

Compass CHC Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2022

Haines Watts Wales LLP
7 Neptune Court
Vanguard Way
Cardiff
CF24 5PJ

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for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

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Compass CHC Limited
Company Information
for the Year Ended 30 November 2022

Director: Mr T Davies

Registered office: 20 Colmore Circus
Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6AT

Registered number: 09313148 (England and Wales)

Accountants: Haines Watts Wales LLP
7 Neptune Court
Vanguard Way
Cardiff
CF24 5PJ

Balance Sheet
30 November 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	254,373	111,816
Current assets			
Stocks		-	49,000
Debtors	5	669,439	2,382,318
Investments	6	60,000	134,596
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,205,535</u>	<u>847,847</u>
		1,934,974	3,413,761
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,485,407)</u>	<u>(2,256,608)</u>
Net current assets		<u>449,567</u>	<u>1,157,153</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		703,940	1,268,969
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(461,634)	(383,103)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(7,364)</u>	<u>(7,364)</u>
Net assets		<u>234,942</u>	<u>878,502</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	102	102
Retained earnings		<u>234,840</u>	<u>878,400</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>234,942</u>	<u>878,502</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 November 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) 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 financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 10 July 2023 and were signed by:

Mr T Davies - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

1. Statutory information

Compass CHC Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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.

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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% on reducing balance

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

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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

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.

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

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Retirement benefits

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

2. Accounting policies - continued

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability

3. Employees and directors

The average number of employees during the year was 76 (2021 - 49) .

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 20224. **Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost			
At 1 December 2021	62,365	25,343	25,597
Additions	-	-	-
At 30 November 2022	<u>62,365</u>	<u>25,343</u>	<u>25,597</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2021	-	6,336	23,881
Charge for year	-	4,752	429
At 30 November 2022	-	<u>11,088</u>	<u>24,310</u>
Net book value			
At 30 November 2022	<u>62,365</u>	<u>14,255</u>	<u>1,287</u>
At 30 November 2021	<u>62,365</u>	<u>19,007</u>	<u>1,716</u>

	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
Cost			
At 1 December 2021	-	57,554	170,859
Additions	<u>119,094</u>	<u>39,698</u>	<u>158,792</u>
At 30 November 2022	<u>119,094</u>	<u>97,252</u>	<u>329,651</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2021	-	28,826	59,043
Charge for year	<u>3,599</u>	<u>7,455</u>	<u>16,235</u>
At 30 November 2022	<u>3,599</u>	<u>36,281</u>	<u>75,278</u>
Net book value			
At 30 November 2022	<u>115,495</u>	<u>60,971</u>	<u>254,373</u>
At 30 November 2021	-	<u>28,728</u>	<u>111,816</u>

5. **Debtors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022 £	2021 £
Other debtors	<u>669,439</u>	<u>2,382,318</u>

6. **Current asset investments**

	2022 £	2021 £
Other	<u>60,000</u>	<u>134,596</u>

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Hire purchase contracts	75,000	-
Taxation and social security	809,305	880,782
Other creditors	<u>601,102</u>	<u>1,375,826</u>
	<u>1,485,407</u>	<u>2,256,608</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2022

8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			2022	2021
				£	£
	Bank loans			<u>461,634</u>	<u>383,103</u>
9.	Called up share capital				
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
	Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2022	2021
				£	£
	100	Ordinary	£1	100	100
	2	Ordinary A	£1	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
				<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>