

Company Registration No. 03073800 (England and Wales)

CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

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CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		1,327		2,627
Tangible assets	4		50,654		54,357
			<u>51,981</u>		<u>56,984</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		55,000		58,089	
Debtors	5	175,973		175,775	
Cash at bank and in hand		133,179		95,836	
		<u>364,152</u>		<u>329,700</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(307,569)		(272,788)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current assets			56,583		56,912
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total assets less current liabilities			108,564		113,896
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(51,075)		(65,852)
Provisions for liabilities			(9,252)		(9,874)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Net assets			48,237		38,170
			<u><u></u></u>		<u><u></u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			38,237		28,170
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total equity			48,237		38,170
			<u><u></u></u>		<u><u></u></u>

CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

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 year ended 31 March 2020 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:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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.

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 22 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G Wellings
Director

Company Registration No. 03073800

CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Check Communications Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Haven Buildings, Chester Road West, Queensferry, Deeside, Flintshire, CH5 1SA.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Website costs	20% straight line
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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:

Plant and equipment	25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% on reducing balance
Computers	25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

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 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	13 ==	12 ==

CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Website costs £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	6,500
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	3,873
Amortisation charged for the year	1,300
At 31 March 2020	5,173
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	1,327
At 31 March 2019	2,627

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	319,023
Additions	11,022
At 31 March 2020	330,045
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	264,666
Depreciation charged in the year	14,725
At 31 March 2020	279,391
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	50,654
At 31 March 2019	54,357

CHECK COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	167,324	165,358
Corporation tax recoverable	1,140	-
Other debtors	7,509	10,417
	<u>175,973</u>	<u>175,775</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	15,000	15,000
Trade creditors	107,069	80,456
Corporation tax	37,017	34,816
Other taxation and social security	39,453	38,067
Other creditors	109,030	104,449
	<u>307,569</u>	<u>272,788</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>51,075</u>	<u>65,852</u>

The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

9 Directors' transactions

During the year Mr & Mrs Wellings received from Check Communications Limited a commercial rent of £30,000 (2019: £30,000) for the use of the business premises, which is owned by themselves. At the year end there was a balance due from Mr & Mrs Wellings t/a Check Communications of £nil (2019: nil).

10 Parent company

The company is controlled by Mr & Mrs Wellings who together own 85% of the share capital.

