

**Company Registration No. 04147958 (England and Wales)**

**S2BLUE LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

## **S2BLUE LIMITED**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr S Prentice Mr S Prentice Mrs G Holland-Jones
<b>Secretary</b>	Mrs B Prentice
<b>Company number</b>	04147958
<b>Registered office</b>	St Martin's Studios Greenbank Road Sale Cheshire M33 5PL
<b>Accountants</b>	Haworth Associates 10 Millennium Business Park Enterprise Close Mansfield Nottinghamshire NG19 7JY

**S2BLUE LIMITED**

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**S2BLUE LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		6,424		8,597
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	34,487		52,288	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,184		1,727	
		<u>37,671</u>		<u>54,015</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(77,331)</u>		<u>(103,362)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(39,660)</u>		<u>(49,347)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(33,236)</u>		<u>(40,750)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(3,150)		(5,850)
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(36,386)</u>		<u>(46,600)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		6		6
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(36,392)</u>		<u>(46,606)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(36,386)</u>		<u>(46,600)</u>

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 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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 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.

**S2BLUE LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2017***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Prentice  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04147958**

**S2BLUE LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017****1 Accounting policies****Company information**

S2blue Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Martin's Studios, Greenbank Road, Sale, Cheshire, M33 5PL.

**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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of S2blue Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

**1.2 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 are recoverable.

**1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

**S2BLUE LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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**1 Accounting policies****(Continued)**

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 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.

**1.5 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

**1.6 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.

## S2BLUE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

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

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2016 - 4).



**S2BLUE LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

<b>3</b>	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017		125,705
	<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
	At 1 April 2016		117,108
	Depreciation charged in the year		2,173
	At 31 March 2017		119,281
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 31 March 2017		6,424
	At 31 March 2016		8,597
<b>4</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade debtors	33,956	51,886
	Other debtors	531	402
		<u>34,487</u>	<u>52,288</u>
<b>5</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Bank loans and overdrafts	16,583	22,276
	Trade creditors	36,694	56,373
	Other taxation and social security	6,306	6,353
	Other creditors	17,748	18,360
		<u>77,331</u>	<u>103,362</u>
<b>6</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Bank loans and overdrafts	3,150	5,850
		<u>3,150</u>	<u>5,850</u>

**S2BLUE LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017****7 Called up share capital**

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
6 Ordinary shares of £1 each	6	6
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u><u>6</u></u>	<u><u>6</u></u>

**8 Related party transactions**

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Amounts owed to related parties</b>		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	16,256	13,402
Other related parties	-	1,423
	<u>16,256</u>	<u>14,825</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017
	Balance £
<b>Amounts owed by related parties</b>	
Other related parties	129
	<u>129</u>

There were no amounts owed in the previous period.

