COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: [illegible]

Astute Technologies Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 June 2018

Astute Technologies Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2018

	Note	2018		2017
		£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**6**		**1,149**	1,531
Current assets				
Debtors	**7**	**12,000**		17,904
Cash at bank and in hand		**158,808**		135,457
		170,808		153,361
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	**33,201**		31,470
Net current assets			**137,607**	121,891
Total assets less current liabilities			**138,756**	123,422
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**218**	306
Net assets			**138,538**	123,116
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**100**	100
Profit and loss account			**138,438**	123,016
Shareholders funds			**138,538**	123,116

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

– 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 ;

– The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Astute Technologies Limited

Statement of Financial Position ***(continued)***

30 June 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 March 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Chard

Director

Company registration number: 06271865

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is St Brandon's House, 29 Great George Street, Bristol, BS1 5QT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension costs are the amounts paid by the company to the scheme in the year.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2017: 2).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	**17,350**	21,600
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(22)**	(26)
Total current tax	**17,328**	21,574
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(88)**	(103)
Tax on profit	**17,240**	21,471

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018	190	7,885	**8,075**
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2017	176	6,368	**6,544**
Charge for the year	3	379	**382**
At 30 June 2018	179	6,747	**6,926**
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2018	11	1,138	**1,149**
At 30 June 2017	14	1,517	1,531

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other debtors	12,000	17,904
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	624	815
Corporation tax	17,350	21,600
Social security and other taxes	12,118	6,250
Other creditors	3,109	2,805
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	33,201	31,470
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9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

At the year end the company owed the director £435 (2017: £71). Loans made to the company are repayable on demand and no interest is charged.