FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

EDGE STRUCTURES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05513672

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2017

	Nete		2017		2016
Fixed assets	Note		£		£
	3		12,328		12,918
Tangible assets	3		12,328		12,910
			12,327		12,917
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	282,748		206,782	
Cash at bank and in hand	5	43,987		37,472	
		326,735		244,254	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(222,193)		(158,848)	
Net current assets			104,542		85,406
Total assets less current liabilities			116,869		98,323
Net assets			116,869		98,323
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			360		360
Share premium account			482		482
Profit and loss account			116,027		97,481
			116,869		98,323

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 profit and loss account 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 12 December 2017.

T Bailey Director

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1. Accounting policies

1.1 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:

1.2 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.

1.3 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 the straightline method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25.00%	Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	25.00%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	-	33.00%	Straight line

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 Profit and loss account.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

1.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

1.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

2. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 13 (2016 - 10).

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 August 2016	2,424	9,869	73,612	85,905
Additions	3,347	-	4,110	7,457
At 31 July 2017	5,771	9,869	77,722	93,362
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2016	51	8,797	64,139	72,987
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,233	273	6,542	8,048
At 31 July 2017	1,284	9,070	70,681	81,035
Net book value				
At 31 July 2017	4,487	799	7,041	12,327
At 31 July 2016	2,373	1,072	9,473	12,918

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

4. Debtors

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	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	95,269	153,955
Other debtors	1,975	500
Prepayments and accrued income	21,605	12,990
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	163,899	39,337
	282,748	206,782
Cash and cash equivalents		
	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	43,987	37,472
	43,987	37,472
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2017 £	2016 £
Payments received on account	7,184	15,784

19,578

29,659

Payments received on account	7,184
Trade creditors	22,322
Corporation tax	25,569

Other taxation and social security	54,409	62,182
Other creditors	109,950	29,227
Accruals and deferred income	2,759	2,418
	222,193	158,848

7. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.