

Company registration number 06401691 (England and Wales)

CORNERPLOT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CORNERPLOT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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CORNERPLOT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3		820		1,230
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	4	10,731		10,190	
Cash and cash equivalents		42,534		47,067	
		<u>53,265</u>		<u>57,257</u>	
Current liabilities	5	<u>(2,936)</u>		<u>(4,735)</u>	
Net current assets			50,329		52,522
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>51,149</u>		<u>53,752</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(155)		(235)
Net assets			<u>50,994</u>		<u>53,517</u>
Equity					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			50,894		53,417
Total equity			<u>50,994</u>		<u>53,517</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2022 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 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 15 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R Whitehead
Director

Company Registration No. 06401691

CORNERPLOT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cornerplot Business Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 14 Breach Lane, Shaftesbury, Dorset, SP7 8LE.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

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. 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.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Computer equipment	25% on reducing balance
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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.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.5 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 statement of financial position 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.

CORNERPLOT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

CORNERPLOT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 November 2021 and 31 October 2022	3,070
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 November 2021	1,840
Depreciation charged in the year	410
At 31 October 2022	2,250
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2022	820
At 31 October 2021	1,230

4 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	10,543	9,944
Prepayments and accrued income	188	246
	10,731	10,190

5 Current liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax	658	1,921
Other taxation and social security	730	714
Other payables	30	24
Accruals and deferred income	1,518	2,076
	2,936	4,735

