BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 April 2019.

P Dunbavin P Hawkins
Director Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. General information

Tag South West Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England. The registered office is 165 High Street, Honiton, EX14 1LQ.

## 2. Accounting policies

# 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

## 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

# Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.



#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using both the straight-line and reducing balance methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 4% Straight-line
Plant and machinery - 15% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% Reducing balance
Office equipment - 15% Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

## 2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

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3.

**Employees** 

# 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2018	313,197	224,386	212,723	7,089	757,395
Additions	97,484	4,709	74,250	-	176,443
Disposals	-	-	(76,265)	-	(76,265)
At 31 December 2018	410,681	229,095	210,708	7,089	857,573
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	58,609	187,313	111,009	6,076	363,007
Charge for the year on owned assets	12,553	11,012	38,586	152	62,303
Disposals	-	-	(54,645)	-	(54,645)
At 31 December 2018	71,162	198,325	94,950	6,228	370,665
Net book value					
At 31 December 2018	339,519	30,770	115,758	861	486,908
At 31 December 2017	254,588	37,073	101,714	1,013	394,388
The net book value of assets held under fina	nce leases or hire p	ourchase contract	s, included above, are a	s follows:	
				2018 £	2017 £
Motor vehicles				61,212	55,490
				61,212	55,490

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	115,896	112,674
	Other debtors	90,920	161,872
		206,816	274,546
5.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	166,174	43,076
		166,174	43,076
· <b>.</b>	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	48,884	53,179
	Corporation tax	60,823	29,817
	Other taxation and social security	72,026	19,085
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	20,233	17,444
	Other creditors	1,718	65,969
	Accruals and deferred income	2,300	2,300
		205,984	187,794
3.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	37,906	32,391

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# 9. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	20,246	17,444
Between 1-5 years	37,906	32,391
	58,152	49,835