PLEXUS INNOVATION LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Plexus Innovation Limited Contents

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Registered number: 11105009

		202	23	202	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4		3,809	_	7,577
			3,809		7,577
	-	120 720		164.012	
Stocks	5	139,736		164,912	
Debtors	6	52,586		108,442	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,830	-	71,774	
		201,152		345,128	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	(212,251)	-	(20,877)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(11,099)	-	324,251
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(7,290)	-	331,828
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	8		(535,507)	-	(546,156)
NET LIABILITIES			(542,797)	=	(214,328)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				_	
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Share premium account			399,959		399,959
Profit and Loss Account			(942,758)	_	(614,289)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(542,797)	=	(214,328)

Plexus Innovation Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As At 31 December 2023

For the year ending 31 December 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Steve Todd

Director

29/08/2024

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Plexus Innovation Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11105009. The registered office is Tanfield Lea Business Centre, Tanfield Lea, Stanley, Co Durham, DH9 9DB.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements.

2.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods. **Rendering of services**

Turnover fyme the dage is a period of the standard of the standard for the standard of the sta

Plant & Machinery	33%
Computer Equipment	33%

2.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.6. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2.7. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated yeing taxefacte that base, hean and the constant of the reporting period.

Deferred taxanglisteg hisseten timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable dist sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are measured at the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted are substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity in which cases, the current and deferred tax is assets and liabilities. 13,402

As at 1 January 2023 Provided during the period	1,817 1,891	3,787 2,098	5,604 3,989
As at 31 December 2023	3,708	5,885	9,593
Net Book Value			
As at 31 December 2023	2,351	1,458	3,809
As at 1 January 2023	4,242	3,335	7,577
5. Stocks			
		2023	2022
		£	£
Stock		139,736	164,912

6. Debtors

2023	2022
£	£
51,336	105,284
-	1,908
51,336	107,192
1,250	1,250
52,586	108,442
	f 51,336 - 51,336 1,250

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

j		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	108,239	19,649
Corporation tax	-	(23,924)
Other taxes and social security	32,284	14,578
VAT	11,573	8,016
Net wages	10,738	-
Credit Card	1,153	169
Accruals and deferred income	48,264	1,355
Directors' loan accounts	-	1,034
	212,251	20,877

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	29,837	40,486
Other loans	505,670	505,670
	535,507	546,156
9. Share Capital	2023	2022
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
10,000 Ordinary Shares of £ 0.0001 each	1	1
7,272 Ordinary A shares of £ 0.0001 each	1	1
	2	2